

Hyndburn Borough Council

**Integrated Impact Assessment of
Hyndburn 2037: The Local Plan Regulation
19 Consultation (Pre-Submission)
Appendices**

Final report
Prepared by LUC
November 2023

Hyndburn Borough Council

Integrated Impact Assessment of Hyndburn 2037: The Local Plan Regulation 19 Consultation (Pre-Submission) Appendices

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1.	Draft Appendices (issued to client for review)	R Myerscough E Hynes M Mc Ginley	N James	N James	13.07.2023
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OHS627041



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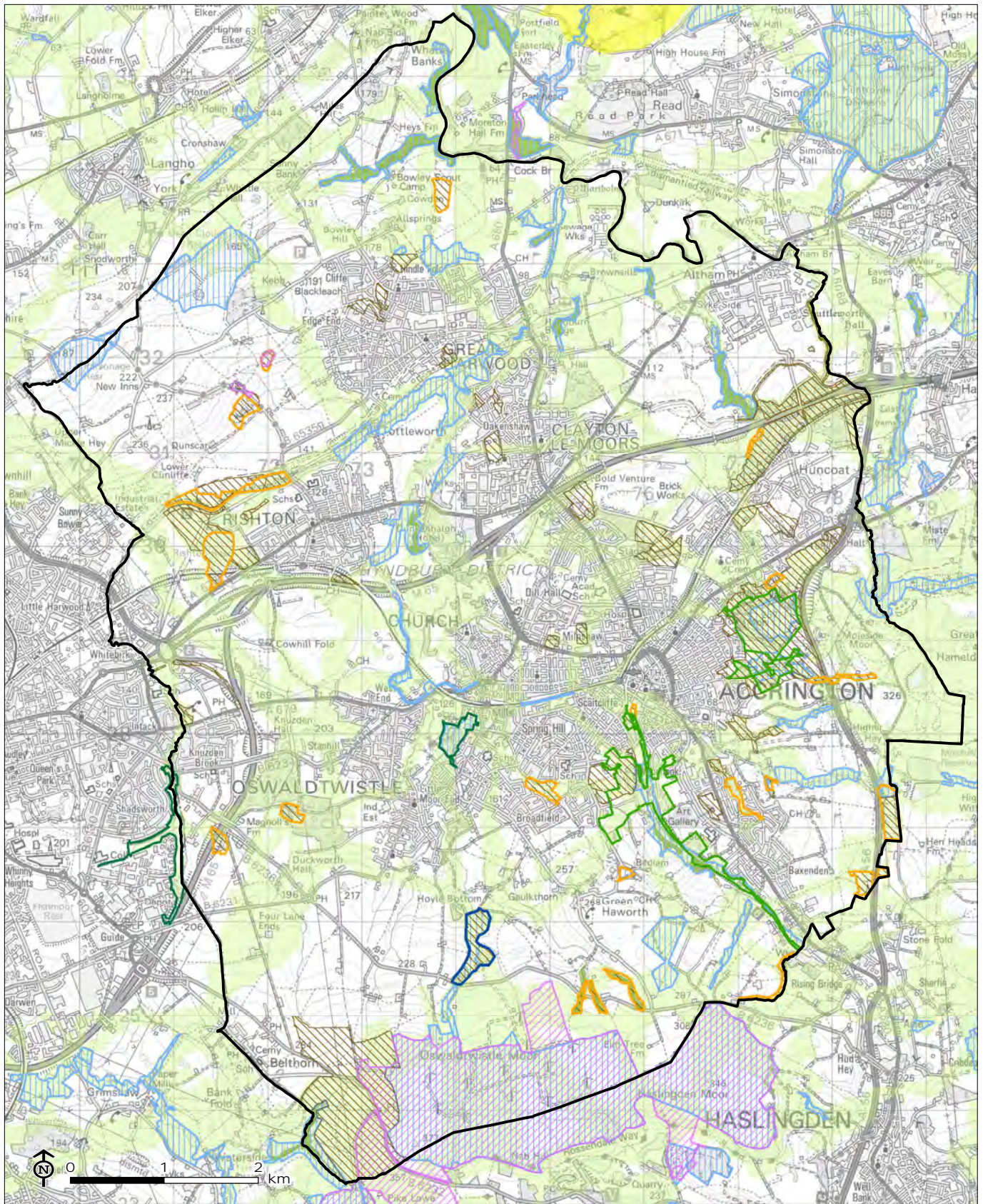
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Appendix A

Baseline maps

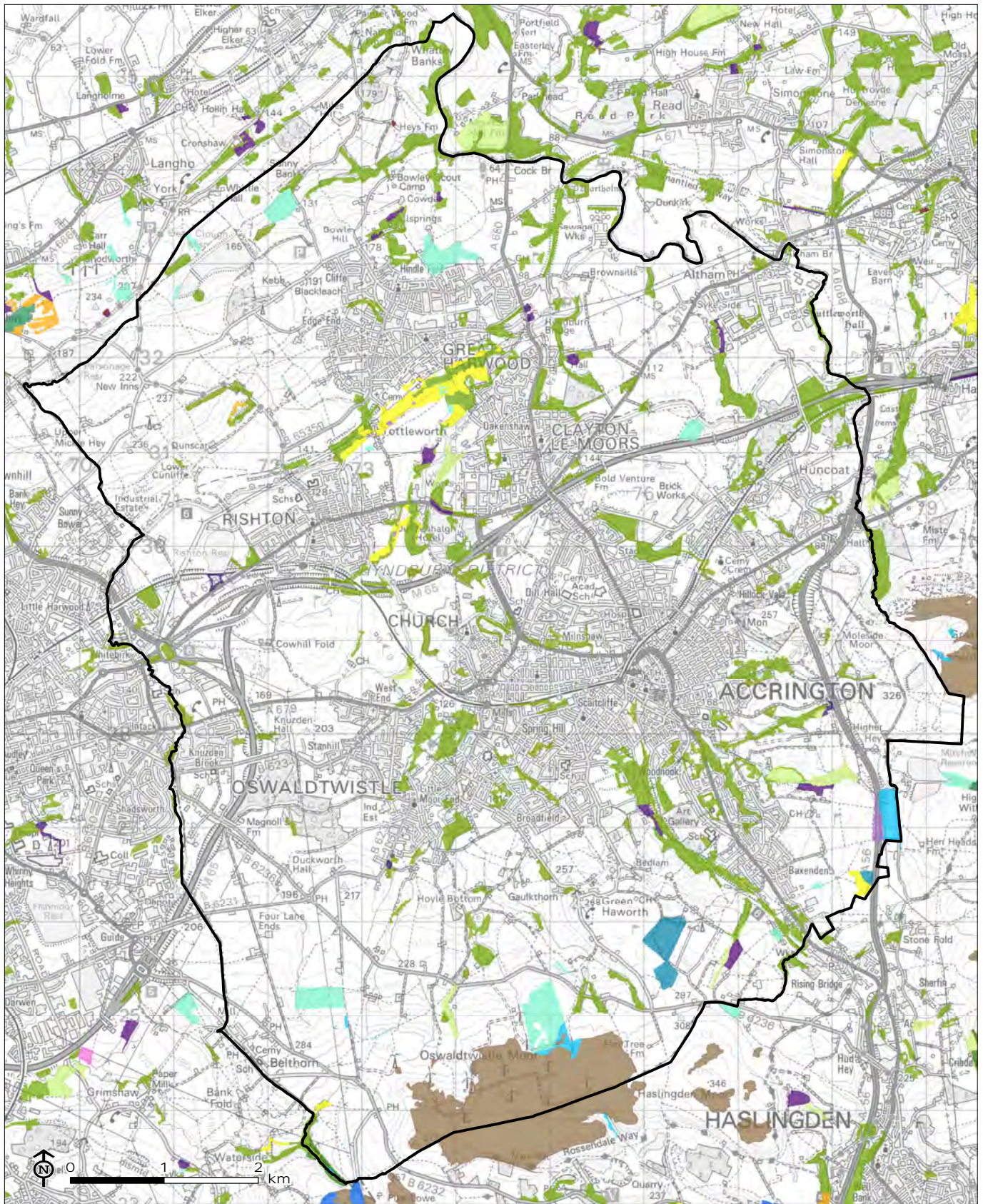


- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Site of Special Scientific Interest
- Important Bird Area
- Local Nature Reserve
- Proposed Local Nature Reserve
- Nature Reserve
- Ancient woodland
- Local Wildlife Site
- Local Wildlife Site (evidenced)
- Biological heritage site
- Ecological network (grassland/woodland)

**IIA of Hyndburn 2037:
The Local Plan**

Figure A1: Biodiversity Designations

LUC **HYNDBURN**
The place to be



- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Priority habitats**
- Blanket bog
- Deciduous woodland
- Good quality semi-improved grassland
- Grass moorland
- Lowland calcareous grassland
- Lowland dry acid grassland
- Lowland fens
- Lowland heathland
- Lowland meadows
- Lowland raised bog
- No main habitat but additional habitats present
- Purple moor grass and rush pastures
- Traditional orchard
- Upland flushes, fens and swamps
- Upland heathland

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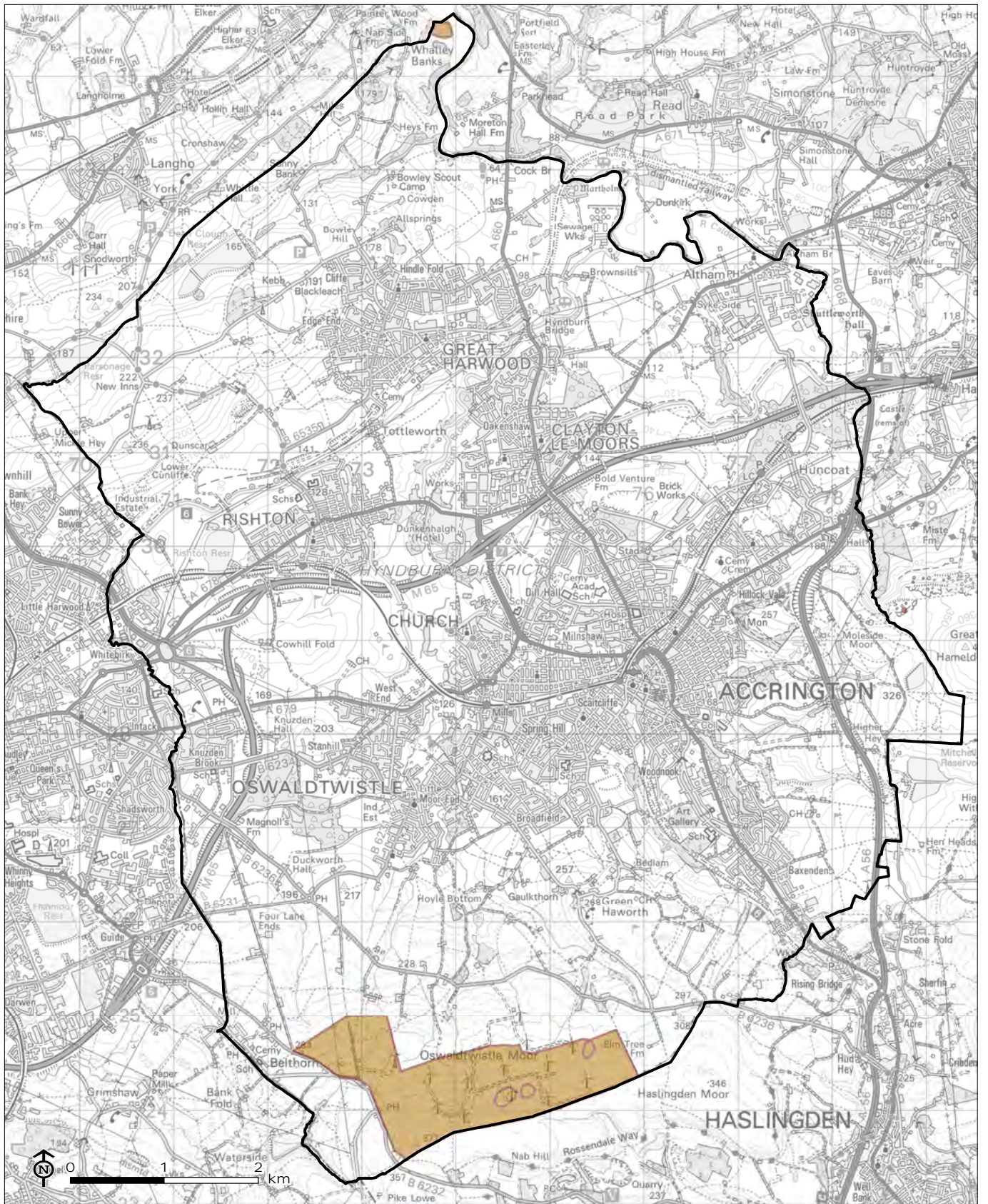
Figure A2: Priority Habitat Inventory

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HYNDBURN

The place to be

an excellent neighbour



- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Geological heritage site

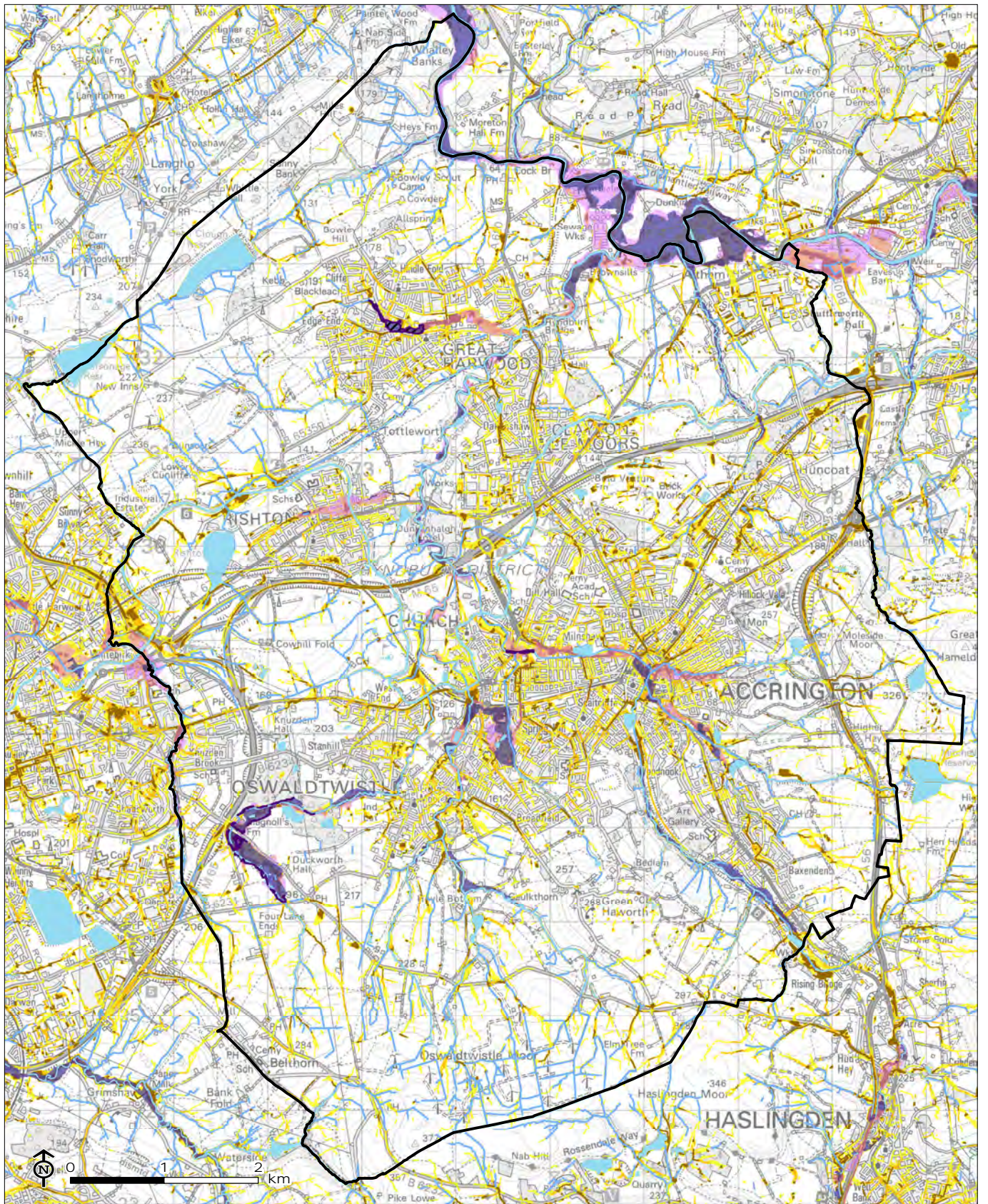
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The Local Plan

Figure A3: Geodiversity Designations



Source: Hyndburn BC

Map Scale @ A4: 1:57,500



- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Surface water (lake/reservoir/stream)
- Areas benefiting from flood protection
- Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (1:30 years)
- Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (1:100 years)
- Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (1:1000 years)
- Floodzone 3
- Floodzone 2

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Figure A4: Water Resources and Flooding

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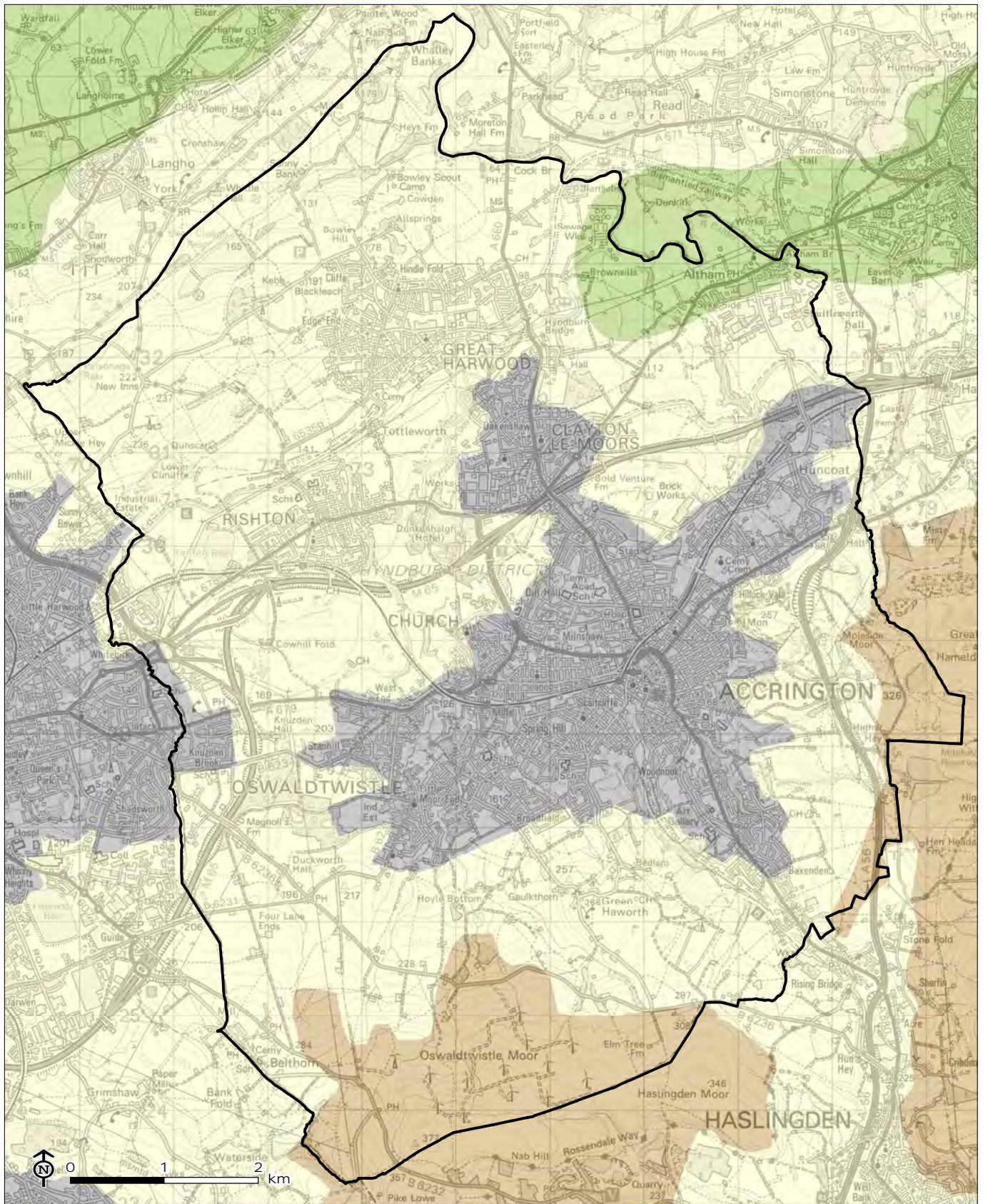
HYNBURN
The place to be
an excellent citizen

Source: Hyndburn BC, Environment Agency

Map Scale @ A4: 1:57,500

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CB: EL EB: bjerketvedt_I LUC FIGAs_10089_f3_CSR_DPD_SAAII_A4P 10/11/2022



- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Agricultural Land Classification**
- Grade 3
- Grade 4
- Grade 5
- Urban

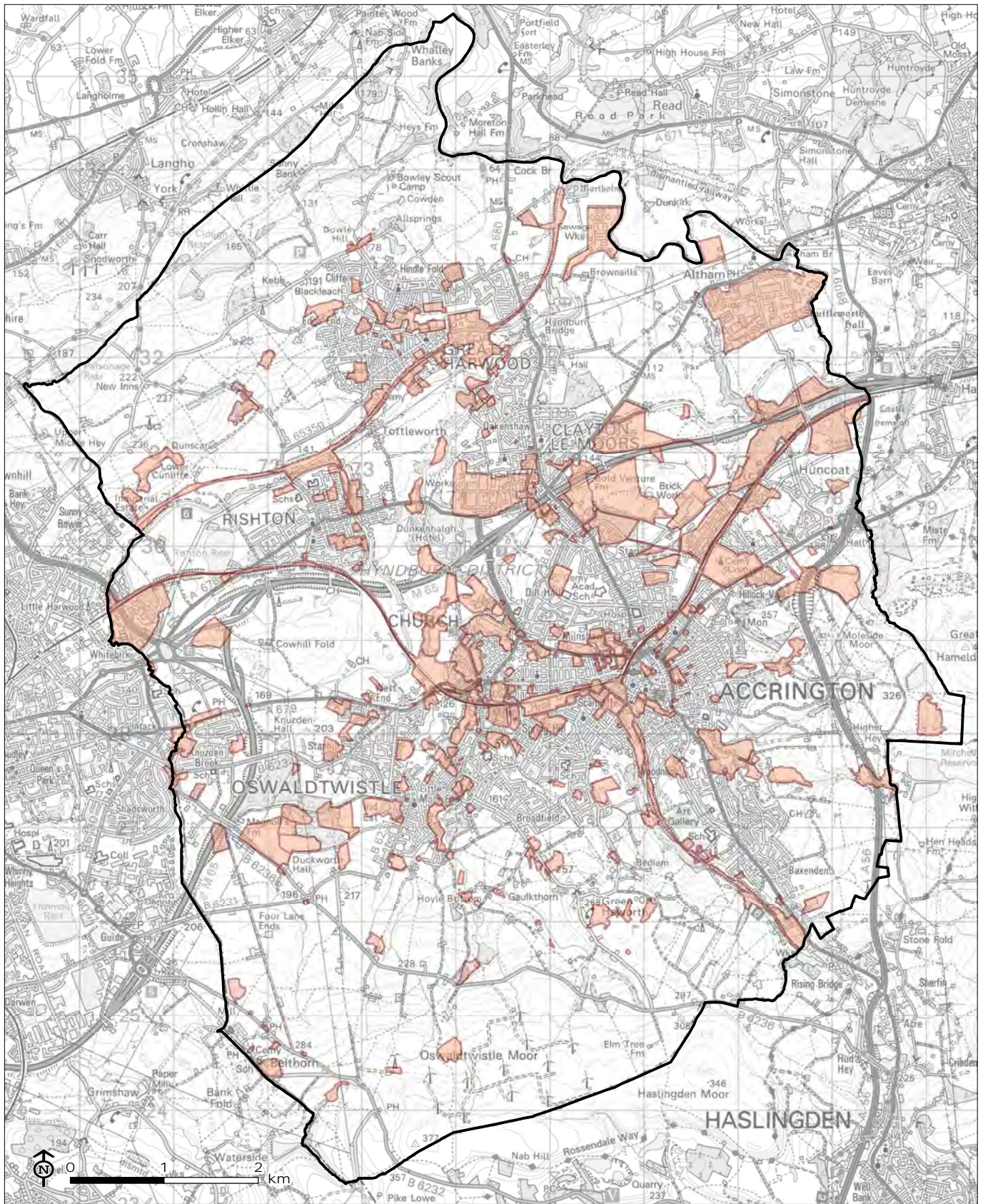
**IIA of Hyndburn 2037:
The Local Plan**

**Figure A5: Agricultural
Land Classification**



Source: Natural England

Map Scale @ A4: 1:57,500

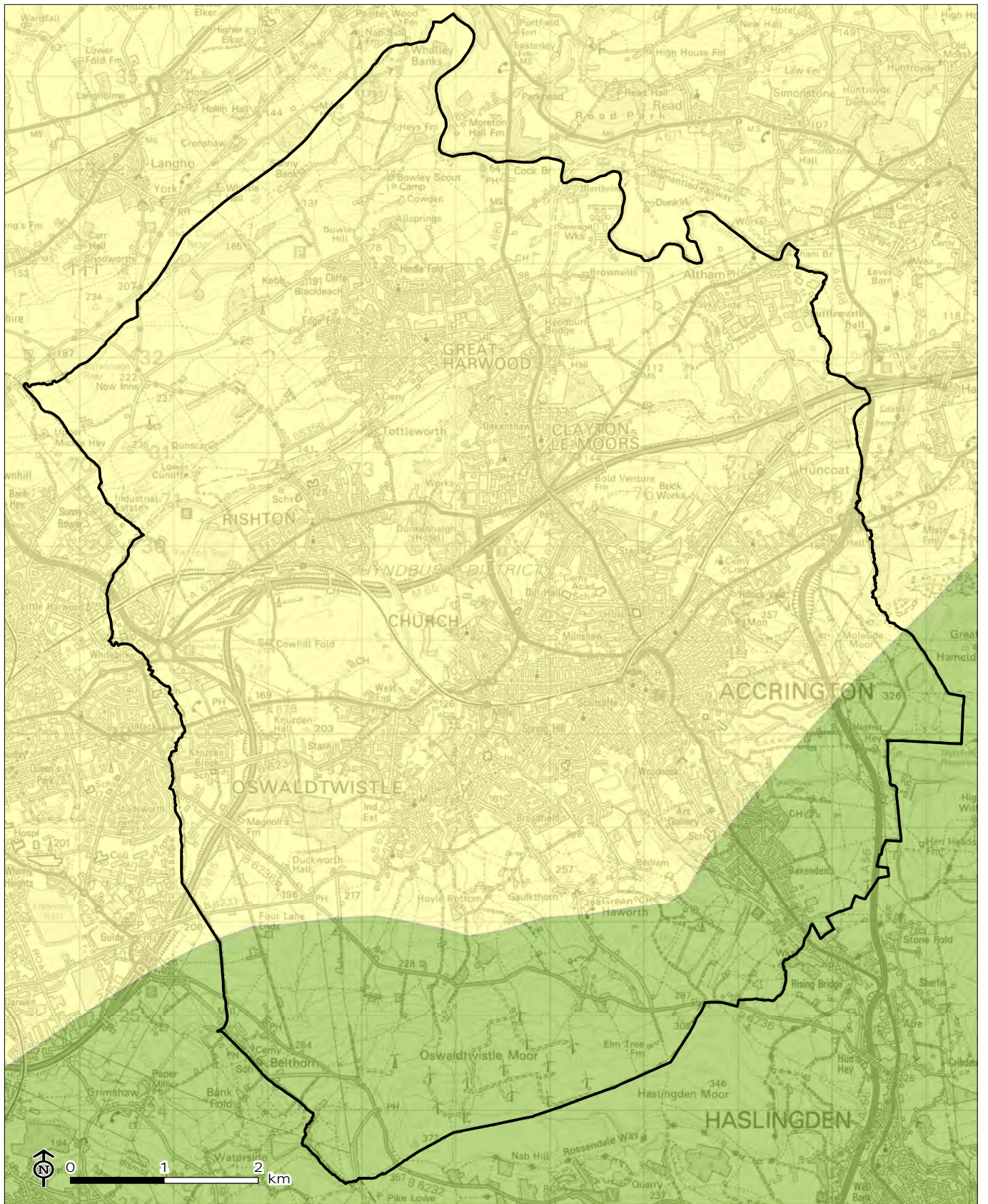


- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Potentially contaminated land

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The Local Plan**

Figure A6: Potentially Contaminated Land





- Hyndburn Borough Council
- National Character Areas
- Lancashire Valleys
- Southern Pennines

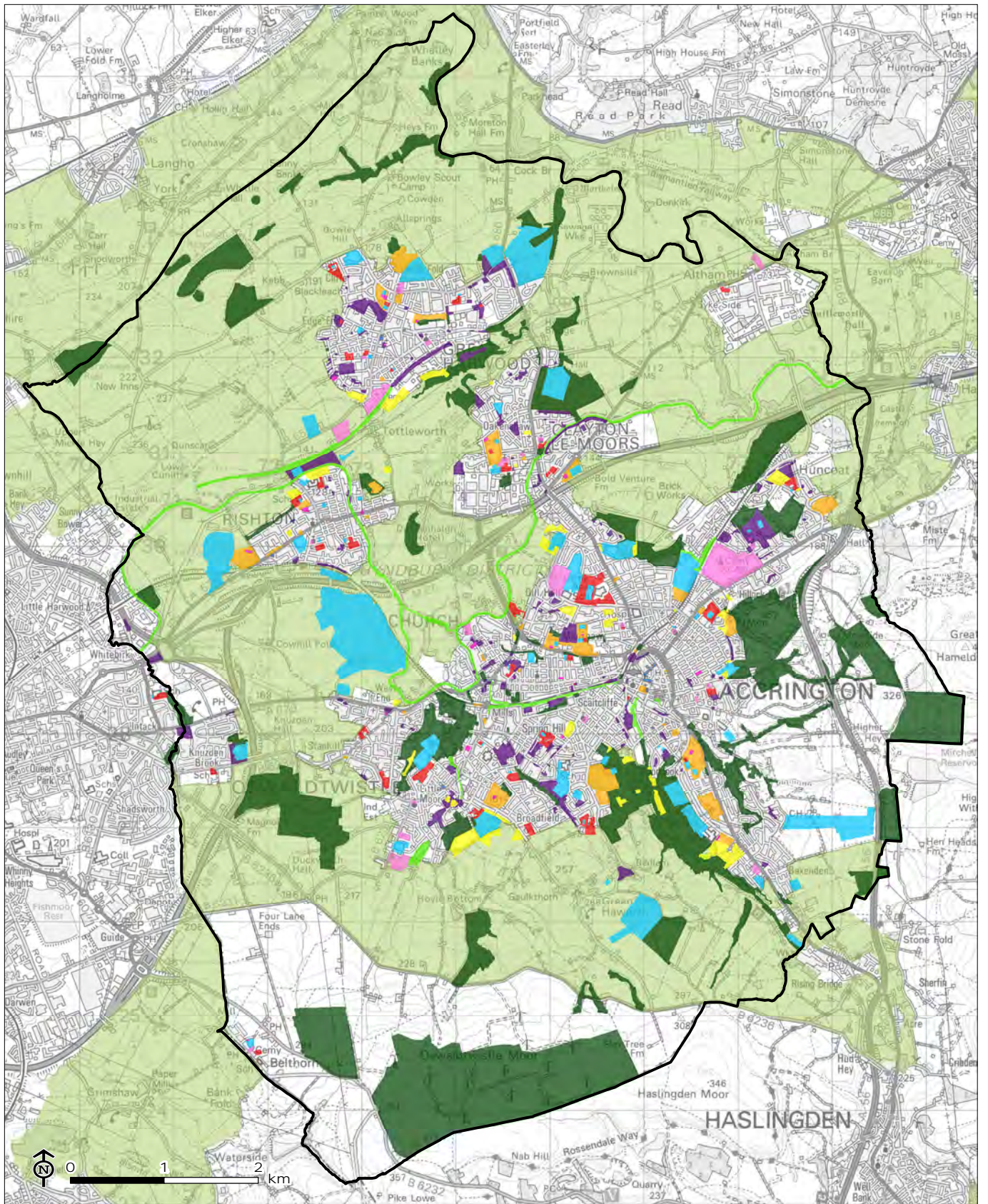
**IIA of Hyndburn 2037:
The Local Plan**

Figure A7: National Character Areas

Source: Natural England

Map Scale @ A4: 1:57,500





- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Green Belt
- Green Corridor
- Natural and semi-natural greenspace
- Outdoor sport facility
- Allotment
- Amenity Green Space
- Cemetery / churchyard
- Civic, market squares and other pedestrian areas
- Parks and gardens
- Play area
- Provision for children and young people

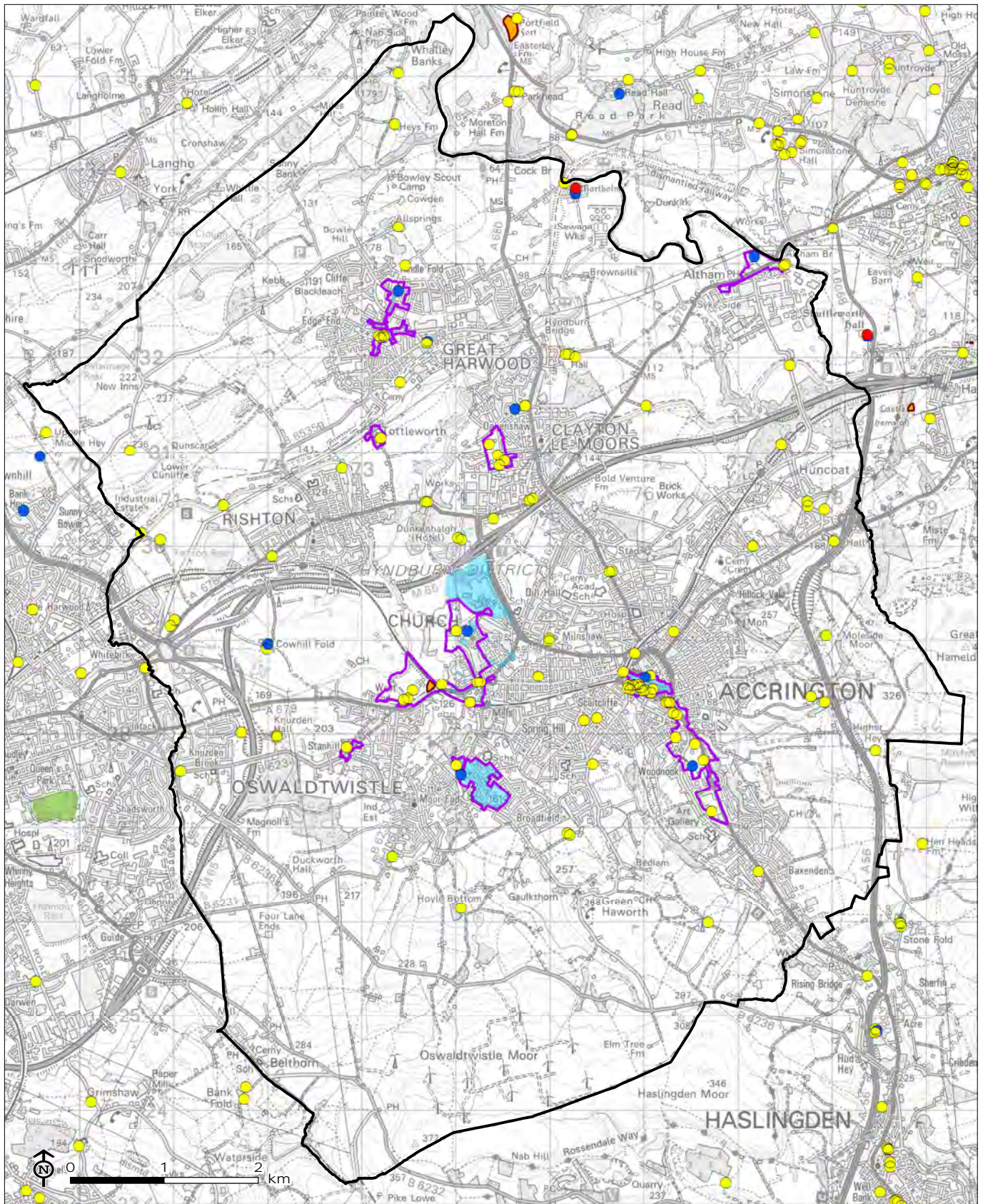
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Figure A8: Draft Open Space Audit



Source: Hyndburn BC

Map Scale @ A4: 1:57,500



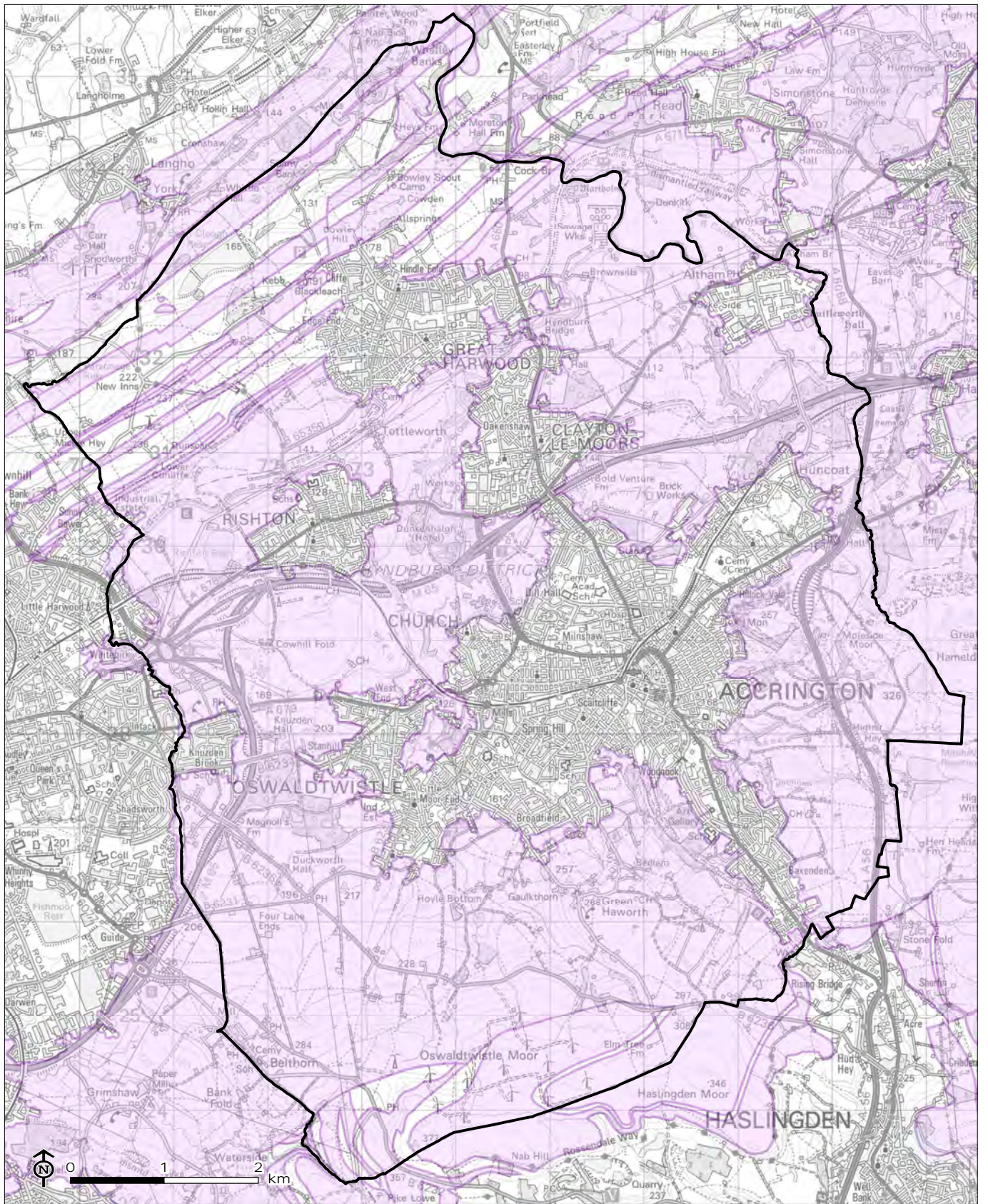
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Figure A9: Historic Environment



- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monument
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Local heritage asset

- Listed Building (by grade)
- I
 - II*
 - II



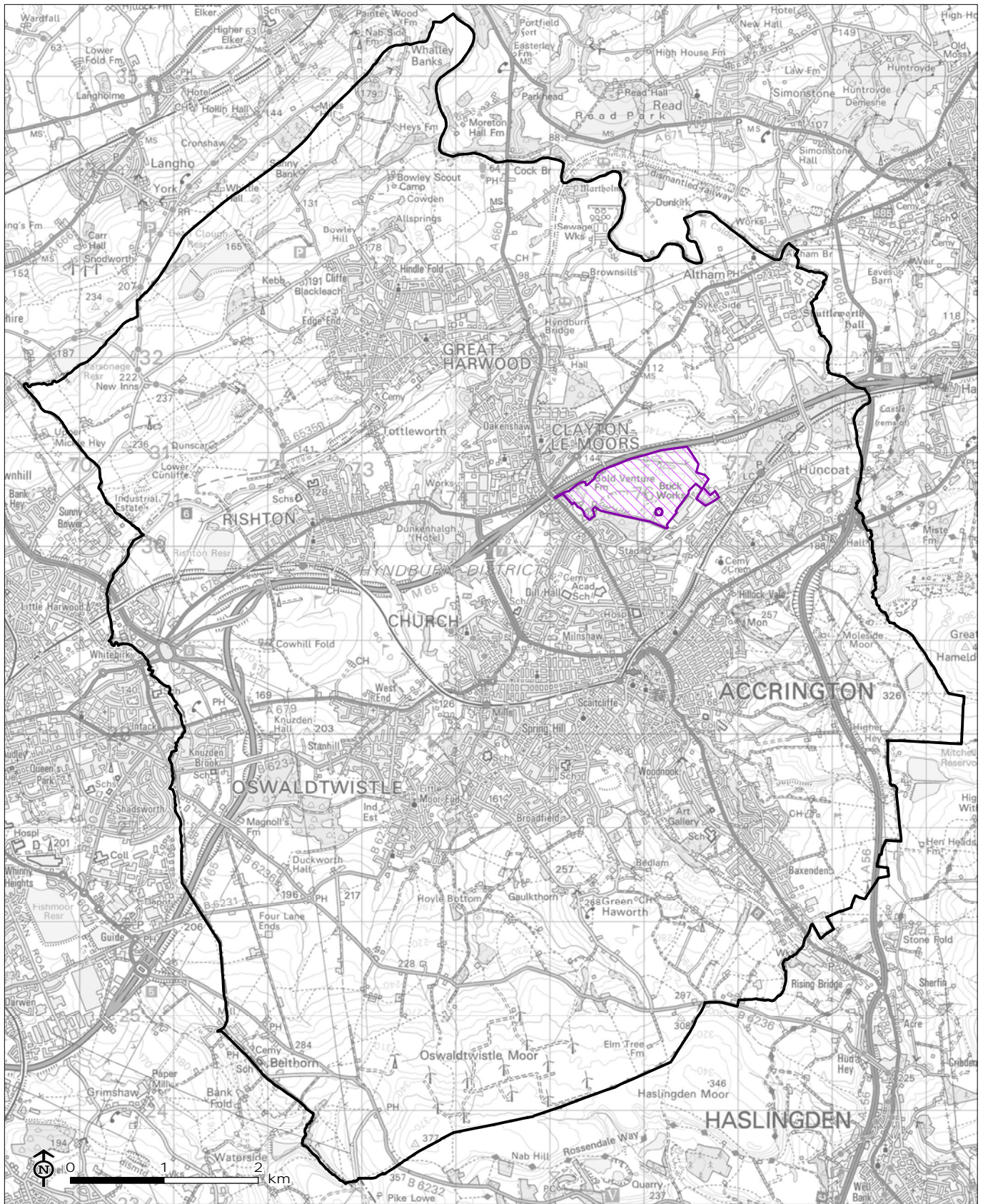
- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Mineral safeguarding area

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Figure A10: Mineral Resources

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HYNBURN
The place to be
successful together



- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Waste management facility

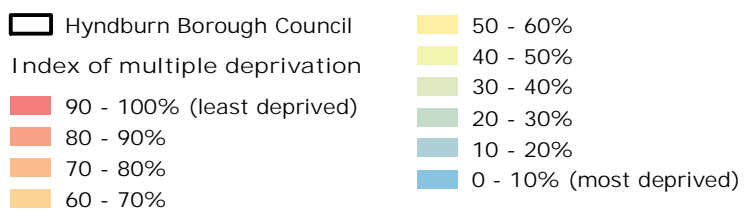
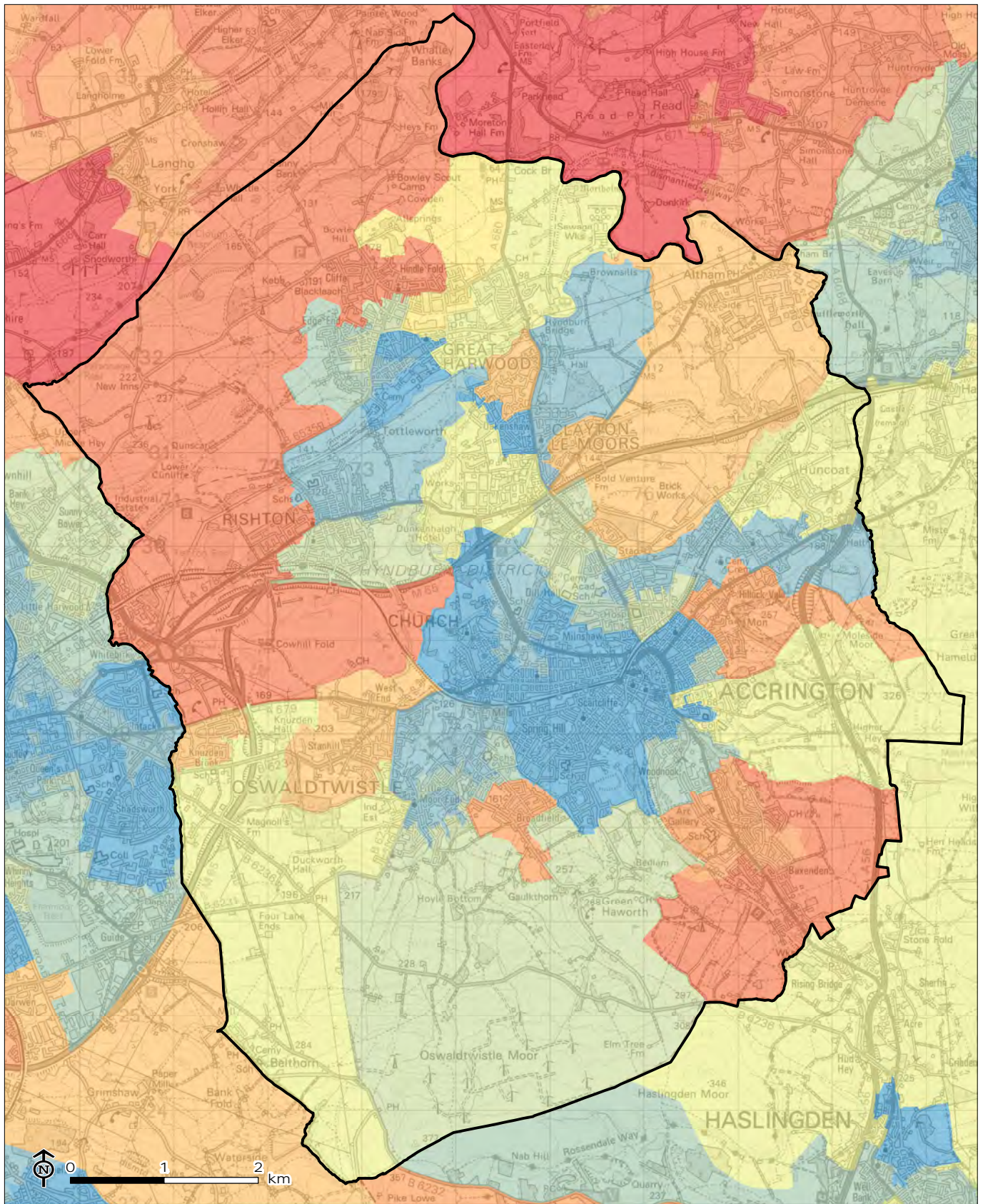
**IIA of Hyndburn 2037:
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Figure A11: Waste



Source: Hyndburn BC

Map Scale @ A4: 1:57,500



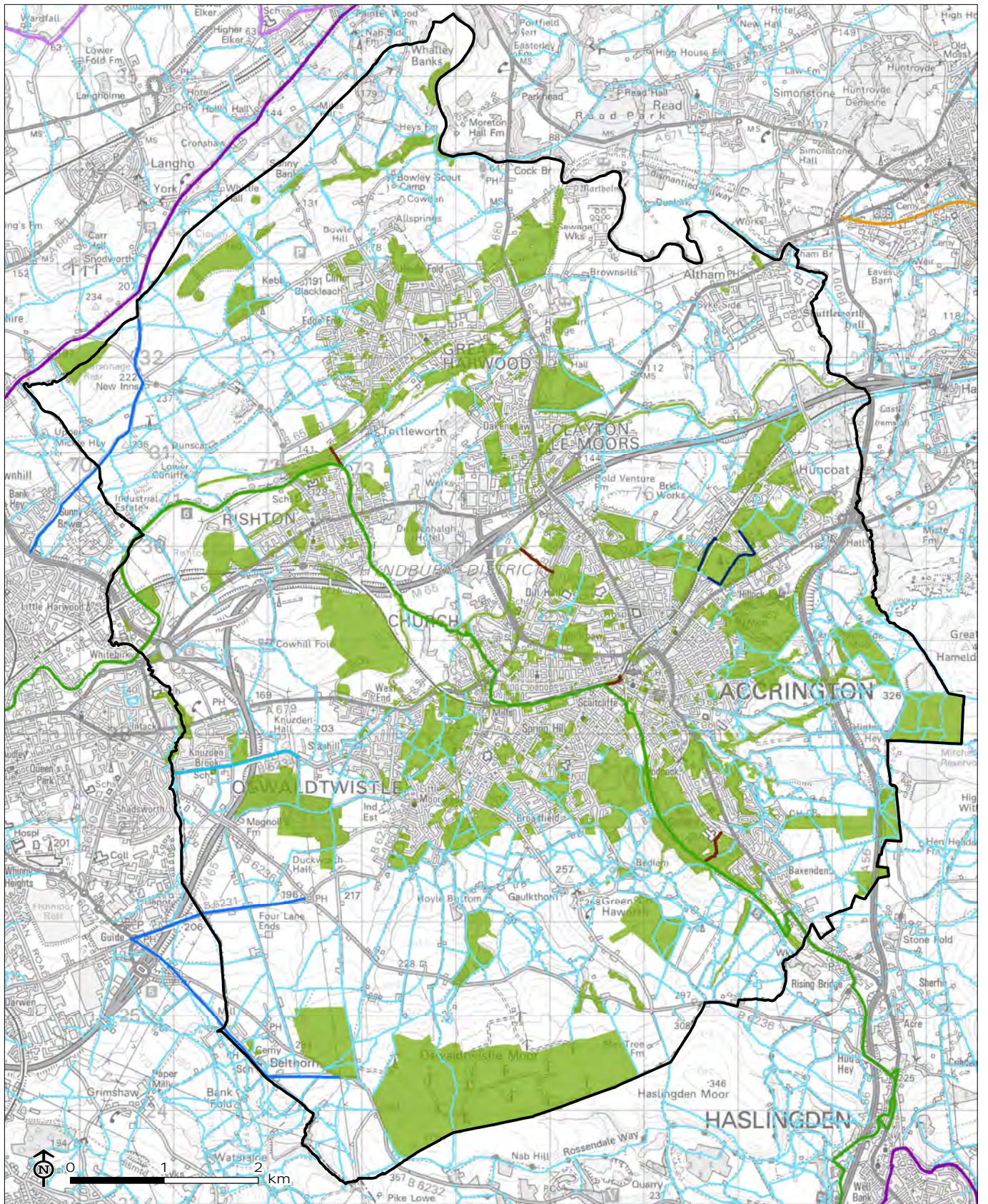
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Figure A12: Index of Multiple Deprivation



Source: ONS

Map Scale @ A4: 1:57,500

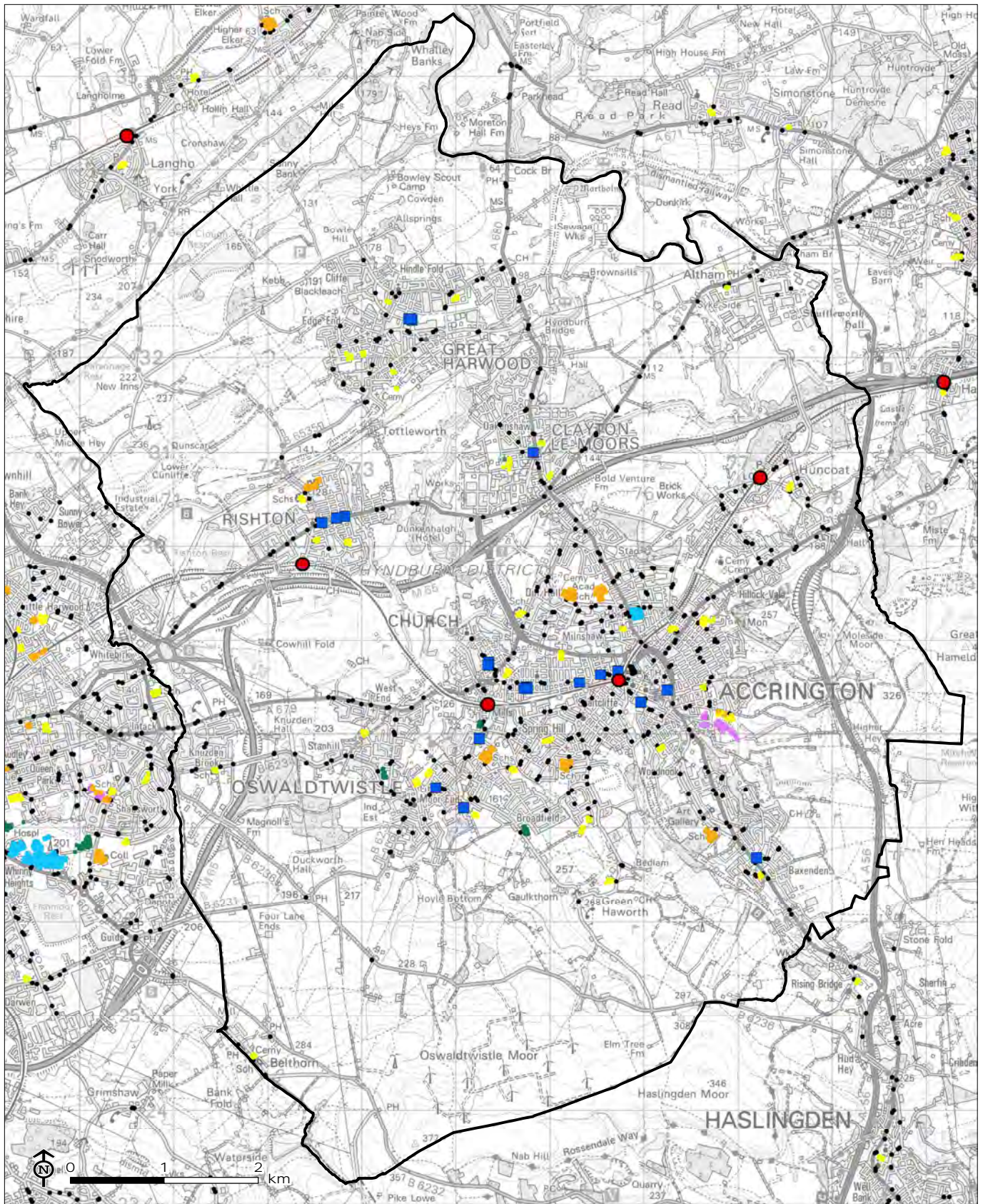


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Figure A13: Recreation



- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Open space
- Public Right of Way (indicative)
- National Cycle Network (NCN)
 - NCN6
 - NCN685
 - NCN link
- RouteNum
 - 90
 - 91
- Local cycle routes
 - Huncoat Greenway Indicative Route
 - Weavers-wheel Spoke (C, D, G)
 - Weavers Wheel spoke E (proposed)



- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hyndburn Borough Council ● Railway station • Bus stop (indicative) ■ Doctor's surgery (indicative) ■ Hospital (indicative) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Primary school ■ Secondary school ■ Special needs school ■ Further education |
|--|--|

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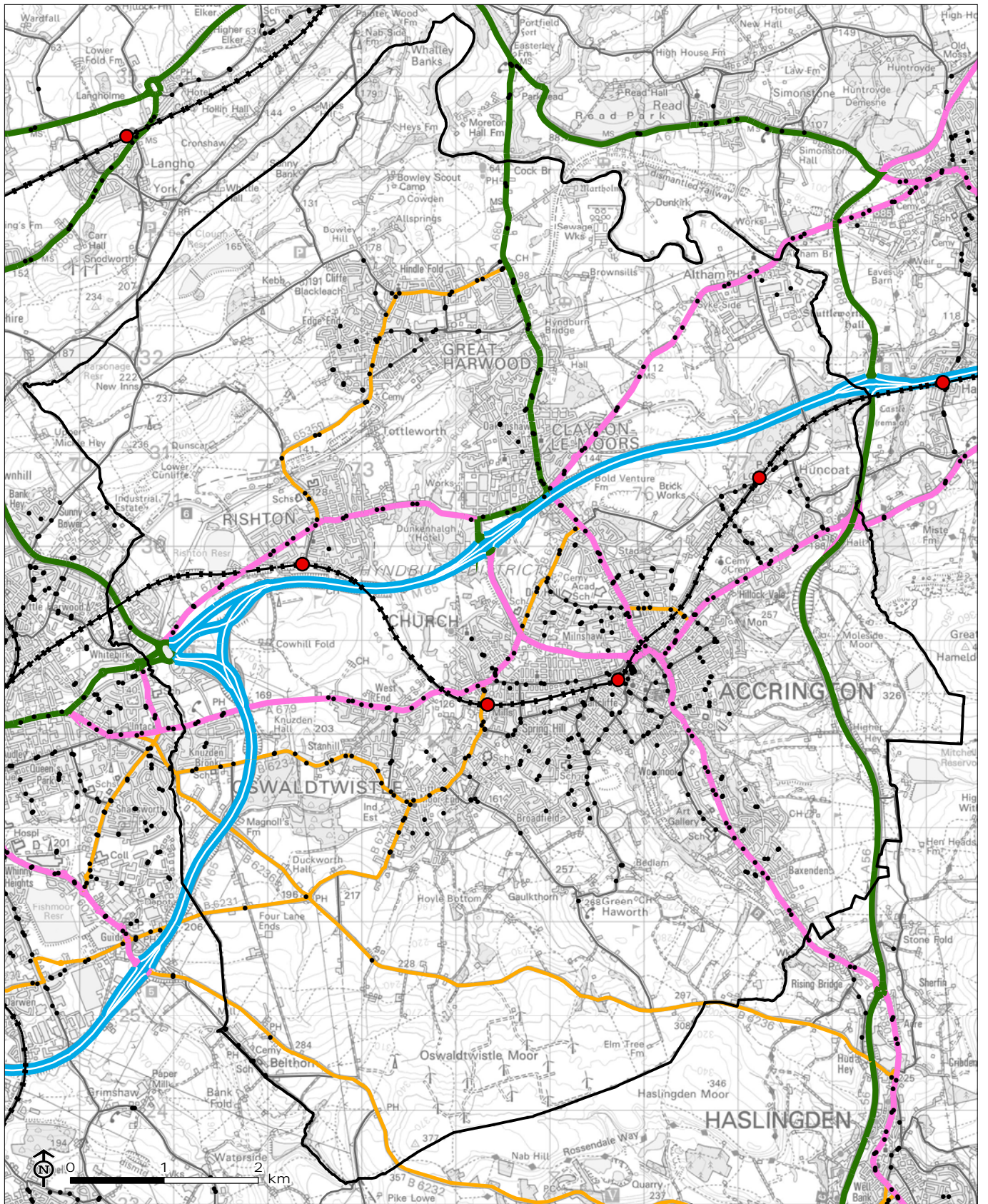
Figure A14: Services

LUC		<p>HYNBURN The place to be</p>
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Source: Hyndburn BC, DFT - bus stop, ODC - GP, OS - hospital/education Map Scale @ A4: 1:57,500

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- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Motorway
- Primary road
- A road
- B road
- Minor road
- Railway
- Railway station
- Bus stop (indicative)

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Figure A15: Transport Links

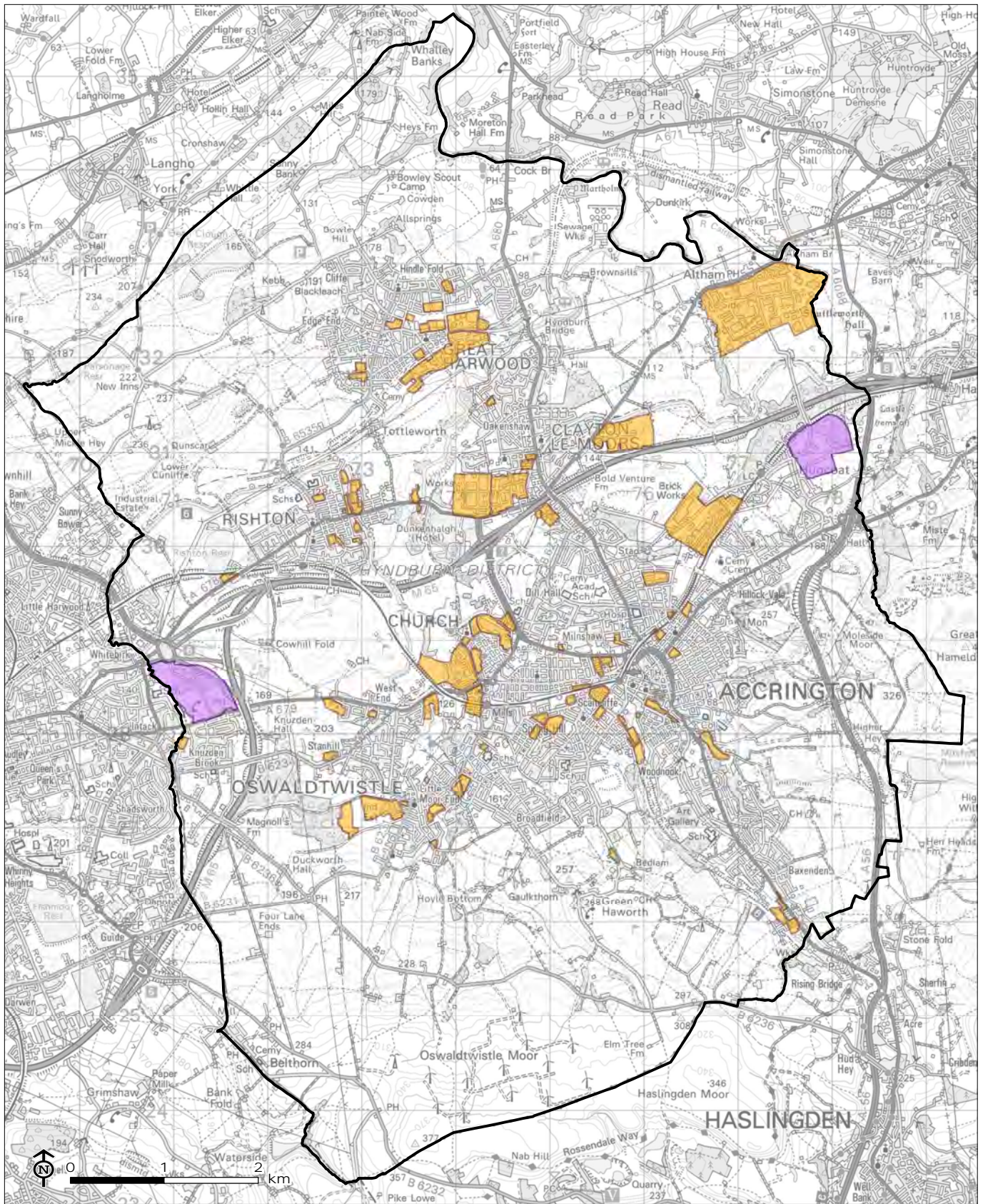


Source: Dft

Map Scale @ A4: 1:57,500

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- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Existing employment area
- Strategic employment site

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Figure A16: Employment

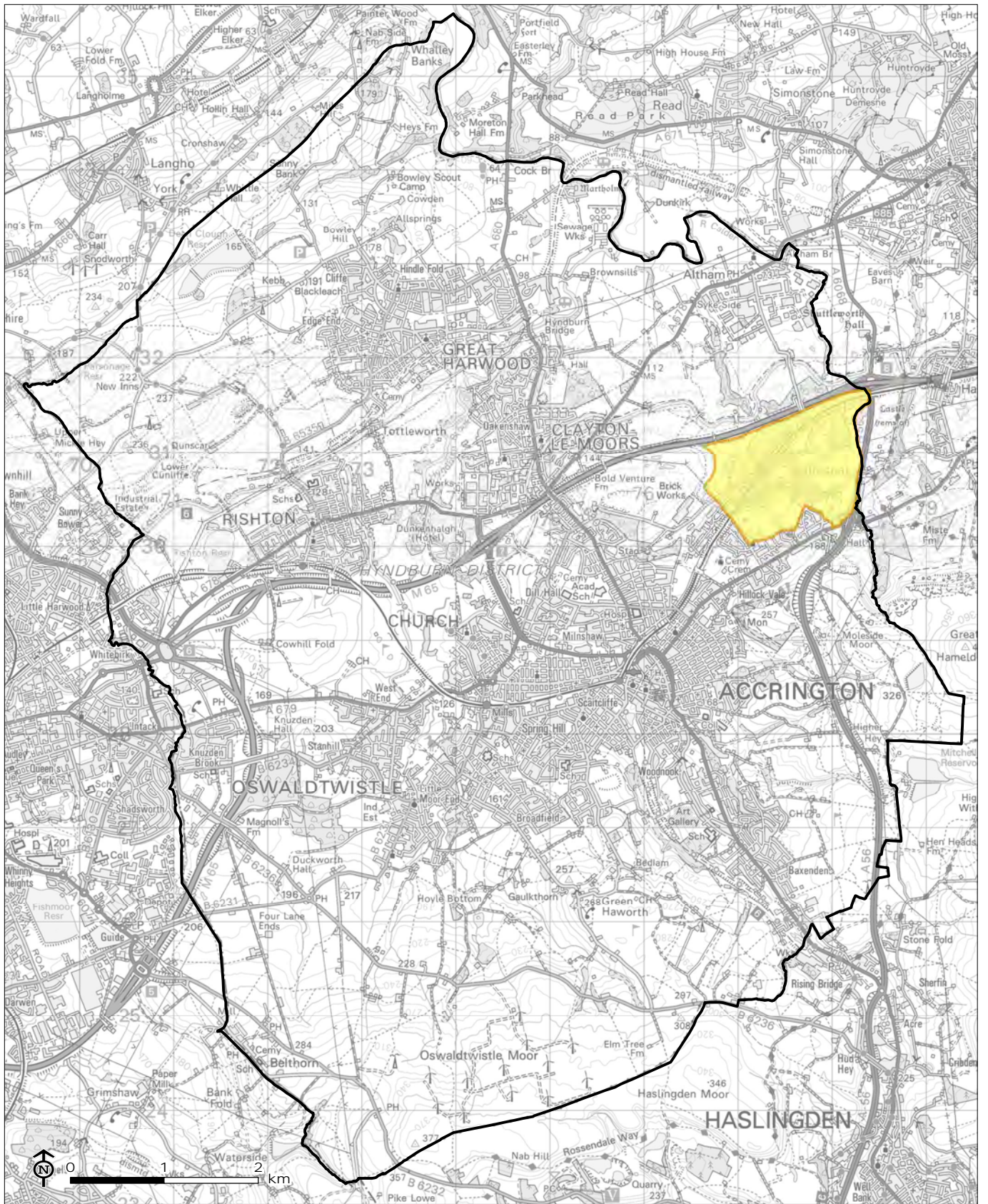


Source: Hyndburn BC

Map Scale @ A4: 1:57,500

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- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Huncoat Garden Village

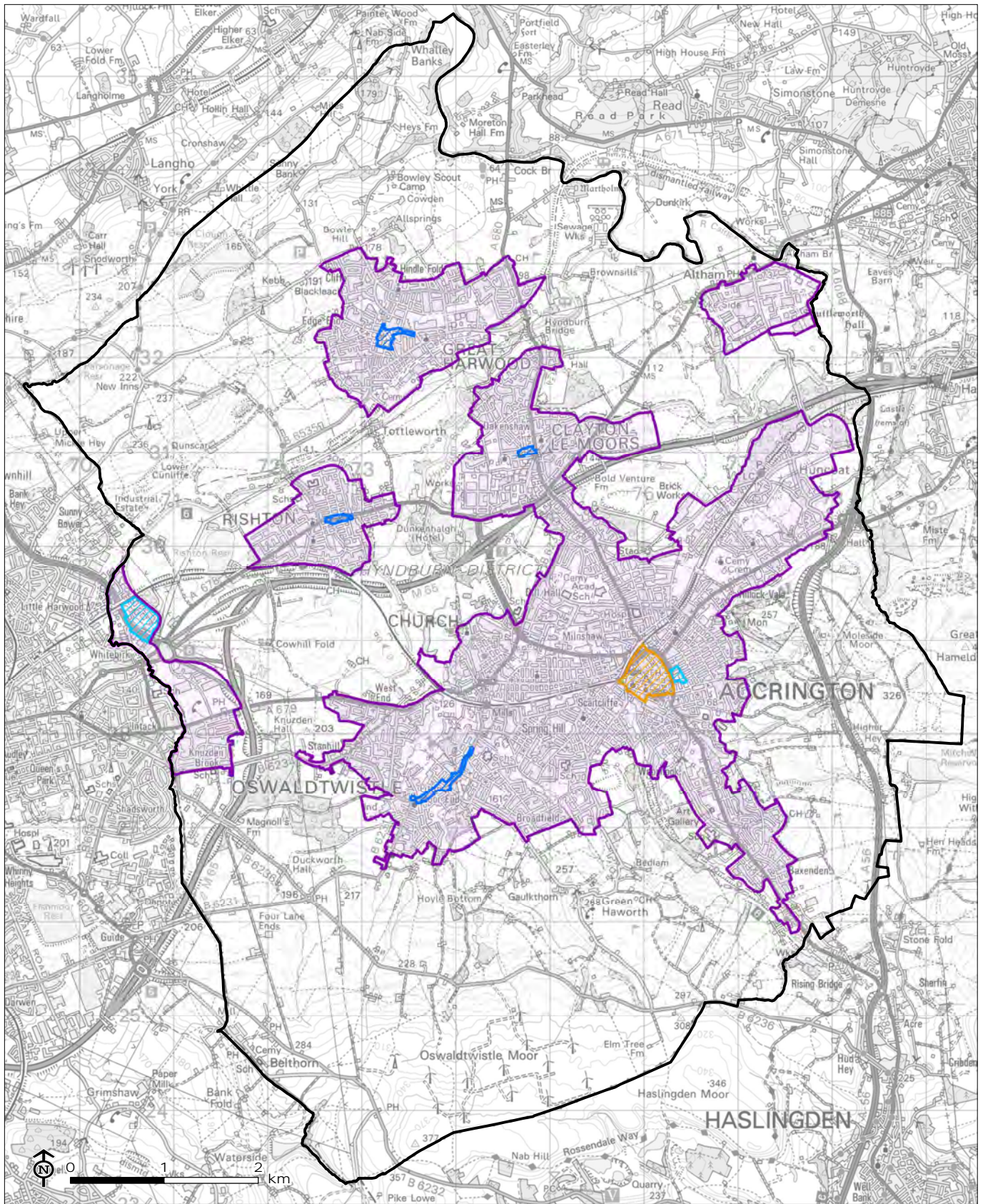
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Figure A17: Housing



Source: Hyndburn BC

Map Scale @ A4: 1:57,500



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Figure A18: Retail



- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Settlement boundary
- Town centre
- Shopping centre
- Retail park

Appendix B

Policy review and baseline information

Population, health and wellbeing

Policy context

International

B.1 The United Nations Declaration on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Declaration) (2002) sets the broad framework for international sustainable development, including building a humane, equitable and caring global society aware of the need for human dignity for all, renewable energy and energy efficiency, sustainable consumption and production and resource efficiency.

B.2 United Nations Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (the ‘Aarhus Convention’) (1998): Establishes a number of rights of the public (individuals and their associations) with regard to the environment. The Parties to the Convention are required to make the necessary provisions so that public authorities (at national, regional or local level) will contribute to these rights to become effective.

National

B.3 The NPPF (2021) includes as part of its social objective the promotion of “*strong, vibrant and healthy communities*” by:

- *“ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and*
- *by fostering well-designed, beautiful and safe places, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities’ health, social and cultural wellbeing.”*

B.4 Ultimately planning policies and planning decision making should “*aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places*”.

B.5 The document states that strategic policies should set out the pattern, scale and quality of development and make sufficient provision for “*housing (including affordable housing) ... [as well as] community facilities (such as health, education and cultural infrastructure)*”. Policies should reflect “*the size, type and tenure of housing needed*”. This policy approach is to

include but should not be limited to housing requirements relating to affordable homes, families with children, older people, students, people with disabilities, service families, travellers, those who rent their homes and people wishing to commission the construction of their own homes. Major developments that involve the provision of new housing planning policies and decisions should expect at least 10% of the total number of homes to be delivered for affordable home ownership subject to conditions and exemptions.

B.6 To help to diversify opportunities for builders, promote a better mix of site sizes and increase the number of schemes that can be built-out quickly to meet housing need, the NPPF states that at least 10% of the sites allocated for housing through a local authority's plan should be half a hectare or smaller.

B.7 Where there is an identified need, development of sites not already allocated for housing to provide entry-level homes suitable for first-time buyers is to be supported by local planning authorities unless such need is already to be met at other locations within the authority area. These sites should comprise of entry-level homes that offer one or more types of affordable housing.

B.8 The document also promotes a theme of enhancing healthy and safe communities which is to be achieved by creating places which *"promote social interaction (and) enable and support healthy lifestyles"*.

B.9 As part of this approach social, recreational and cultural facilities and services that the community needs should be provided guided by planning policies which:

- *"plan positively provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services;*
- *support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all sections of the community;*
- *help prevent unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services."*

B.10 Plan making through the guidance of the NPPF recognises the important role of access to open spaces and other facilities which provide opportunities for sport and physical activity has in terms of health and wellbeing of

communities. The importance of delivering a sufficient choice of school places to meet the needs of existing and new communities is also recognised in the document and local planning authorities should take a *"proactive, positive and collaborative approach to meeting this requirement"*.

B.11 The NPPF also sets out that the standard method provided in national planning guidance should be used to undertake a local housing need assessment identifying the minimum number of homes needed. The **Housing Delivery Test Measurement Rule Book** (2018)¹ provides this standard method allowing for calculation of objectively assessed housing need using government household forecasts adjusted for local house prices and local earnings. Unmet need from neighbouring areas will also need to be taken into account as part of the calculation.

B.12 Environmental Improvement Plan 2023² is the first revision of the 25 Year Environment Plan. It details ten-goals identifying how the Government will work with communities and businesses to leave the environment in a better state than it is presently. Those of relevance to the topics of population growth, health and wellbeing are goals 2 and 10. Actions that will be taken as part of these two goals are as follows:

- Goal 2 – Clean air:
 - Cut overall air pollution by tackling the key sources of emissions, including reducing the maximum limits for domestic burning appliances in Smoke Control Areas.
 - Goal 7 – Mitigating and adapting to climate change:
 - Deliver our investment plan to improve coastal and flood defences, including £100 million on the most frequently flooded areas.
- Goal 10 – Enhance beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment:
 - Work across government to fulfil a new and ambitious commitment that everyone should live within 15 minutes walk of a green or blue space.
 - Invest in active travel, with a vision for half of all journeys in towns and cities to be cycled or walked by 2030.

B.13 The White Paper Levelling Up the United Kingdom (2022)³ sets out how the UK Government will spread opportunity more equally across the UK. It comprises 12 UK-

¹ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (July 2018) *Housing Delivery Test Measurement Rule Book*.

² Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2023) *Environmental Improvement Plan 2023* (online) Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmental-improvement-plan>

³ Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (2022) *White Paper Levelling Up the United Kingdom* (see: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/levelling-up-the-united-kingdom>)

Appendix B

Policy review and baseline information

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November 2023

wide missions to achieve by 2030. Missions which relate to population, health and wellbeing state that by 2030:

- The gap in Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) between local areas where it is highest and lowest will have narrowed, and by 2035 HLE will rise by five years;
- Well-being will have improved in every area of the UK, with the gap between top performing and other areas closing;
- Homicide, serious violence, and neighbourhood crime will have fallen, focused on the worst-affected areas;
- Pride in place, such as people's satisfaction with their town centre and engagement in local culture and community, will have risen in every area of the UK, with the gap between the top performing and other areas closing;
- The number of primary school children achieving the expected standard in reading, writing and maths will have significantly increased. In England, this will mean 90% of children will achieve the expected standard, and the percentage of children meeting the expected standard in the worst performing areas will have increased by over a third; and
- Renters will have a secure path to ownership with the number of first-time buyers increasing in all areas; and the Government's ambition is for the number of non-decent rented homes to have fallen by 50%, with the biggest improvements in the lowest performing areas.

B.14 National Design Guide (2021)⁴: sets out the Government's priorities for well-designed places in the form of ten characteristics: context, identity, built form, movement, nature, public spaces, uses, homes and buildings, resources and lifespan.

B.15 Fair Society, Healthy Lives (2011)⁵ investigated health inequalities in England and the actions needed in order to tackle them. Subsequently, a supplementary report was prepared providing additional evidence relating to spatial planning and health on the basis that there is "overwhelming

evidence that health and environmental inequalities are inexorably linked and that poor environments contribute significantly to poor health and health inequalities".

B.16 Select Committee on Public Service and Demographic Change report Ready for Ageing? (2013)⁶: warns that society is underprepared for the ageing population. The report states "longer lives can be a great benefit, but there has been a collective failure to address the implications and without urgent action this great boon could turn into a series of miserable crises". The report highlights the under provision of specialist housing for older people and the need to plan for the housing needs of the older population as well as younger people.

B.17 Laying the foundations: a housing strategy for England (2011)⁷: Aims to provide support to deliver new homes and improve social mobility.

B.18 Homes England Strategic Plan 2018 to 2023 (2018)⁸: Sets out a vision to ensure more homes are built in areas of greatest need, to improve affordability, and make a more resilient and diverse housing market.

B.19 Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015)⁹ sets out the Government's planning policy for traveller sites. The Government's overarching aim is to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers while respecting the interests of the settled community.

B.20 Planning for the Future White Paper (2020)¹⁰: Sets out a series of potential reforms to the English planning system, to deliver growth faster. The White Paper focuses on the following:

- Simplifying the role of Local Plans and the process of producing them.
- Digitising plan-making and development management processes.
- Focus on design, sustainability and infrastructure delivery.

⁴ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2019, updated 2021) *National design guide* [online]. Available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-design-guide>

⁵ The Marmot Review (2011) *Fair Society, Healthy Lives*.

⁶ Select Committee on Public Service and Demographic Change (2013) *Ready for Ageing?* [pdf]. Available at:

<https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld201213/ldselect/ldpublic/140/140.pdf>

⁷ HM Government (2011) *Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England* [pdf]. Available at:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7532/2033676.pdf

⁸ Homes England (2018) *Strategic Plan 2018/19 – 2022/23* [pdf]. Available at:

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/752686/Homes England Strategic Plan AW REV 150dpi REV.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/752686/Homes_England_Strategic_Plan_AW_REV_150dpi_REV.pdf)

⁹ Department for Communities and Local Government (2015) *Planning policy for traveller sites* [pdf]. Available at:

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/457420/Final planning and travellers policy.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/457420/Final_planning_and_travellers_policy.pdf)

¹⁰ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2020) *Planning for the Future White Paper* [pdf]. Available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/907647/MHCLG-Planning-Consultation.pdf

Appendix B

Policy review and baseline information

IIA of Hyndburn 2037: The Local Plan Regulation 19 Consultation (Pre-Submission)
November 2023

- Nationally determined, binding housing requirements for local planning authorities to deliver through Local Plans.

B.21 The Housing White Paper 2017 (Fixing our broken housing market)¹¹ sets out ways to address the shortfall in affordable homes and boost housing supply. The White Paper focuses on the following:

- Planning for the right homes in the right places – Higher densities in appropriate areas, protecting the Green Belt while making more land available for housing by maximising the contribution from brownfield and surplus public land, regenerating estates, releasing more small and medium-sized sites, allowing rural communities to grow and making it easier to build new settlements.
- Building homes faster – Improved speed of planning cases, ensuring infrastructure is provided and supporting developers to build out more quickly.
- Diversifying the Market – Backing small and medium-sized house builders, custom-build, institutional investors, new contractors, housing associations.
- Helping people now – supporting home ownership and providing affordable housing for all types of people, including the most vulnerable.

B.22 Public Health England, PHE Strategy 2020-25 (2019)¹²: identifies PHE's priorities upon which to focus over this five-year period to protect people and help people to live longer in good health.

B.23 Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our strategy for public health in England (2010)¹³: Sets out how our approach to public health challenges will:

- Protect the population from health threats – led by central government, with a strong system to the frontline.
- Empower local leadership and encourage wide responsibility across society to improve everyone's health and wellbeing and tackle the wider factors that influence it.

- Focus on key outcomes, doing what works to deliver them, with transparency of outcomes to enable accountability through a proposed new public health outcomes framework.
- Reflect the Government's core values of freedom, fairness and responsibility by strengthening self-esteem, confidence and personal responsibility; positively promoting healthy behaviours and lifestyles; and adapting the environment to make healthy choices easier.
- Balance the freedoms of individuals and organisations with the need to avoid harm to others, use a 'ladder' of interventions to determine the least intrusive approach necessary to achieve the desired effect and aim to make voluntary approaches work before resorting to regulation.

Baseline information

Population

B.24 The 2011 Census estimated the resident population of Hyndburn to be 80,734 people of which 39,977 are male (49.5%) and 40,757 are female (50.4%)¹⁴. In 2020, the population of Hyndburn was estimated to be approximately 81,100 people, of which 40,100 (49.4%) were male and 41,000 (50.6%) were female¹⁵. The population projections for Hyndburn predict that the population will increase to 84,265 by 2043¹⁶. Hyndburn is projected to have a 4.27% increase in population from 2018 to 2043, which ranks the authority as having the 5th lowest growth of any district in Lancashire¹⁷.

B.25 The projected number of households in the authority is forecast to grow by 8.9% between 2018 and 2043 which is below the England average (16.2%) and the average for Lancashire (13.9%)¹⁸.

B.26 The wards with the highest proportion of people in the Borough are Overton (6,436) Rishton (6,428), St Oswalds (6,234), Spring Hill (5,670), Central (5,660) and Altham (5,241)¹⁹. The population of the Local Plan Areas is as follows:

¹¹ Department for Communities and Local Government (2017) *Fixing our broken housing market* [pdf]. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/590464/Fixing_our_broken_housing_market_-_print_ready_version.pdf

¹² Public Health England (2019) *PHE Strategy 2020-25* [pdf]. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/831562/PHE_Strategy_2020-25.pdf

¹³ HM Government (2010) *Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our strategy for public health in England* [pdf]. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/216096/dh_127424.pdf

¹⁴ 2011 Census population figure for Hyndburn Borough Council.

¹⁵ NOMIS (2020) *Labour Market Profile – Hyndburn*. Available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157094/report.aspx#abrespop>

¹⁶ ONS (2020). *Subnational Population Projections for Local Authorities in England – 2018-based projections*.

¹⁷ Lancashire County Council (2020) *Population Projections*. Available at: <https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/population-and-households/population/population-projections/>

¹⁸ ONS (2020). *Household Projections for England*. Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/householdprojectionsforengland>

¹⁹ ONS (2021). *Mid 2020 Ward-level population estimates*. Available at:

Accrington Central, Baxenden and Church: 34,258; Oswaldtwistle and Knuzden: 14,991; Great Harwood: 11,033; Clayton le Moors and Altham: 9,719; Rishton and Whitebirk: 6,428; and Huncoat: 4,704²⁰. The 2021 Census estimates the population density of the Borough at 1,111 persons per square km which is significantly higher than the national average of 276 persons per square km²¹.

B.27 According to the mid-2020 population estimates²², net migration is -135 (i.e. more people left the Borough to go to other local authority areas in the UK than moved to these areas from other parts of the UK). However, in contrast the natural change (births minus deaths) is 69 persons.

B.28 Hyndburn is also predicted to experience a demographic change with an increasing elderly population. In 2018 those aged over 65 accounted for 18.4% of the population. By 2043 this age group is expected to account for 22.3% of the total population in Hyndburn. This will have implications for the economy, service provision, accommodation and health. There will be 153 less people of working age (16-64) in 2043 compared to 2018 (62% in 2018 to 59.3% in 2043) and similarly there will be a decrease in the number of people in the 0-15 year age group (from 19.6% in 2018 to 18% in 2043)²³.

B.29 In 2011, 85.3% of the Hyndburn population was classified as White British, 11.2% as Asian/Asian British, 0.5% as White Irish, 0.9% as Mixed and 0.1% as Black/Black British²⁴.

Trend/Key Sustainability Issue:

Over recent years Hyndburn's population has been affected by negative migration patterns, typical of other authorities in East Lancashire.

Population projections predict that the population of Hyndburn will increase by 4.27% by 2043 which is less than the 10.3% rise predicted for England as a whole.

High population density in the Borough (1,111 persons per square km).

The projected number of households in the authority is forecast to grow by 8.9% which is less than both the national and regional averages.

Net migration is -135 persons while the natural change (births minus deaths) is 69 persons.

Hyndburn is predicted to experience a demographic change with an increasing elderly population. This will have implications for the economy, service provision, accommodation and health.

Housing

B.30 In 2020, Hyndburn had a total dwelling stock of 37,053 homes of which 86.7% was owner-occupied and privately rented while registered social landlords accounted for 13.2%, both of which are above the national averages of 83% and 10.5% respectively²⁵. The proportion of vacant dwellings in Hyndburn remains an issue despite significant recent improvements in the overall vacancy rate as a result of targeted local authority action (a reduction of 298 dwellings classified as 'long term vacant' 2013 to 2020²⁶). Approximately 4% of the total housing stock in 2020 comprised vacant dwellings (Blackpool and Burnley had the highest level of vacancies in Lancashire in 2020)²⁷.

B.31 Housing is a significant determinant of health – poor housing conditions are a major contributor to many preventable diseases and injuries, including respiratory, nervous system and cardiovascular diseases and cancer. The Living Environment domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019) illustrates that 82.7% of Hyndburn's Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) fall within the bottom 50% nationally for this domain, with nearly half (46.2%) within the bottom 10% nationally²⁸. When separating the domain into its separate indoor and outdoor subdomains, it is evident that

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/wardlevelmidyearpopulationestimatesexperimental>

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ ONS (2021). Estimates of the population for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesandscotlandandnorthernireland>

²² *Ibid.*

²³ ONS (2020). Population projections for local authorities: Table 2. Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandtable2>

²⁴ NOMIS (2011). KS201EW – Ethnic Group. Available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/KS201EW/view/1946157094?cols=measures>

²⁵ Lancashire County Council, 2020. Dwelling stock by tenure. Available at: <https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/population-and-households/households-and-housing/dwelling-stock-by-tenure/>

²⁶ Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2021). Live tables on dwelling stock (including vacants): Table 615: vacant dwellings by local authority district: England, from 2004. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants>

²⁷ Lancashire County Council, 2018. Vacant dwellings. Available at: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/population-and-households/households/vacant-dwellings.aspx>

²⁸ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2019). English indices of deprivation 2019. File 2: domains of deprivation. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

Hyndburn rates poorly in the indoor domain as nearly three quarters (71.2%) of the borough sits within the bottom 30% nationally²⁹. The indoor domain is concerned with housing quality, the information for which comes from Census data and the English Housing Survey.

B.32 However, there are no LSOAs within the 30% most deprived in the country which are classified as having barriers to housing and services.

B.33 Hyndburn has an oversupply of high-density terraced housing, and this can be an issue for older residents and those with a disability, as terraced properties can be difficult to adapt to suit changing needs. In order to maintain independent living, adaptations such as creating ground floor bathrooms and bedrooms are frequently necessary but this type of housing does not often offer scope for such changes. The 2011 Census revealed that in Lancashire, household spaces classified as 'terraced' represented 32.7% of the total dwelling stock. In comparison, the England and Wales rate was much lower at 24.7%. Hyndburn, at 52.6%, recorded one of the highest percentages in England and Wales.

B.34 According to the latest Authority Monitoring Report, over the 2011-2019 period a total of 887 new homes were provided and 142 affordable homes were delivered³⁰. In August 2018, the Council published its latest 5 Year Housing Land Supply Statement which identifies a readily available supply of housing sites equating to 1,147 units of supply (which includes 84 windfall units). Over the period 2012 to 2019, there has been a diversification away from the traditional terraced stock of housing in the Borough, with terraced housing comprising a relatively low proportion of house types (12%)³¹. Semi-detached properties remain the dominant property type being built within Hyndburn (38%), followed by detached properties (21%), flats/maisonettes (16%), and bungalows (10%). Of the total number of completions between 2012 and 2019, 46% were three-bedroom properties, followed by two-bedroom properties (22%), four-bedroom properties (16%), one-bedroom properties (15%), and five or more bedroom properties (2%).

B.35 Since 2001 there has been a progressive decrease in the number of households on the housing waiting lists with 1,611 households on the housing waiting list in 2020 which is a reduction of 292 since 2015. There are 29,464 households on the housing waiting list in Lancashire³².

B.36 In December 2022, the median house price in Hyndburn was £131,822 which is an increase of 12.7% compared to December 2021³³. This is significantly less than the North West average of £217,121. Hyndburn has the second lowest median house price in the North West (Burnley is the lowest at £120,000). This ranks Hyndburn third lowest for the average house price of 347 district and unitary authorities in England and Wales. The median house price to earnings ratio in the authority is very low at 3.99 times earnings (7.72 for England as a whole) which suggest greater affordability, lower earnings or lower demand in an area.

B.37 The number of households in Hyndburn is projected to increase from 34,000 to 36,000 over the 25-year period 2014-2039, representing an increase of 3.6% (2,000) on the 2014 figure³⁴. Hyndburn has the second lowest predicted growth in households compared to other local authorities in Lancashire and has substantially lower growth rates than Lancashire as a whole (692,000 homes by 2039, a net increase of 10.4%).

B.38 In 2016, the Government granted the wider Huncoat area (including the strategic employment site) Housing Zone status as part of the wider Pennine Lancashire Housing Zone. The Council anticipates an acceleration of housing delivery over the coming years in the Huncoat area (on the existing strategic housing site) that will contribute significantly to net additional homes in the Borough³⁵.

Trend/Key Sustainability Issue:

Proportion of vacant dwellings in Hyndburn remains relatively high with 4.8% of the total housing stock comprising vacant dwellings.

Hyndburn has the third lowest median house price of 347 district and unitary authorities in England and Wales at £125,000 (as at December 2022).

The median house price to earnings ratio in the authority is very low.

Progressive decrease in the number of households on the housing waiting lists since 2001.

Hyndburn has the second lowest predicted growth in households compared to other local authorities in Lancashire.

In recent years, there has been a diversification away from the traditional terraced stock of housing, with semi-detached properties being the most dominant housing

²⁹ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2019). English indices of deprivation 2019. File 4: sub-domains of deprivation. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

³⁰ Hyndburn Borough Council, 2019. Hyndburn AMR 2018/19.

³¹ Hyndburn Borough Council, 2019. Hyndburn AMR 2018/19.

³² DCLG, 2020. Live tables on rents, lettings and tenancies. Table 600: number of households on local authorities' housing waiting lists, by district, England, from 1997.

³³ HM Land Registry (2023) UK House Price Index England: December 2022.

³⁴ DCLG, 2016. Live tables on household projections.

³⁵ Hyndburn Borough Council, 2017. Hyndburn AMR 2017/18.

type being built within the Borough. Despite diversification away from traditional terraced stock, there continues to be an oversupply of this kind of housing in Hyndburn, which does not give scope for adaptations – a key issue for the aging population of the Borough.

Social inclusion and deprivation

B.39 Deprivation is a multi-faceted and complex problem which influences and is influenced by a number of different factors. In Hyndburn, problems associated with the decline in the prosperity of manufacturing industry, the ageing terraced housing stock, the poor quality of the local environment and the lack of jobs coupled with low wages have led to significant unemployment problems in certain wards of the borough. These issues impact upon the quality of the living environment which affects health, social wellbeing and educational attainment.

B.40 According to the English Indices of Deprivation 2019³⁶, Hyndburn is ranked 18th for the multiple deprivation score (rank of average score) out of the 317 local authority areas in England (where 1 is most deprived and 317 is least deprived) which is a fall of ten places since the 2015 Indices of Deprivation. This means that compared with the rest of the country, Hyndburn is in the 10% most deprived authority areas in the country.

B.41 Fourteen Lower-Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs)³⁷ out of 52 LSOAs in the Borough, sit within decile 1 which puts them in the 10% most deprived nationally (Barnfield, Central, Church, Spring Hill, Netherton, Rishton, Peel, Clayton-le-Moors). There are also 11 LSOAs within the 20% most deprived in the country (Altham, St. Andrew's, Church, Rishton, Barnfield, Peel, Milnshaw and Netherton).

B.42 With changing family and community structures and an ageing population, increasing numbers of people, especially older adults, are becoming socially isolated or lonely. Chronic social isolation can reduce life expectancy by an equivalent amount to smoking, with chronic loneliness increasingly recognised as having far reaching consequences for the health and wellbeing of both individuals and wider communities. Using Mosaic to model social isolation, Lancashire County Council estimates that currently there are

approximately 1,650 households at risk of social isolation in Hyndburn³⁸. Along with areas of Fylde, Wyre and Lancaster, Hyndburn is estimated to have one of the highest proportions of affected households, most of which are located around the East of the Borough.

B.43 Fuel poverty is a pressing issue within the Borough as the areas most affected by fuel poverty are clustered within the most deprived areas. In 2021 the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy published detailed statistics on the level of fuel poverty in 2019, which estimates that there are 15.6% of households considered to be fuel poor³⁹ (5,642 fuel poor households)⁴⁰. This is higher than fuel poverty rates for the North West of England (14.5%)⁴¹.

Trend/Key Sustainability Issue:

Hyndburn Borough experiences overall high levels of deprivation particularly under the income deprivation domain, employment deprivation domain, health deprivation and disability domain, and living environment deprivation domain.

The 2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation identify Hyndburn as the 18th most deprived area out of 317 districts and unitary authorities. There are 25 LSOAs within the top 20% most deprived nationally. It is one of the 10% most deprived authority areas in the country (based on the IMD rank of average rank measure).

There are 5,642 fuel poor households in the Borough.

Health

B.44 The [Hyndburn Health Profile](#), published by Public Health England, reveals that the health of people in Hyndburn is generally worse than the England average.

B.45 Hyndburn is generally performing poorly under the Health Deprivation and Disability domain of the indices with two LSOAs within the 10% most deprived in the country and a further 13 LSOAs within the top 20% most deprived nationally which highlights the poor state of health of some residents in the Borough (69% of the wards are within the top 20% most deprived under the Health Deprivation and Disability domain).

³⁶ Department for Communities and Local Government (2019) The English Indices of Deprivation 2019. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-mapping-resources>

³⁷ LSOAs are small areas designed to be of a similar population size, with an average of approximately 1,500 residents or 650 households.

³⁸ Lancashire County Council (2016). Hidden from View: Tackling Social Isolation and Loneliness in Lancashire. Available at: <https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/media/900037/hidden-from-view-tackling-social-isolation-and-loneliness-in-lancashire-oct-2016.pdf>

³⁹ A household is considered to be fuel poor if they have required fuel costs that are above the national median level and were they to spend that amount, they would be left with a residual income below the poverty line.

⁴⁰ Lancashire County Council (2018) Lancashire Insight – Deprivation – Fuel Poverty. Available at: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/deprivation/fuel-poverty.aspx>

⁴¹ Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2021) Fuel poverty statistics. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-statistics>

B.46 Hyndburn's life expectancy for males and females has been consistently below the England average since at least 2001-2003. The life expectancy gap between the most and least deprived areas is one of the best illustrations of health inequality. At present, there is a 12.3 year gap in life expectancy for men between Hyndburn's most deprived and least deprived neighbourhoods, and a 9.2 year gap for women⁴². Life expectancies for both men and women in Hyndburn are lower than the regional and national averages, at 81.1 years for women and 76.8 years for men. The mortality rate for under-75s due to cardiovascular diseases (99.8 per 100,000 people) is significantly higher than the regional (87.0) and national (72.5) averages. The population of Hyndburn performs generally worse than the averages for the North West of England and nationally against the life expectancy and causes of death indicators, with the exception of the number of excess winter deaths and dementia diagnoses. An estimated 9.9% more people died in the winter months compared with non-winter months between August 2014 and July 2017 which is better than the North West of England average of 19.9% and the England average of 21.1%.

B.47 Under the children's and young people's health indicators, the number of under-18 conceptions (36.7 per 1,000 females aged 15-17) is significantly higher than the North West (22.8) and England (18.8) averages. The percentage of mothers who are smokers at the time of delivery (16.6% per 100 maternities) is also significantly higher in Hyndburn when compared to the regional (13.4%) and national (10.7 %) averages. The number of children killed or injured in road traffic accidents between 2010 and 2014 was 29.83 per 10,000 resident children which is significantly higher than the national average of 15.31⁴³. Despite the implementation of a number of schemes and educational programmes, Hyndburn's most recent overall KSI (killed and seriously injured) rate (2013-2015) was still significantly above the England average⁴⁴.

B.48 Obesity rates in year 6 children are 22.85% which is slightly higher compared to the regional (20.8%) and national (20%) averages; however, there are inequalities that are evident at the ward level. There is a cluster of wards around the centre of the Borough that sit within quintile 1 for year 6

obesity, which puts them in the worst 20% nationally⁴⁵. These are the Central Ward, Milnshaw ward, Peel ward and Spring Hill Ward. In addition, there are 6 wards in the Borough that sit within quintile 1 for obesity in reception children, they are: Central ward, Immanuel ward, Netherton ward, Overton ward, Spring Hill ward, St Andrew's ward⁴⁶.

B.49 It is estimated that 68.0% of adults in Hyndburn are classed as either overweight or obese which is higher than the England (61.3%) average, which is not statistically significant. The percentage of physically active adults in Hyndburn is 59.4% which is also lower than the average for the North West (65.1 %) and for England as a whole (66.0 %). However, according to the 2018 Authority Monitoring Report, more people within Hyndburn have taken steps towards adopting an active and healthy lifestyle. The percentage of people who are a member of a sporting club increased from 14.3% in 2011 to 18.7% in 2015 and the percentage of people who received tuition/coaching nearly doubled from 7.6% in 2011 to 14.2% in 2014. The number of people participating in sport at least once a week in Hyndburn is still below the national average with additional decreases seen in the rate of participation in sport, with participation levels dropping from 35.5% in 2012/2013 to 31.2% in 2016/2017 within the area.

B.50 The issue of weight and obesity is linked to the local food environment. Lancashire County Council Public Health has recently produced an advisory note on hot food takeaways and spatial planning. One of the key factors influencing obesity is the over saturation of hot food takeaways within deprived communities. Hyndburn has a high density of fast food outlets, 150.5 per 100,000 population, which is significantly higher than the England average of 96.1 per 100,000 population⁴⁷.

B.51 Hyndburn currently has the second highest suicide rate in Lancashire. The number of Hyndburn's employment support allowance claimants for mental and behavioural disorders has been consistently above the England average since 2012⁴⁸. There are numerous studies that point to the direct benefits of green space and good design to both physical and mental health and well-being. There is strong evidence that provision of green space effectively improves mental health. Some of

⁴² Public Health England, 2018. *Public Health Outcomes Framework*. Available at: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework/data#page/0>

⁴³ Hyndburn Borough Council, 2017. Hyndburn AMR 2017/18.

⁴⁴ Public Health England, 2018. *Hyndburn District – Health Profile 2017* [pdf]. Available at: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/gid/1938132696/pat/6/par/E12000002/ati/101/are/E07000120>

⁴⁵ Lancashire County Council, 2017. *Index of Multiple Deprivation – IMD Decile (interactive map)*. Available at: <http://dashboards.instantatlas.com/viewer/report?appid=f0a67bbccd9c41349a53cb6e3f1c038c&authid=6ZAJs5Wqcfblfj>

⁴⁶ Lancashire County Council, 2017. *Index of Multiple Deprivation – IMD Decile (interactive map)*. Available at: <http://dashboards.instantatlas.com/viewer/report?appid=f0a67bbccd9c41349a53cb6e3f1c038c&authid=6ZAJs5Wqcfblfj>

⁴⁷ UK Government, 2018. *Fast food outlets: density by local authority in England*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/fast-food-outlets-density-by-local-authority-in-england>

⁴⁸ Public Health England, 2018. *Public Health Profiles – ESA claimants for mental and behavioural disorders: rate per 1,000 working age population*. Available at: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/mental%20ESa#page/4/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000002/ati/101/are/E07000120/iid/92621/age/204/sex/4>

the Public Health indicators that relate to mental health show Hyndburn as significantly worse than the England average.

B.52 There is one hospital in Hyndburn, the Accrington Victoria Community Hospital.

Trend/Key Sustainability Issue:

The population of Hyndburn performs generally worse than the averages for the North West of England and nationally against the majority of health indicators. Hyndburn has concerning health inequalities across geography and demographics in the areas of life expectancy, mental health, obesity and excess weight in children.

Crime

B.53 Hyndburn has a crime deprivation score of 0.35 which is above the national average of 0.01 (based on English Indices of Deprivation 2019)⁴⁹. There are nine LSOAs within the 10% most deprived under the crime domain (Barnfield, Central, Church, Netherton, Peel, Barnfield, and Spring Hill)⁵⁰. In addition, eight LSOAs fall within the 20% most deprived in the country under the crime domain (Barnfield, Central, Church, Milnshaw, Netherton, Peel, Spring Hill, Rishton, and St Andrews).

B.54 From Oct 2017 to Sept 2018 2017, there were 15,020 reported crimes in Hyndburn, 4, 162 of which were for anti-social behaviour, 4,058 for violent crime, and 1,389 for criminal damage and arson. From April 2017 to March 2018, Hyndburn seen a decrease in the number of crimes each month however, from April 2018 onwards there has been a slight increase in the number of crimes recorded⁵¹.

B.55 In the year ending June 2018, the crime rate in Hyndburn was higher than the average for the Lancashire force area at 106.28 per 1,000 people compared to the Force average of 93.73 per 1,000 people⁵². In 2017/18, police recorded 28.7 violent crimes per 1,000 people which is slightly higher than the national and Lancashire averages of 27.9 and

23.9 respectively. Theft offences in Hyndburn (38.0) are also higher than the national and Lancashire averages (34.4 and 34.1 per 1,000 people respectively). Crimes relating to criminal damage and arson (15.7) are also above the national (10.1) and Lancashire averages (12.8)⁵³. According to the Living in Lancashire – Community Safety Report, drug dealing is seen as a bigger issue in Hyndburn compared to other districts in Lancashire (60%)⁵⁴. There is also a direct correlation between crime and the most deprived areas in Hyndburn with the highest number of reported crimes in the wards of Barnfield, Central, Church, Peel, Rishton and Spring Hill⁵⁵.

Trend/Key Sustainability Issue:

Hyndburn has a higher than average crime rate compared to other areas in Lancashire. Nearly half of all reported crimes related to anti-social behaviour and violent crimes. There is also a direct correlation between crime and the most deprived areas in Hyndburn.

Education, skills and training

B.56 There are 34 primary schools, six secondary schools, five children centres, two special schools and one short stay school in Hyndburn with the greatest concentrations within Accrington, Oswaldtwistle, Clayton-le-Moors, Rishton and Great Harwood⁵⁶. The Accrington and Rossendale College provides further education opportunities and training in the Borough.

B.57 Educational attainment is particularly poor within nine LSOAs which are classified as being within the 10% most deprived under the education, skills and training domain (Central, Spring Hill, Netherton, Church and Barnfield)⁵⁷. There are also an additional eight LSOAs within the 20% most deprived under the education deprivation domain. 50.4% of pupils in Hyndburn achieved GCSEs which is below the national average of 57.8% and the North West of England average of 56.6%⁵⁸. Hyndburn has the third highest level of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training

⁴⁹ Public Health England, 2020. Hyndburn Health Profile 2019. Available at: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles>

⁵⁰ Department for Communities and Local Government, 2015. *The English Indices of Deprivation 2015*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

⁵¹ UK Crime Stats, 2018. UK Crime Stats – Hyndburn. Available at: <http://www.ukcrimestats.com/Constituency/65899>

⁵² <https://www.police.uk/lancashire/E32/performance/compare-your-area/>

⁵³ Lancashire County Council, 2017. Crime in Lancashire 2017/18. Available at: <https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/media/905924/crime-in-lancashire.pdf>

⁵⁴ Lancashire County Council, 2017. Living in Lancashire Survey – Community Safety. Available at:

<http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/media/896979/living-in-lancashire-community-safety.pdf>

⁵⁵ Lancashire County Council, 2018. Community Safety. Available at: <https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/community-safety/community-safety-dashboard/>

⁵⁶ Lancashire County Council, 2017. Find a school. Available at: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/children-education-families/schools/find-a-school.aspx>

⁵⁷ Department for Communities and Local Government, 2015. *The English Indices of Deprivation 2015*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

⁵⁸ Public Health England, 2018. Hyndburn Health Profile 2018. Available at: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles>

Appendix B

Policy review and baseline information

IIA of Hyndburn 2037: The Local Plan Regulation 19 Consultation (Pre-Submission)
November 2023

(NEET) compared to other local authorities in Lancashire. 5.3% of the Borough's 16-18 year olds were categorised as NEETs compared to the national rate of 2.7% and the regional rate of 3.2%.

B.58 Between 2010 and 2015 the proportion of working age population qualified to at least NVQ level 3 (equivalent to A-Level academic qualification) has declined in Hyndburn. The rate in 2010 was 51% however that has fallen gradually to 46.1% in 2015. This is in contrast to the North West and Great Britain where rates of the working age population qualified to at least NVQ level 3 have risen from 49.5% to 53.9% and 50.9% to 57.4% respectively⁵⁹.

Trend/Key Sustainability Issue:

There is a need to improve educational attainment in the Borough. A skills gap exists in Hyndburn as it experiences poor educational attainment leading to a lack of skilled workers. By improving levels of educational attainment there could be wider social benefits and improvements to the local economy.

Culture, tourism, leisure and recreation

B.59 The Leeds and Liverpool Canal represents a key element of Hyndburn's green infrastructure and open space network, and is an important leisure and tourism asset. Hyndburn has numerous high quality public parks within its urban areas including Bullough Park, Haworth Park, Milnshaw Park and Gatty Park which provide a valuable recreation resource for local residents and visitors.

B.60 Hyndburn has a strong infrastructure of community facilities with numerous sports and leisure facilities, community centres and village halls including:

- Hyndburn Leisure Centre, Accrington;
- Mercer Hall Leisure Centre, Great Harwood;
- Norden Sports Centre, Rishton;
- Wilson's Athletics Track, Clayton-le-Moors;
- The Civic Theatre and Arts Centre, Oswaldtwistle;
- Town Hall, Accrington;
- Clayton Civic Hall, Clayton;
- Elmfield Hall, Church;
- Churchfield House, Great Harwood;
- Hippings Vale Community Centre, Oswaldtwistle; and
- West End Community Centre, Oswaldtwistle.

B.61 There is a network of public rights of way (PROW) across the Borough. The National Cycle Network (NCN) route 6 enters Hyndburn at Whitebirk and leaves the Borough at

Lower Baxenden. There have been significant improvements to the cycle network in the Borough including:

- A new cycleway around Highams Playing Field and cricket ground as part of the phased creation of Huncoat Greenway;
- Upgrade of the canal towpath between Church Kirk through to Clayton-le-Moors;
- Resurfacing of the 'white path' route at Great Harwood;
- Junction improvements for cycle accessibility at slip road connections between the M65 J7 and surrounding highway network; and
- Multi-user access networks created as part of the comprehensive woodland improvement schemes at Peel Park/Coppice, Woodnook Vale and Clayton Forest Park, the latter also creating a new link with the canal towpath which is suitable for upgrade to full cycleway at a later stage.

B.62 Further investment is currently at advanced planning stage by Lancashire County Council for the East Lancashire Strategic Cycleway network which, in Hyndburn, will link the National Cycle Network southwards to the Greater Manchester area and will also complete the urban sections of the Huncoat Greenway.

B.63 As previously mentioned, with the formal designation of two new Local Nature Reserves (LNRs), Hyndburn will be the first district in Lancashire to meet the national targets for Accessible Natural Greenspace for LNRs, which is one hectare per 1,000 people⁶⁰.

Trend/key sustainability issue:

The Leeds and Liverpool Canal and the National Cycle Network are important leisure and tourism assets in the Borough which should be maintained and enhanced.

Hyndburn is the first district in Lancashire to meet the national targets for Accessible Natural Greenspace for LNRs.

Equalities

B.64 The Equality Act 2010 identifies nine 'protected characteristics' and seeks to protect people from discrimination on the basis of these characteristics. It presents three main duties: to eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and other conduct that is prohibited under the Act; to advance equality of opportunity between persons who

⁵⁹ Hyndburn Borough Council, 2018. Hyndburn AMR 2017/18.

⁶⁰ Hyndburn Borough Council, 2017. Hyndburn Local Plan Authority Monitoring Report 2016/17.

share relevant protected characteristics and persons who do not share it; and to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it. The nine protected characteristics identified through the Act are:

- Age;
- Disability;
- Gender reassignment;
- Marriage and civil partnership;
- Pregnancy and maternity;
- Race;
- Religion or belief;
- Sex; and
- Sexual orientation.

B.65 The potential effects of the plan in relation to groups covered by the nine 'protected characteristics' will be assessed separately in addition to the SA. This work will comprise the EqIA which will be presented in an appendix to the IIA Report.

Age

B.66 The median age for the plan area based on the 2021 census is 39 years old. This is slightly below the median age for England (40 years)⁶¹. A more detailed breakdown of the age make-up of the population of Hyndburn in 2021 is provided in **Table B.1**.

Table B.1: Breakdown of Hyndburn's population by age group (2021)

Age group	Percentage of population
14 and under	18.9%
15 to 24	11.5%
25 to 34	13.4%
35 to 44	12.1%

Age group	Percentage of population
45 to 54	13.4%
55 to 64	12.5%
65 to 74	10.1%
75 and over	8.2%

B.67 Hyndburn is also predicted to experience a demographic change with an increasing elderly population. In 2021 those aged over 65 accounted for 18.2% of the population. By 2043 this age group is expected to account for 22.3% of the total population in Hyndburn. This will have implications for the economy, service provision, accommodation and health. There will be 153 less people of working age (16-64) in 2043 compared to 2018 (62% in 2018 to 59.3% in 2043) and similarly there will be a decrease in the number of people in the 0-15 year age group (from 19.6% in 2018 to 18% in 2043)⁶².

Disability

B.68 Based on the 2021 Census⁶³, of Hyndburn's population;

- 10.1% of people are disabled under the equality act (day-to-day activities limited a lot);
- 11.5% of people are disabled under the equality act (day-to-day activities limited a little); and
- 78.4% of people are no disabled under the equality act.

Marriage and civil partnership

B.69 Based on the 2021 Census⁶⁴, 42.3% of Hyndburn's population (aged 16 or over) were married or registered in a civil partnership and 38.0% never married and never registered in a civil partnership.

Pregnancy and maternity

B.70 In 2021 there was a total of 976 live births in Hyndburn. The mean age of new mothers was 29.5 years old which is slightly lower than the national average for England (30.9 years)⁶⁵.

⁶¹ ONS (2022) Census 2021 – Census Maps. Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/maps/choropleth/population/median-age/median-age/median-age?lad=E07000120>

⁶² ONS (2020). Population projections for local authorities: Table 2. Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandtable2>

⁶³ ONS (2022) Census 2021 – Census Maps.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ Nomis (2022) Live births in England and Wales: birth rates down to local authority areas. Available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/submit.asp?forward=yes&menuopt=201&subcomp=>

Race

B.71 Census 2021⁶⁶ data indicates that 0.4% of people living in Hyndburn in 2021 had been living at an address outside the UK one year prior. 9% of Hyndburn's population were born outside of the UK. **Table B.2** shows the country of birth of Hyndburn's residents in 2021.

Table B.2: Country of birth of Hyndburn's population (2021)

Country of birth	Number of people in Hyndburn	Percentage of population
United Kingdom	74,872	91.0%
Europe	2,532	3.1%
Africa	362	0.4%
Middle East and Asia	4,245	5.2%
The Americas and the Caribbean	147	0.2%
Antarctica and Oceania and other	68	0.1%

B.72 **Table B.3** shows the ethnicity of Hyndburn's residents in 2021. Since the 2011 Census there has been an increase in ethnic diversity within Hyndburn, with the percentage of the population identifying as white experiencing a decrease of five percentage point between 2011 and 2021.

Table B.3: Breakdown of Hyndburn's population by ethnicity (2021)

Ethnic group	Number of people in Hyndburn	Percentage of population
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	12,401	15.1%
Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African	244	0.3%
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	1,091	1.3%
White	67,471	82.7%

Ethnic group	Number of people in Hyndburn	Percentage of population
Other ethnic group	537	0.7%

Religion/belief

B.73 In 2021, majority of Hyndburn's population considered themselves to be Christian, with 41,949 residents falling within this classification (51%). The second largest group within Hyndburn is the 23,360 residents (28.4%) who classify themselves as having no religion. **Table B.4** shows the breakdown of all recorded religions within Hyndburn in 2021. In line with national trends, the number of residents reporting to have no religion has grown significantly since 2011 (+11.4 change in percentage points) and the number of residents recorded as Christian has fallen (-15.4 change in percentage points).

Table B.4: Religion breakdown in Hyndburn (2021)

Religion	Number of people in Hyndburn	Percentage of population
No Religion	23,360	28.4%
Christianity (all denominations)	41,949	51.0%
Buddhist	152	0.2%
Hindu	84	0.1%
Jewish	28	0.0%
Muslim	12,049	14.7%
Sikh	30	0.0%
Any other religion	342	0.4%
Not answered	4,242	5.2%

Sex and gender identity

B.74 Based on Census 2021⁶⁷, there are 41,756 females (50.8%) in Hyndburn and 40,478 males (49.2%).

B.75 93.57% of the population of Hyndburn (aged 16 and over) have a gender identity the same as their sex registered

⁶⁶ ONS (2022) Census 2021 – Census Maps.

⁶⁷ ONS (2022) Census 2021 – Census Map. Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/maps/choropleth?lad=E07000120>

at birth. 0.48% have a gender identity different from their sex registered at birth and 5.95% did not answer.

Sexual orientation

B.76 Based on Census 2021⁶⁸, 90.41% of people over the age of 16 in Hyndburn identify as straight or heterosexual. 2.41% identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual or other (LGB+) and 7.18% did not answer.

Key trend/sustainability issue

In line with national trends, Hyndburn is predicted to experience a demographic change with an increasing elderly population. This will have implications for the economy, service provision, accommodation and health.

Based on ten year changes between Census 2011 and Census 2021, there is growing ethnic and religious diversity within Hyndburn, with an increase in people identifying as having no religion.

Economy and employment

Policy context

International and national

B.77 There are no specific international economic policy agreements relevant to the preparation of the Hyndburn Local Plan and the SA, although there are a large number of trading agreements, regulations and standards that set down the basis of trade within the European Union (subject to changes post-Brexit) and with other nations.

B.78 The NPPF contains an economic objective to “*help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity.*”

B.79 It also requires that planning seeks to “*create the conditions in which businesses can invest, expand and adapt*” with policies required to “*set out a clear economic vision and strategy which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth*”. Policies addressing the economy should also seek “*to address potential barriers to investment, such as inadequate infrastructure, services or housing, or a poor environment.*”

B.80 Of particular relevance to Hyndburn is the requirement for planning policies to “*recognise and address the specific locational requirements of different sectors. This includes making provision for clusters or networks of knowledge and data-driven, creative or high technology industries; and for storage and distribution operations at a variety of scales and in suitably accessible locations.*”

B.81 Planning policies are also required specifically to address support for the rural economy. Sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business and enterprise in rural areas should be supported, both through conversion of existing buildings and well-designed new buildings, while the diversification of the rural economy and promotion of sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments is also supported.

B.82 The NPPF also supports the role of town centres as functioning at the heart of local communities. This support is required to provide for a “*positive approach to [town centres] growth, management and adaptation.*” Included within this support is a requirement to “*allocate a range of suitable sites in town centres to meet the scale and type of development needed, looking at least ten years ahead.*”

B.83 The **White Paper Levelling Up the United Kingdom (2022)**⁶⁹ sets out how the UK Government will spread opportunity more equally across the UK. It comprises 12 UK-wide missions to achieve by 2030. Missions which relate to economy and employment state that by 2030:

- Pay, employment and productivity will have risen in every area of the UK, with each containing a globally competitive city, with the gap between the top performing and other areas closing;
- The number of people successfully completing high-quality skills training will have significantly increased in every area of the UK. In England, this will lead to 200,000 more people successfully completing high-quality skills training annually, driven by 80,000 more people completing courses in the lowest skilled areas;
- Domestic public investment in Research & Development outside the Greater South East will increase by at least 40% and at least one third over the Spending Review period, with that additional government funding seeking to leverage at least twice as much private sector investment over the long term to stimulate innovation and productivity growth; and
- Every part of England that wants one will have a devolution deal with powers at or approaching the

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (2022) White Paper Levelling Up the United Kingdom (see:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/levelling-up-the-united-kingdom>)

Appendix B

Policy review and baseline information

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highest level of devolution and a simplified, long-term funding settlement.

B.84 Build Back Better: Our Plan for Growth (2021)⁷⁰: Sets out a plan to ‘build back better’ tackling long-term problems to deliver growth that delivers high-quality jobs across the UK while supporting the transition to net zero. This will build on three core pillars of growth: infrastructure, skills and innovation.

B.85 The Local Growth White Paper (2010)⁷¹ highlights the importance of economic policy that focusses on the delivery of strong, sustainable and balanced growth of income and employment over the long-term, growth which is broad-based industrially and geographically to provide equality of access and opportunity and build businesses that are competitive internationally.

B.86 The Rural White Paper 2000 (Our Countryside: the future – A fair deal for rural England) (2000)⁷² sets out the Government’s Rural Policy Objectives:

- To facilitate the development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside, tackling poverty in rural areas.
- To maintain and stimulate communities and secure access to services which is equitable in all the circumstances, for those who live or work in the countryside.
- To conserve and enhance rural landscapes and the diversity and abundance of wildlife (including the habitats on which it depends).
- To promote government responsiveness to rural communities through better working together between central departments, local government, and government agencies and better co-operation with non-government bodies.

B.87 National Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016-2021⁷³ (2016) sets out the government’s plans for economic infrastructure over a five-year period with those to support delivery of housing and social infrastructure.

B.88 UK Industrial Strategy: Building a Britain fit for the future (2018) lays down a vision and foundations for a transformed economy. Areas including artificial intelligence and big data; clean growth; the future of mobility; and meeting

the needs of an ageing society are identified as the four ‘Grand Challenges’ of the future.

Baseline information

Economy and employment

B.89 The economy of Hyndburn has historically been focused around the textile industry which has suffered high employment losses in recent years. The economy of Hyndburn is characterised by many of the features of an underperforming economy: low wages; low productivity; low levels of investment; and low levels of new company formation. Gross Valued Added (GVA) is a measure of productivity and the GVA per head is consistently lower for East Lancashire than for the North West and England. However, the difference between GVA per head for the North West and East Lancashire has narrowed between 2010 and 2014 from £4,136 to £3,486. However, between 2014 and 2016 this figure rose again with GVA in the North West region growing faster than rates seen in East Lancashire⁷⁴.

B.90 The latest labour market statistics⁷⁵ from January 2022 to December 2022 show that 43,500 people in Hyndburn were employed, accounting for 79.5% of the population, which is above the national average of 78.5%. The main occupations in Hyndburn in the same period were skilled trades occupations and professional occupations. The Borough’s largest employment industries are wholesale and retail trade (21.4%), manufacturing (17.9%), and human health and social work activities (14.3%). The percentage of people employed in the wholesale and retail trade industry and the manufacturing industry is significantly higher in Hyndburn than in the North West (14.6% and 8.6% respectively) and the UK as a whole (14.4% and 7.6% respectively). Conversely, the number of people employed in professional, scientific and technical activities (3.2%), and administrative and support service activities (5.4%) is significantly below the regional (8.9% and 8.3% respectively) and national (8.9% and 8.9% respectively) averages.

B.91 The proportion of people who are unemployed is 4.1% of the population which is the same as the regional average but above the national average (3.6%).

B.92 Hyndburn and East Lancashire is recognised as having a skills gap as it consistently experiences poor educational

⁷⁰ HM Treasury (2021) Build Back Better: Our Plan for Growth [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/build-back-better-our-plan-for-growth/build-back-better-our-plan-for-growth/html>

⁷¹ Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (2010) *Local Growth: Realising Every Place’s Potential*

⁷² HM Government (2000) *Rural White Paper (Our Countryside: the future – A fair deal for rural England)*

⁷³ HM Treasury (2016) *National Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016–2021* [PDF] Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/520086/2904569_nidp_deliveryplan.pdf

⁷⁴ Hyndburn Borough Council, 2018. Hyndburn AMR 2017/18.

⁷⁵ Nomis, 2021 Labour Market Profile – Hyndburn. Available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157094/report.aspx#abempunemp>

attainment, leading to a lack of skilled workers. Hyndburn has a significantly higher proportion of people with no qualifications (13.7%) compared to the regional (7.6%) and national averages (6.4%), and lower earnings per worker (£574.9) compared to the averages for the North West (£603.7) and the UK as a whole (£642.2). The percentage of people claiming out-of-work benefits is also higher than both the regional and national averages. The level of job density calculated as the ratio of total jobs to population aged 16-64 in Hyndburn is 0.64%, which is lower than both the regional average (0.84%) and the national average (0.85%).

B.93 Hyndburn has a localised labour market, with 51% having journeys to work of less than 5km (compared to 40% nationally). According to the 2011 Census, the strongest commuting flows are to and from Blackburn where there are a greater variety of job opportunities.

B.94 In 2016/17 there was a net gain of 8,968m² of new employment floorspace with significant net increases in employment class B8 (storage or distribution) and D2 (assembly and leisure) floorspace.

B.95 The strategic employment site at Whitebirk is located on Hyndburn's western boundary with Blackburn with Darwen and is approximately 34.5ha in size. Outline planning permission was granted in 2015 for a major mixed-use development however, the site was subsequently sold to Euro Garages. Groundwork has commenced and a number of phased reserved matters applications have been received and/or approved by the Council.

Trend/Key Sustainability Issue:

79.5% of the population of Hyndburn are employed which is above the national average (first time occurrence). In comparison to the national averages, Hyndburn has a high proportion of people who are unemployed, are claiming out-of-work benefits, have no qualifications, and earn lower wages.

The service sector is the most dominant sector in the Borough followed by the manufacturing sector.

Retaining skilled members of the population is an issue for the local economy.

Strongest commuting flows are to and from Blackburn.

There is a need to improve training levels to enhance the quality of the local workforce.

There is a need to improve the image of the Borough to encourage inward investment and to attract new business opportunities.

Strategic employment sites at Whitebirk and Huncoat would provide significant employment opportunities in Hyndburn.

Town centres and retail

B.96 The Borough's defined town centres are at Accrington, Great Harwood and Rishton, and the defined district centres are at Clayton le Moors and Oswaldtwistle⁷⁶.

B.97 According to the Hyndburn Retail Study⁷⁷, Accrington is a small town centre that has suffered from the polarisation trend⁷⁸ with the withdrawal of mid-market operators taking place over a prolonged period. Accrington's comparison (non-food) goods offer is now smaller and orientated toward the lower end of the market which limits its ability to compete with higher-order comparison-led centres. Nevertheless, there are quality independent retailers that have re-emerged in parts of the town centre. There were 86 vacant premises within the town centre, equivalent to a vacancy rate of 22.6% which is above the UK average vacancy rate of 12.3%.

B.98 The town centre at Great Harwood is the second largest centre within the Borough. There has been some relatively significant retail development on edge and out-of-centre sites in Great Harwood in recent years, including new Tesco and Aldi foodstores on Queen Street and Heys Street. There were 20 vacant premises within Great Harwood Town Centre, equivalent to a vacancy rate of 17.1% which is also above the national average.

B.99 The main shopping centres in the Borough are The Peel Centre (Whitebirk Retail Park), the Oswaldtwistle Mills, and the Arndale Centre in Accrington. These centres are competing with other nearby major shopping destinations particularly in Blackburn, Burnley and Preston such as The Mall in Blackburn, Hounds Hill Shopping Centre in Blackburn, the Blackburn Retail Park, Townsmoor Retail Park in Blackburn, and Deepdale Shopping Park in Preston.

Town centres, and particularly retail, were severely affected during the COVID-19 pandemic. In the week ending 26 June 2020, retail footfall across the UK was 75% of the equivalent week in 2019.

The overall retail unit vacancy rate in the UK at the end of 2021 was 14.4%, with shopping centre vacancies at

⁷⁶ Peter Brett Associates, 2016. Hyndburn Retail Study. Available at: <https://www.hyndburnbc.gov.uk/download-package/hyndburn-retail-study-2016/>

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*

⁷⁸ The 'polarisation trend' refers to the preference for comparison (non-food) retailers to concentrate trading activities within larger schemes in larger retail centres.

19.1%, high street vacancies at 14.4%, and retail park vacancies at 11.3%, making it the location with by far the lowest rate⁷⁹. This is due to the COVID-19 pandemic accelerating a shift towards online shopping with shopping centres being hardest hit.

Total UK footfall decreased by 15.4% in March 2022 with footfall on the high street declining by 17.8%, in retail parks by 7.3%, and in shopping centres by 35.8%⁸⁰

Trend/Key Sustainability Issue:

The COVID-19 pandemic has adversely impacted the health of town centres, exacerbating long-term trends of increased empty retail units and reduced footfall. However, the long-term impacts following the pandemic are uncertain.

There is considerable leakage of comparison goods expenditure to centres and stores outside the Borough with the main retail centres competing with other nearby major shopping destinations, particularly in Blackburn, Burnley and Preston. There is a need to protect the vitality and viability of the Borough's town centres.

Vacancy rates in Accrington and Great Harwood are above the national average.

National

B.101 The **NPPF** requires that “*transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making*”. The scale, location and density of development should reflect “*opportunities from existing or proposed transport infrastructure*”. To help reduce congestion and emissions and improve air quality and public health the planning system should focus significant development “*on locations which are or can be made sustainable, through limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of transport modes*.” The draft revised framework also requires that planning policies support an appropriate mix of uses across an area to further help reduce the need to travel as well as the provision of high-quality walking and cycling network.

B.102 While the framework promotes the use and development of sustainable transport networks it also requires that “*where there is robust evidence, sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice and realise opportunities for large scale development*” should be identified and protected.

B.103 The **White Paper Levelling Up the United Kingdom** (2022)⁸¹ sets out how the UK Government will spread opportunity more equally across the UK. It comprises 12 UK-wide missions to achieve by 2030, which includes the following key mission relating to transport and travel:

- By 2030, local public transport connectivity across the country will be significantly closer to the standards of London, with improved services, simpler fares and integrated ticketing.

B.104 The **Second Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy** (2022)⁸² sets out the objectives and financial resources for cycling and walking infrastructure. It states the Government's long-term ambition is to make walking and cycling the natural choices for shorter journeys. It aims to double cycling by 2025, increase walking activity, increase the percentage of children that usually walk to school and reduce the number of cyclists killed or seriously injured on England's roads.

B.105 The **Environment Act 2021**⁸³ sets statutory targets for the recovery of the natural world in four priority areas: air quality, biodiversity, water, and resource efficiency and waste reduction. It also establishes the Office for Environmental

Transport and accessibility

Policy context

International

B.100 The **Trans-European Networks (TEN)** was created by the European Union by Articles 154-156 of the Treaty of Rome (1957), with the stated goals of the creation of an internal market and the reinforcement of economic and social cohesion. These include the Trans-European Transport Networks (TEN-T), which includes High Speed 1, and the Trans-European Telecommunications Networks (eTEN).

⁷⁹ British Retail Consortium (2022) Glimmer of hope for vacancy rate (press release) (online) Available at: <https://brc.org.uk/news/corporate-affairs/glimmer-of-hope-for-vacancy-rate/>

⁸⁰ British Retail Consortium (2022) Gradual improvement to UK footfall (press release) (online) Available at: <https://brc.org.uk/news/corporate-affairs/gradual-improvement-to-uk-footfall/>

⁸¹ Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (2022) White Paper Levelling Up the United Kingdom (see:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/levelling-up-the-united-kingdom>)

⁸² Secretary for Transport (2022) The Second Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy Report (online) Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-second-cycling-and-walking-investment-strategy/the-second-cycling-and-walking-investment-strategy-cwis2>

⁸³ HM Government (2021) Environment Act 2021. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents/enacted>

Protection which will act as an impartial and objective body for the protection and improvement of the environment. The Act sets out legislation which covers local air quality management frameworks and the recall of motor vehicles.

B.106 Decarbonising Transport: A Better, Greener Britain (2021)⁸⁴ The Decarbonisation Transport Plan (DTP) sets out the Government's commitments and the actions needed to decarbonise the entire transport system in the UK. It follows on from the Decarbonising Transport: Setting the Challenge report published in 2020. The DTP commits the UK to phasing out the sale of new diesel and petrol heavy goods vehicles by 2040, subject to consultation, in addition to phasing out the sale of polluting cars and vans by 2035. The DTP also sets out how the government will improve public transport and increase support for active travel, as well as creating a net zero rail network by 2050, ensuring net zero domestic aviation emissions by 2040, and a transition to green shipping.

B.107 Decarbonising Transport: Setting the Challenge (2020)⁸⁵ sets out the strategic priorities for the new Transport Decarbonisation Plan (TDP), published in July 2021. It sets out in detail what government, business and society will need to do to deliver the significant emissions reduction needed across all modes of transport, putting us on a pathway to achieving carbon budgets and net zero emissions across every single mode of transport by 2050. This document acknowledges that while there have been recently published strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in individual transport modes, transport as a whole sector needs to go further and more quickly, therefore the TDP takes a coordinated, cross-modal approach to deliver the transport sector's contribution to both carbon budgets and net zero.

B.108 The Road to Zero (2018)⁸⁶ sets out new measures towards cleaner road transport, aiming to put the UK at the forefront of the design and manufacturing of zero emission vehicles. It explains how cleaner air, a better environment, zero emission vehicles and a strong, clean economy will be achieved. One of the main aims of the document is for all new cars and vans to be effectively zero emission by 2040.

B.109 Transport Investment Strategy (2017)⁸⁷: Sets out four objectives that the strategy aims to achieve:

- Create a more reliable, less congested, and better connected transport network that works for the users who rely on it;
- Build a stronger, more balanced economy by enhancing productivity and responding to local growth priorities;
- Enhance our global competitiveness by making Britain a more attractive place to trade and invest; and
- Support the creation of new housing.

B.110 Door to Door: A strategy for improving sustainable transport integration (2013)⁸⁸: Focuses on four core areas which need to be addressed so that people can be confident in choosing greener modes of transport. There are as follows:

- Accurate, accessible and reliable information about different transport options.
- Convenient and affordable tickets.
- Regular and straightforward connections at all stages of the journey and between different modes of transport.
- Safe and comfortable transport facilities.

B.111 The strategy also includes details on how the Government is using behavioural change methods to reduce or remove barriers to the use of sustainable transport and working closely with stakeholders to deliver a better-connected transport system.

B.112 Department for Transport, Decarbonising Transport: Setting the Challenge (2020)⁸⁹ sets out the strategic priorities for a new Transport Decarbonisation Plan (TDP), to be published later in 2020, will set out in detail what government, business and society will need to do to deliver the significant emissions reduction needed across all modes of transport, putting us on a pathway to achieving carbon budgets and net zero emissions across every single mode of transport by 2050. This document acknowledges that while

⁸⁴ Department for Transport (2021). Decarbonising Transport: A Better, Greener Britain. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1009448/decarbonising-transport-a-better-greener-britain.pdf

⁸⁵ Department for Transport (2020). Decarbonising Transport: Setting the Challenge. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/932122/decarbonising-transport-setting-the-challenge.pdf

⁸⁶ HM Government (2018) *The Road to Zero*

⁸⁷ Department for Transport (2017) *Transport Investment Strategy* [online] Available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/918490/Transport_investment_strategy.pdf

⁸⁸ Department for Transport (2013) *Door to Door: A strategy for improving sustainable transport integration* [online] Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/142539/door-to-door-strategy.pdf

⁸⁹ Department for Transport (2020) *Decarbonising Transport Setting the Challenge* [online] Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/932122/decarbonising-transport-setting-the-challenge.pdf

there have been recently published strategies⁹⁰ to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in individual transport modes, transport as a whole sector needs to go further and more quickly, therefore the TDP will take a coordinated, cross-modal approach to deliver the transport sector's contribution to both carbon budgets and net zero.

B.113 Highways England Sustainable Development Strategy and Action Plan⁹¹ (2017): This strategy is designed to communicate the company's approach and priorities for sustainable development to its key stakeholders. Highways England aims to ensure its action in the future will further reduce the impact of its activities seeking a long-term and sustainable benefit to the environment and the communities it serves. The action plan describes how Highways England will progress the aspirations of their Sustainable Development and Environment Strategies. It describes actions that will enable the company to deliver sustainable development and to help protect and improve the environment.

Baseline information

B.114 The Borough is well connected to other Lancashire towns and service centres. The M65, A679, and A678 provide east-west links while the A680, A56, A6185, and A6119 provide north-south links throughout the Borough. In urban areas, the reliance on private vehicles presents problems of traffic congestion and reduced air quality (although no Air Quality Management Areas have been declared in the Borough)⁹².

B.115 The Northern Rail network running through the Borough creates direct rail links westwards to Preston and Blackpool, eastwards into Yorkshire and southwards into Manchester. In 2015, the Todmorden Curve rail link was reopened which provides direct trains from Accrington to Manchester Victoria. There are railway stations at Accrington, Church /Oswaldtwistle, Huncoat and Rishton.

B.116 There is also an extensive bus network in the Borough and a new bus station was recently opened in Accrington (as part of the Pennine Reach transport scheme).

There are currently 13 local bus services which carry 185,000 passengers annually⁹³.

B.117 As previously mentioned there have been significant improvements to the cycle network in Hyndburn. The Hyndburn Greenway links Blackburn, Accrington and Baxenden and is part of national cycle route 6 which will eventually link London with Carlisle⁹⁴. The Hyndburn Greenway offers the following cycle routes:

- Baxenden to Accrington;
- Accrington Causeway;
- Accrington to Church;
- Church to Rishton;
- Rishton to Blackburn; and
- Links to Rossendale.

B.118 Other cycle routes in the Borough include: Rishton to Great Harwood; Canal towpath; Huncoat Greenway; and, Links to Accrington and Rossendale College.

B.119 The only navigable waterway in the Borough is the Leeds and Liverpool Canal which is mainly used for recreation, boating, fishing and walking and cycling on the tow paths.

B.120 The nearest airport is the Manchester International Airport.

B.121 The majority of households in Hyndburn own either one car or van (45%) which is slightly higher than the North West average (43%). The number of households without a car/van is the same as the regional average (28%) however, the number of households with two or more cars/vans is lower (22%) than the average for the North West (24%)⁹⁵.

B.122 The most common method of travel to work is driving a car or van (41.7%), which is above the national average (36.9%) but below the regional average (42.4%)⁹⁶. Some 2% of people in Hyndburn work from home, which is lower than the Lancashire (3%) and England (3.5%) average. Nearly 7% of people in Hyndburn walk to work, which is similar to England as a whole, although lower than for Lancashire. Less

⁹⁰ These have not been summarised, since the upcoming TDP will supersede them to some extent: the Road to Zero strategy, Maritime 2050 and the Clean Maritime Plan, the Aviation 2050 Green Paper and forthcoming net zero aviation consultation and Aviation Strategy, the Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy, Future of Mobility: Urban Strategy, the 2018 amendments to the Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation, Freight Carbon Review, the Rail Industry Decarbonisation Taskforce and the Carbon Offsetting for Transport Call for Evidence.

⁹¹ Highways England (2017) *Highways England Sustainable Development Strategy and Action Plan* Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/highways-england-sustainable-development-strategy>

⁹² Lancashire County Council, 2017. Local authority profiles – Hyndburn district. Available at: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/area-profiles/local-authority-profiles/hyndburn-district.aspx#Env>

⁹³ Lancashire County Council, 2016. 2015-16 Hyndburn Environment Commissioning Plan. Available at: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/media/675748/LCC-Hyndburn-15-16-Environment-Commissioning-Plan.pdf>

⁹⁴ <http://www.visitlancashire.com/dbimgs/HyndburnCycleMap.pdf>

⁹⁵ Nomis, 2013. QS416EW – Car or van availability.

⁹⁶ ONS, 2011. Neighbourhood Statistics, Method of Travel to Work, Table QS701EW.

people cycle to work (0.7%) compared to 1.4% in Lancashire and 1.9% in England as a whole. More people take the bus to work in Hyndburn (3.9%) compared to the Lancashire average (3.5%), although this is less than the England average (4.9%).

Trend/Key Sustainability Issue:

Traffic congestion and reduced air quality are a problem in urban areas of the Borough.

Opportunities should be sought to reduce dependence on the private car and increase public transport use and other forms of sustainable transport.

Biodiversity and geodiversity

Policy context

International

B.123 International Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention) (1976) is an international agreement with the aim of conserving and managing the use of wetlands and their resources.

B.124 European Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) (1979) aims to ensure conservation and protection of wild plant and animal species and their natural habitats, to increase cooperation between contracting parties, and to regulate the exploitation of those species (including migratory species).

B.125 International Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) is an international commitment to biodiversity conservation through national strategies and action plans.

B.126 United Nations Declaration on Forests (New York Declaration) (2014) sets out international commitment to cut natural forest loss by 2020 and end loss by 2030.

National

B.127 A requirement of the **NPPF's** environmental objective is that the planning system should contribute to protecting and enhancing the natural environment including helping to improve biodiversity, and using natural resources prudently. In support of this aim the framework states that Local Plans should “*identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks*” and should also “*promote the conservation, restoration and re-*

creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.”

B.128 The framework requires that plans should take a strategic approach in terms of “*maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries*”.

B.129 Environmental Improvement Plan 2023⁹⁷ is the first revision of the 25 Year Environment Plan. It details ten-goals identifying how the Government will work with communities and businesses to leave the environment in a better state than it is presently. Those of relevance to the topic of ‘biodiversity’ are goals 1 and 9. Actions that will be taken as part of these goals are as follows:

- Goal 1 – Thriving plants and wildlife –
 - Launch the Species Survival Fund to create, enhance and restore habitats.
 - Create, restore, and extend around 70 areas for wildlife through projects including new National Nature Reserves, and the next rounds of the Landscape Recovery Projects.
 - Implement the Environment Act 2021, including rolling out Local Nature Recovery Strategies to identify areas to create and restore habitat, and Biodiversity Net Gain to enhance the built environment.
 - Protect 30% of our land and sea for nature through the Nature Recovery Network and enhanced protections for our marine protected areas.
 - Support a transformation in the management of 70% of our countryside by incentivising farmers to adopt nature friendly farming practices.
 - Publish an updated Green Finance Strategy, setting out the steps we are putting in place to leverage in private finance to deliver against these goals.
- Goal 9 – Enhancing biosecurity –
 - Deliver the five-year action plan of the 2023 Plant Biosecurity Strategy.

⁹⁷ Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2023) Environmental Improvement Plan 2023 (online) Available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmental-improvement-plan>

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B.130 The **Environment Act 2021**⁹⁸ sets statutory targets for the recovery of the natural world in four priority areas: air quality, biodiversity, water, and resource efficiency and waste reduction. Biodiversity elements in the Act include:

- Strengthened biodiversity duty. Both onsite and offsite enhancements must be maintained for at least 30 years after completion of a development;
- Biodiversity net gain to ensure developments deliver at least 10% increase in biodiversity;
- Local Nature Recovery Strategies to support a Nature Recovery Network;
- Duty upon Local Authorities to consult on street tree felling;
- Strengthen woodland protection enforcement measures;
- Conservation Covenants;
- Protected Site Strategies and Species Conservation Strategies to support the design and delivery of strategic approaches to deliver better outcomes for nature;
- Prohibit larger UK businesses from using commodities associated with wide-scale deforestation; and
- Requires regulated businesses to establish a system of due diligence for each regulated commodity used in their supply chain, requires regulated businesses to report on their due diligence, introduces a due diligence enforcement system.

B.131 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations⁹⁹ protect biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora, including birds. The Regulations lay down rules for the protection, management and exploitation of such habitats and species, including how adverse effects on such habitats and species should be avoided, minimised and reported.

B.132 The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006¹⁰⁰ places a duty on public bodies to conserve biodiversity.

B.133 England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation Principles (2008)¹⁰¹: sets out principles to guide

adaptation to climate change. The principles are: take practical action now, maintain and increase ecological resilience, accommodate change, integrate action across all sectors and develop knowledge and plan strategically. The precautionary principle underpin all of these.

B.134 Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011)¹⁰² guides conservation efforts in England up to 2020 by requiring a national halt to biodiversity loss, supporting healthy ecosystems and establishing ecological networks. The Strategy includes 22 priorities which include actions for the following sectors: Agriculture, Forestry, Planning & Development, Water Management, Marine Management, Fisheries, Air Pollution and Invasive Non-Native Species.

B.135 Biodiversity Offsetting in England Green Paper (2013)¹⁰³ sets out a framework for offsetting. Biodiversity offsets are conservation activities designed to compensate for residual losses.

Baseline information

B.136 Hyndburn is a small, largely urban, former industrial borough however it contains several designated biodiversity and geodiversity sites including two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (Harper Clough and Smalley Delph Quarries, and West Pennine Moors), and three Local Nature Reserves (Woodnook Vale, Peel Park and the Coppice, Foxhill Bank. Woodnook Vale and Peel Park are the largest LNRs in Lancashire and Hyndburn is the first local authority in Lancashire to meet Natural England's recommended standards for provision of LNRs of 1ha per 1,000 population. The Harper Clough and Smalley Delph Quarries is 100% in favourable condition. However, only 6.23% of the West Pennine Moors is in favourable condition with 55.31% classed as unfavourable (recovering), 31.21% in unfavourable (no change) and 7.24% in unfavourable (declining)¹⁰⁴.

B.137 There are also 1,216 Biological Heritage Sites across Lancashire¹⁰⁵ of which 35 are within the Borough. There are also 23 Local Wildlife Sites designated by Hyndburn Council.

B.138 There are three Local Geodiversity Sites within Hyndburn: Snipe Rake, Accrington (disused quarry);

⁹⁸ HM Government (2021) Environment Act 2021. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents/enacted>

⁹⁹ HM Government (2019) The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations

¹⁰⁰ HM Government (2006) *Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006*

¹⁰¹ Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2008) *The England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation Principles* [online] Available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69270/pb13168-eps-ccap-081203.pdf

¹⁰² Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2011) *Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services*

¹⁰³ Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2013) *Biodiversity offsetting in England Green Paper*

¹⁰⁴ Natural England, 2021. Condition of SSSIs can be checked here: <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/>

¹⁰⁵ Lancashire Wildlife Trust, 2017. Available at: <https://www.lancswt.org.uk/nature-reserves/local-wildlife-sites>

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Oswaldtwistle Moor (Hummocky moraine: blanket bog); and Turn Hill, Whalley (Pendle Grit outcrop on hillock)¹⁰⁶. According to The Geology and Landscapes of Lancashire¹⁰⁷, the physical landscape of Hyndburn comprises of till lowlands, riverine landscapes, fluvio-glacial landscapes, moorland margins, and moorland (gritstone hills).

B.139 The Wildlife Trust for Lancashire, Manchester & North Merseyside and Lancashire Environment Record Network published an Ecological Network map of grassland and woodland ecological networks in Lancashire which identifies core areas and corridors for species and habitats¹⁰⁸.

B.140 The main habitats listed in the Priority Habitat Inventory are: deciduous woodland (368.35ha), blanket bog (136ha), lowland fens (37.06ha), lowland dry acid grassland (30.70ha), good quality semi-improved grassland (22.76ha) and lowland raised bog (17.43ha).

B.141 Key biodiversity habitats present in the Borough include arable farmland, calcareous grassland, species-rich neutral grassland, moorland and fell, rivers and streams and broadleaved woodland. There are 55.21 hectares of ancient woodland (Dean Wood, Banks Wood, Ooze Castle Wood, and Altham Clough Wood) within the Borough.

B.142 A habitat survey of 76 Local Plan site allocations, 21 current District Wildlife Sites, and 16km of the Leeds – Liverpool Canal, was undertaken in 2019¹⁰⁹. The principal habitat types were lowland meadow, lowland mixed deciduous woodland, open mosaic habitats on previously developed ground, ponds, hedgerows, and lowland dry acid grassland. Key species recorded in the survey were: house sparrows, bats, cinnabar moths, water vole, eel, and brown trout.

B.143 Screening for HRA was undertaken in March 2022 which identified seven sites in the UK National Site Network within 25km of Hyndburn Borough:

- Special Areas of Conservation (SACs):
 - South Pennine Moors SAC (10km);
 - North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC (16km);
 - Rochdale Canal SAC (18km);
- Special Protection Areas (SPAs):
 - South Pennine Moors SPA (10km);

- Bowland Fells SPA (15km);
- Ribble & Alt Estuaries SPA (23km);
- Ramsar sites:
 - Ribble & Alt Estuaries Ramsar site (23km).

B.144 The HRA Screening considered the likely significant effects (LSEs) on the SPAs / SACs / Ramsar sites from the development proposed in the Local Plan. The HRA Screening determined that implementation of the Hyndburn Local Plan would not lead to LSEs on the National Site Network (either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects). Therefore, an Appropriate Assessment of the Local Plan is not required. The principal reasons for this are as follows:

- There will be no direct habitat loss of sites in the National Site Network as the nearest site is 10km away from the Borough.
- The Qualifying Features of the sites in the National Site Network will not be adversely affected by the development proposed in the Local Plan. Habitats of interest include upland heath, bog and oak woodland habitats, upland hay meadows and purple moor-grass meadows, waterways supporting floating water-plantain and various coastal habitats. None of these habitats are found at any of the sites proposed in the Local Plan or in their vicinity. Species of interest include upland breeding birds including merlin, golden plover, short-eared owl and hen harrier; seabirds and waterbirds including wintering and passage wildfowl and waders and breeding ruff, lesser black-backed gull, black-headed gull and common tern; floating water plantain; natterjack toad; and the liverwort. There is no record of any of these species using any of the sites proposed for development in the Local Plan and no habitats favourable to these species are present within the sites or in their vicinity. Actions proposed by the Local Plan will not, therefore, impact upon any of these habitats / species or result in contraction of any of these features in the wider landscape.
- There are no LSEs from windborne pollution from the development proposed in the Local Plan as no heavy industrial processes are proposed and none of the

¹⁰⁶ Geo Lancashire, 2017. GeoConservation – Notified LGS in Lancashire. Available at: <http://geolancashire.org.uk/geoconservation/notified-lgs-in-lancashire/>

¹⁰⁷ Geo Lancashire, 2008. The Geology and Landscapes of Lancashire. Available at: <http://geolancashire.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/G-and-L-of-Lancashire-V-7.0.pdf>

¹⁰⁸ The Wildlife Trust for Lancashire, Manchester & North Merseyside and Lancashire Environment Record Network, 2015. Lancashire

Ecological Network Approach and Analysis. Available at: <http://chorley.gov.uk/Documents/Planning/Planning%20Policy/Lancashire%20Ecological%20Network%20Approach%20and%20Analysis%20Document%20v1.pdf>

¹⁰⁹ Graeme Skelcher and Hyndburn Borough Council (2020) Habitats Survey 2019. (online) Available at: <https://www.hyndburnbc.gov.uk/download-package/habitats-survey-2019/>

residential, employment or mixed-use sites should generate any significant degree of air pollution.

- There are no LSEs from water pollution as no heavy industrial processes are proposed within the Ribble Catchment and the development of residential, employment and mixed-use sites should not result in significant quantities of contaminants entering any of the watercourses during the operational stage of the developments. Enforcement of standard good practice through planning consents should ensure that no contaminants are allowed to enter any watercourse during the construction phase.

B.145 The Screening Report was issued to Natural England for their consideration in March 2022. Following consultation on the Screening Report, Natural England confirmed that they agree with the conclusion that the Hyndburn Local Plan will not have a likely significant effect on any European site (either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects).

Trend/Key Sustainability Issue:

Hyndburn Borough contains areas of ecological and geological value, some of which are in unfavourable condition.

Since the designation of two additional Local Nature Reserves in 2017, Hyndburn is the first local authority in Lancashire to meet Natural England's recommended standards for provision of LNRs of 1ha per 1,000 population.

Climate change mitigation and adaptation

Policy context

International

B.146 United Nations Paris Climate Change Agreement (2015) is an international agreement to keep global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

National

B.147 The **Climate Change Act 2008**¹¹⁰ sets targets for UK greenhouse gas emission reductions of at least 80% by 2050

and CO₂ emission reductions of at least 26% by 2015, against a 1990 baseline.

B.148 Planning and Energy Act (2008)¹¹¹: enables local planning authorities to set requirements for carbon reduction and renewable energy provision. It should be noted that while the Housing Standards Review proposed to repeal some of these provisions, at the time of writing there have been no amendments to the Planning and Energy Act.

B.149 The **NPPF** contains as part of its environmental objective a requirement to mitigate and adapt to climate change, *"including moving to a low carbon economy"*. The document also states that the *"planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change."* To achieve these aims new development should be planned to ensure appropriate adaptation measures are included (including green infrastructure) and should be designed, located and orientated as to help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

B.150 The revised framework also requires that development is directed away from areas which are at highest existing or future risk of flooding. Where development is required in such areas, the *"development should be made safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere."*

B.151 In relation to coastal change in England planning policies and decisions should take account of the UK Marine Policy Statement and marine plans. Furthermore, plans should *"reduce risk from coastal change by avoiding inappropriate development in vulnerable areas and not exacerbating the impacts of physical changes to the coast"*.

B.152 Environmental Improvement Plan 2023¹¹² is the first revision of the 25 Year Environment Plan. It details ten-goals identifying how the Government will work with communities and businesses to leave the environment in a better state than it is presently. Of relevance to the topic of 'climate change adaptation and mitigation' is goal 7. Actions that will be taken as part of this goal are as follows:

- Goal 7 – Mitigating and adapting to climate change:
 - Publish a Land Use Framework in 2023, setting out how we will balance multiple demands on our land including climate mitigation and adaptation.
 - Publish the third National Adaptation Programme (NAP3) in 2023 that will set out our five-year strategy to build the UK's climate resilience.

¹¹⁰ HM Government (2008) *Climate Change Act 2008*

¹¹¹ HM Government (2008) *Climate Change Act 2008*:

https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/pdfs/ukpga_20080027_en.pdf

¹¹² Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2023)

Environmental Improvement Plan 2023 (online) Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmental-improvement-plan>

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- Continue our role as a global leader in tackling climate change, biodiversity loss and land degradation and push for an integrated approach to international action.
- Deliver our investment plan to improve coastal and flood defences, including £100 million on the most frequently flooded areas.
- Reward farmers for actions to reduce risks and impacts from floods, droughts, and wildfires through our new future farming schemes.

B.153 British Energy Security Strategy (2022)¹¹³ sets out how the UK will enhance its energy security, setting out plans for future deployment of wind, new nuclear, solar and hydrogen, and for supporting the production of domestic oil and gas in the nearer term. Key aims and commitments include:

- New commitments to supercharge clean energy and accelerate deployment, which could see 95% of Great Britain's electricity set to be low carbon by 2030.
- Supporting over 40,000 more jobs in clean industries, totalling 480,000 jobs by 2030.
- Accelerated expansion of nuclear, wind, solar, hydrogen, oil and gas, including delivering the equivalent to one nuclear reactor a year instead of one a decade.
- Offshore wind – aim of providing up to 50GW by 2030, of which 5GW is planned to be from floating offshore wind in deeper seas. This is aimed to be underpinned by new planning reforms to cut the approval times for new offshore wind farms from 4 years to 1 year and an overall streamlining which will aim to reduce the time it takes for new projects to reach construction stages while improving the environment.
- Oil and gas - a licensing round for new North Sea oil and gas projects is planned to launch in Autumn, with a new taskforce providing bespoke support to new developments.
- Onshore wind – The Government plan to consult on developing partnerships with a limited number of supportive communities who wish to host new onshore wind infrastructure in return for guaranteed lower energy bills.

- Heat pump manufacturing: The Government aim to run a Heat Pump Investment Accelerator Competition in 2022 worth up to £30 million to make British heat pumps, with hopes to reduce demand for gas.

B.154 The Environment Act 2021¹¹⁴ sets statutory targets for the recovery of the natural world in four priority areas: air quality, biodiversity, water, and resource efficiency and waste reduction. The Environment Act will deliver:

- Long-term targets to improve air quality biodiversity, water, and waste reduction and resource efficiency;
- A target on ambient PM2.5 concentrations;
- A target to halt the decline of nature by 2030;
- Environmental Improvement Plans, including interim targets;
- A cycle of environmental monitoring and reporting;
- Environmental Principles embedded in domestic policy making; and
- Office for Environmental Protection to uphold environmental law.

B.155 The Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener (2021)¹¹⁵ sets out policies and proposals for decarbonising all sectors of the UK economy to meet net zero targets by 2050. It sets out strategies to keep the UK on track with carbon budgets, outlines the National Determined Contribution (NDC) and sets out the vision for a decarbonised economy in 2050. Its focus includes:

- Policies and proposals for reducing emissions across the economy in key sectors (power, fuel supply and hydrogen, industry, heat and buildings, transport, natural gas and waste); and
- Policies and proposals for supporting transition across the economy through innovation, green investment, green jobs, embedding net-zero in government, local climate action, empowering people and businesses, and international leadership and collaboration.

B.156 The Industrial Decarbonisation Strategy (2021)¹¹⁶ aims to support existing industry to decarbonise and encourage the growth of new, low carbon industries to protect and create skilled jobs and businesses in the UK encouraging long-term investment in home-grown decarbonisation

¹¹³ Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy and Prime Minister's Office, 10 Downing Street (2022) British energy security strategy. [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/british-energy-security-strategy>

¹¹⁴ HM Government (2021) Environment Act 2021. [online] Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents/enacted>

¹¹⁵ Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2021). Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener. [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/net-zero-strategy>

¹¹⁶ Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2021). Industrial decarbonisation strategy. [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/industrial-decarbonisation-strategy>

technology. The strategy builds in the Prime Minister's 10 Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution and sets out the government's vision for building a competitive, greener future for the manufacturing and construction sector and is part of the government's path to net zero by 2050.

B.157 The strategy aims to reduce emissions by two-thirds in just 15 years and support up to 80,000 jobs over the next thirty years and includes measures to produce 20 terawatt hours of the UK industry's energy supply from low carbon alternatives by 2030. It also aims to introduce new rules on measuring the energy and carbon performance of the UK's largest commercial and industrial buildings, providing potential savings to businesses of around £2 billion per year in energy costs in 2030 and aiming to reduce annual carbon emissions by over 2 million tonnes – approximately 10% of their current emissions. Other key commitments within the Strategy include:

- The use of carbon pricing to drive changes in industry to focus on emissions in business and investment decisions;
- To establish a policy framework to accelerate the switch from fossil fuels to low carbon alternatives such as hydrogen, electricity, or biomass;
- New product standards, enabling manufacturers to clearly distinguish their products from high carbon competitors;
- To ensure the land planning regime is fit for building low carbon infrastructure;
- Support the skills transition so that the UK workforce benefits from the creation of new green jobs;
- An expectation that at least 3 megatons of CO₂ is captured within industry per year by 2030; and
- That by 2050, there will be zero avoidable waste of materials across heavy industries.

B.158 The **Heat and Buildings Strategy** (2021)¹¹⁷ sets out the government's plan to significantly cut carbon emissions from the UK's 30 million homes and workplaces. This strategy aims to provide a clear direction of travel for the 2020s, set out the strategic decisions that need to be taken this decade, and demonstrate how the UK plans to meet its carbon targets and remain on track for net zero by 2050.

B.159 Key aims of the strategy include:

- Reduce direct emissions from public sector buildings by 75% against a 2017 baseline by the end of carbon budget 6;
- Significantly reduce energy consumption of commercial, and industrial buildings by 2030;
- Phase out the installation of new natural gas boilers beyond 2035;
- Significantly grow the supply chain for heat pumps to 2028: from installing around 35,000 hydronic heat pumps a year to a minimum market capacity of 600,000 per year by 2028;
- Reduce the costs of installing a heat pump by at least 25-50% by 2025 and to ensure heat pumps are no more expensive to buy and run than gas boilers by 2030;
- Achieve 30-fold increase in heat pumps manufactured and sold within the UK by the end of the decade;
- Grow the market for heat pumps notably via a £450 million Boiler Upgrade Scheme to support households who want to switch with £5,000 grants;
- Improve heat pump appeal by continuing to invest in research and innovation, with the £60 million Net Zero Innovation Portfolio 'Heat Pump Ready' Programme supporting the development of innovation across the sector;
- Ensure all new buildings in England are ready for Net Zero from 2025. To enable this, new standards will be introduced through legislation to ensure new homes and buildings will be fitted with low-carbon heating and high levels of energy efficiency;
- Establish large-scale trials of hydrogen for heating, including a neighbourhood trial by 2023;
- Ensure as many fuel poor homes in England, as reasonably practicable, achieve a minimum energy efficiency rating of band C by the end of 2030;
- Support social housing, low income and fuel poor households via boosting funding for the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund and Home Upgrade Grant, which aim to improve the energy performance of low income households' homes, support low carbon heat installations and build the green retrofitting sector to benefit all homeowners; and
- Scale up low-carbon heat network deployment and to enable local areas to deploy heat network zoning – Heat

¹¹⁷ Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2021). Heat and buildings strategy. [online] Available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/heat-and-buildings-strategy>

Network Transformation Programme of £338 million (over 2022/23 to 2024/25).

B.160 The UK Hydrogen Strategy (2021)¹¹⁸ sets out the approach to developing a substantial low carbon hydrogen sector in the UK and to meet the ambition for 5GW of low carbon hydrogen production capacity by 2030.

B.161 The Energy Performance of Buildings Regulations (2021)¹¹⁹ seek to improve the energy efficiency of buildings, reducing their carbon emissions and lessening the impact of climate change. The Regulations require the adoption of a standard methodology for calculating energy performance and minimum requirements for energy performance, reported through Energy Performance Certificates and Display Energy Certificates.

B.162 The UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)¹²⁰ describes out the ways in which we will tackle climate change by reducing our CO₂ emissions through the generation of a renewable electricity, heat and transport technologies.

B.163 The Energy Efficiency Strategy (2012)¹²¹ aims to realise the wider energy efficiency potential that is available in the UK economy by maximising the potential of existing dwellings by implementing 21st century energy management initiatives on 19th century homes.

B.164 The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National Strategy for Climate and Energy (2009)¹²²: sets out a five point plan to tackle climate change. The points are as follows: protecting the public from immediate risk, preparing for the future, limiting the severity of future climate change through a new international climate agreement, building a low carbon UK and supporting individuals, communities and businesses to play their part.

B.165 UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 (2017)¹²³: sets out six priority areas needing urgent further action over the next five years. These include:

- flooding and coastal change risks to communities, businesses and infrastructure,
- health, well-being and productivity from high temperatures,

- shortages in public water supply, and for agriculture, energy generation and industry with impacts on freshwater ecology,
- natural capital, including terrestrial, coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems, soils and biodiversity,
- domestic and international food production and trade and
- new and emerging pests and diseases and invasive non-native species affecting people, plants and animals.

B.166 The National Adaptation Programme and the Third Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting (2018)¹²⁴ sets out visions for the following sectors:

- People and the Built Environment – *“to promote the development of a healthy, equitable and resilient population, well placed to reduce the harmful health impacts of climate change...buildings and places (including built heritage) and the people who live and work in them are resilient and organisations in the built environment sector have an increased capacity to address the risks and make the most of the opportunities of a changing climate.”*
- Infrastructure – *“an infrastructure network that is resilient to today’s natural hazards and prepared for the future changing climate”.*
- Natural Environment – *“the natural environment, with diverse and healthy ecosystems, is resilient to climate change, able to accommodate change and valued for the adaptation services it provides.”*
- Business and Industry – *“UK businesses are resilient to extreme weather and prepared for future risks and opportunities from climate change.”*
- Local Government – *“Local government plays a central in leading and supporting local places to become more resilient to a range of future risks and to be prepared for the opportunities from a changing climate.”*

B.167 Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management: Policy Statement (2020)¹²⁵: This policy statement sets out

¹¹⁸ Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2021). UK Hydrogen Strategy. [online] Available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-hydrogen-strategy>

¹¹⁹ HM Government (2021) *The Energy Performance of Buildings Regulations*

¹²⁰ HM Government (2009) *The UK Renewable Energy Strategy*

¹²¹ Department of Energy & Climate Change (2012) *The Energy Efficiency Strategy: The Energy Efficiency Opportunity in the UK*

¹²² HM Government (2009) *The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan* [online] Available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/228752/9780108508394.pdf

¹²³ HM Government (2017) *UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017* [online] Available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/584281/uk-climate-change-risk-assessment-2017.pdf

¹²⁴ HM Government (2018) *The National Adaptation Programme and the Third Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting: Making the country resilient to a changing climate*

¹²⁵ HM Government (2020) Flood and coastal erosion risk management: policy statement. [Online] Available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk-management-policy-statement>

the government's long-term ambition to create a nation more resilient to future flood and coastal erosion risk, and in doing so, reduce the risk of harm to people, the environment and the economy. The Policy Statement sets out five policy areas which will drive this ambition. These are:

- Upgrading and expanding our national flood defences and infrastructure;
- Managing the flow of water more effectively;
- Harnessing the power of nature to reduce flood and coastal erosion risk and achieve multiple benefits;
- Better preparing our communities; and
- Enabling more resilient places through a catchment-based approach.

B.168 The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England (2020)¹²⁶: This Strategy sets out the national framework for managing the risk of flooding and coastal erosion. It sets out the roles for risk management authorities and communities to help them understand their responsibilities. The strategic aims and objectives of the Strategy are:

- climate resilient places: working with partners to bolster resilience to flooding and coastal change across the nation, both now and in the future in the face of climate change;
- today's growth and infrastructure resilient in tomorrow's climate: making the right investment and planning decisions to secure sustainable growth and environmental improvements, as well as infrastructure resilient to flooding and coastal change;
- a nation ready to respond and adapt to flooding and coastal change: ensuring local people understand their risk to flooding and coastal change, and know their responsibilities and how to take action.

B.169 The Flood and Water Management Act 2010¹²⁷ and **The Flood and Water Regulations (2019)**¹²⁸ sets out measures to ensure that risk from all sources of flooding is managed more effectively. This includes: incorporating greater resilience measures into the design of new buildings; utilising the environment in order to reduce flooding; identifying areas suitable for inundation and water storage to reduce the risk of flooding elsewhere; rolling back development in coastal areas

to avoid damage from flooding or coastal erosion; and creating sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).

B.170 Understanding the risks, empowering communities, building resilience: The national flood and coastal erosion risk management strategy for England (2011)¹²⁹: This Strategy sets out the national framework for managing the risk of flooding and coastal erosion. It sets out the roles for risk management authorities and communities to help them understand their responsibilities. The strategic aims and objectives of the Strategy are to:

- Manage the risk to people and their property.
- Facilitate decision-making and action at the appropriate level – individual, community or local authority, river catchment, coastal cell or national.
- Achieve environmental, social and economic benefits, consistent with the principles of sustainable development.

Baseline information

Hyndburn Borough Council declared a climate emergency in September 2019 and pledged to make the Council's activities net-zero by 2030.

B.171 The UK Climate Projections (UKCP18) show that for the North West England temperatures are projected to increase, particularly over the summer months when the mean temperature could increase by 3°C (2050s high emissions scenario, 50% probability level). Another key change is the intensification of a seasonal variation in rainfall patterns. The winter months are projected to become wetter with 13% more rainfall (2050s high emissions scenario, 50% probability level), whilst summers are projected to become 18% drier under the same scenario and probability level. In addition to this seasonal variation, the intensity of rainfall events is also anticipated to increase, with the amount of precipitation falling on the wettest days in both winter and summer increasing (2050s high emissions scenario, central estimate). The projections also suggest small changes in relative humidity in summer and winter, a reduction in summer cloud cover and an increase in winter cloud cover.

B.172 The future changes in climate may have significant impacts across a range of sectors in North West England

¹²⁶ HM Government (2020) The national flood and coastal erosion risk management strategy for England [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk-management-strategy-for-england--2>

¹²⁷ HM Government (2010) *Flood and Water Management Act*

¹²⁸ HM Government (2019) *The Flood and Water Regulations*

¹²⁹ HM Government (2011) *Understanding the risks, empowering communities, building resilience: The national flood and coastal erosion risk management strategy for England* [online] Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/228898/9780108510366.pdf

including health, infrastructure, economy and biodiversity¹³⁰. According to the [UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017](#)

there are a number of risks and opportunities arising from climate change for the UK which are outlined in **Table C.1**.

Table B.5: Risks and opportunities arising from climate change in the UK

Risks	Opportunities
The number of incidents of food poisoning, heat stress and heat related deaths may increase in summer.	Milder winters should reduce the costs of heating homes and other buildings, helping to alleviate fuel poverty and reducing the number of winter deaths from cold.
Domestic energy use may increase during summer months as refrigeration and air conditioning demand increases.	Domestic energy use may decrease in winter due to higher temperatures.
Wetter winters and more intense rainfall events throughout the year may result in a higher risk of flooding from rivers.	Warmer and drier summers may benefit the recreation and tourism economy.
More intense rainstorms may in some locations result in the amount of surface water runoff exceeding the capacity of drainage systems, consequently leading to more frequent and severe localised flash flooding.	UK agriculture and forestry may be able to increase production with warmer weather and longer growing seasons.
More frequent storms and floods may cause increased damage to property and infrastructure, resulting in significant economic costs.	
Periods of drought in summer could lead to soil shrinking and subsidence, causing damage to buildings and transport networks. Drought may also impact negatively on agriculture, industry and biodiversity.	
Warmer and drier summers are likely to affect the quantity and quality of water supply, which will need careful management.	
The changing climate will impact on the behaviour and distribution of species and may encourage the spread of invasive species.	

B.173 Hyndburn Borough is affected to varying degrees by flooding from a number of sources including river, groundwater, surface water and sewers. The areas of Hyndburn most susceptible to fluvial flooding include the ward of Altham and parts of Accrington and Church. Accrington and Church contain some of the most deprived wards within the Borough; hence, the residents will be more vulnerable in the event of a flood. Parts of Oswaldtwistle, Clayton-le-Moors and Baxenden are also at risk of fluvial flooding. The main causes of non-fluvial flooding are from various reservoirs, culvert failures and surface water drainage flooding¹³¹.

B.174 The latest DECC figures¹³² are set out in **Table C.2** and show generally decreasing trends for CO₂ emissions (kilotonnes) in Hyndburn from 2005 to 2018. CO₂ emissions have fallen from 586.5kt to 381.1kt (a fall of 35%) over the thirteen-year period between 2005 and 2018. The Industry and Commercial sector has experienced the most significant fall in emissions (102.5kt) followed by the Domestic sector (81.1kt), while the Transport sector experienced the least reduction in emissions (20.4kt). The decreasing trend in emissions reflects the decrease in overall emissions for the UK during this period driven mainly by reductions in emissions from power stations, industrial combustion and passenger

¹³⁰ EcoCities, 2010. The future climate of North West England. Available at: http://media.adaptingmanchester.co.uk.ccc.cdn.faelix.net/sites/default/files/ThefutureclimateofNorthWestEngland_000.pdf

¹³¹ Hyndburn Borough Council (2010) Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. Available at:

https://democracy.hyndburnbc.gov.uk/Data/Cabinet/20090520/Agenda/Item_16_-_Strategic_Flood_Risk_Assessment_Document.pdf
¹³² DECC, 2020. UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005-2018. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2018>

cars. The reduction from power stations is driven by change in the fuel mix used for electricity generation with a reduction in the amount of coal, which is a carbon intensive fuel. Emissions for many Local Authorities are heavily influenced by activities at industrial sites, and changes at a single site can have a big impact on emissions trends¹³³.

B.175 In addition, the latest DECC figures¹³⁴ for energy consumption (in thousand tonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe)) per

consuming sector and household in Hyndburn are set out in **Table C.3**. There has been a general decreasing trend in energy consumption as well as CO₂ emissions. The decreasing trend has been attributed to the impacts of the recession, as well as energy efficiency improvements and declining use particularly in the industrial and commercial sector of petroleum products and gas.

Table B.6: Source of CO₂ emissions in Hyndburn per sector (2005-2018) (kt CO₂)

Year	Industry and Commercial	Domestic	Transport	Total
2005	215.9	204.9	167.3	586.5
2006	211.9	202.6	166.6	579.3
2007	201.4	196.7	163.4	559.6
2008	193.2	195.6	154.1	540.8
2009	151.9	177.1	149.2	476.1
2010	160.2	187.3	150.2	495.4
2011	138.0	164.2	149.3	449.2
2012	149.7	174.2	145.1	466.6
2013	136.1	171.4	146.5	451.4
2014	124.5	142.9	148.3	413.1
2015	123.8	138.8	151.5	411.4
2016	104.3	131.0	153.5	386.1
2017	102.3	125.0	147.2	371.6
2018	113.4	123.8	146.9	381.1

Table B.7: Energy consumption in Hyndburn per sector (2005-2017) (ktoe)

Year	Industry and Commercial	Domestic	Transport	Total
2005	55.1	69.6	46.7	172.8
2006	51.3	67.8	47.6	168.3

¹³³ DECC, 2018. *2005 to 2015 UK local and regional CO₂ emissions: statistical release*. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/719182/Local_Authority_CO2_Emissions_Statistical_Release_2016.pdf

¹³⁴ DECC, 2019. *Total final energy consumption at regional and local authority level*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/total-final-energy-consumption-at-regional-and-local-authority-level>

Year	Industry and Commercial	Domestic	Transport	Total
2007	48.2	66.9	47.0	163.7
2008	47.5	64.1	45.7	159.1
2009	40.9	59.3	44.7	146.9
2010	41.0	58.2	44.6	146.3
2011	37.2	55.7	44.6	139.7
2012	37.1	54.7	43.3	137.9
2013	33.8	53.3	43.8	134.2
2014	35.9	51.1	44.4	134.6
2015	37.6	51.2	44.7	137.1
2016	34.4	50.2	44.6	133.1
2017	36.9	51.9	42.7	135.3

Trend/Key Sustainability Issue:

Hyndburn is likely to experience more extreme impacts as a result of climate change – wetter winters with greater incidences of flooding, and warmer, drier summers with greater incidences of low flow rivers (during the summer months). However, climate change also presents a number of opportunities - milder winters should reduce the costs of heating homes and other buildings, helping to alleviate fuel poverty and reducing the number of winter deaths from cold.

The main causes of flooding in Hyndburn are failing culverts and localised drainage issues. Opportunities should be sought to deculvert watercourses to reduce flood risk and enhance the quality of the environment.

economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land. Policies should also prevent new and existing development from “contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution.”

B.177 The document also requires that strategic policies should seek to make the most effective use of land in meeting local requirements making as much use as possible of previously developed or ‘brownfield’ land. Furthermore, policies should “support appropriate opportunities to remediate despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated or unstable land”.

B.178 Environmental Protection Act 1990¹³⁵: makes provision for the improved control of pollution to the air, water and land by regulating the management of waste and the control of emissions. Seeks to ensure that decisions pertaining to the environment are made in an integrated manner, in collaboration with appropriate authorities, non-governmental organisations and other persons.

B.179 Building Regulations (2010)¹³⁶: requires that reasonable precautions are taken to avoid risks to health and safety cause by contaminants in ground to be covered by building and associated ground.

Air, land and water quality

Policy context

National

B.176 The NPPF states that planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued soil and the

¹³⁵ HM Government (1990) *Environmental Protection Act 1990* [online] Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/contents>

¹³⁶ HM Government (2010) *Building Regulations* [online] Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/431943/BR_PDF_AD_C_2013.pdf

B.180 National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) (2014)¹³⁷: Key planning objectives are identified within the NPPW, requiring planning authorities to:

- Help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy.
- Ensure waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns.
- Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste.
- Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment.
- Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management.

B.181 The Nitrate Pollution Prevention Regulations (2016)¹³⁸ provides for the designation of land as nitrate vulnerable zones and imposes annual limits on the amount of nitrogen from organic manure that may be applied or spread in a holding in a nitrate vulnerable zone. The Regulations also specify the amount of nitrogen to be spread on a crop and how, where and when to spread nitrogen fertiliser, and how it should be stored. It also establishes closed periods during which the spreading of nitrogen fertiliser is prohibited.

B.182 The Urban Waste Water Treatment Regulations (2003)¹³⁹ protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and certain industrial sectors, notably domestic and industrial waste water. The regulations require the collection of waste water and specifies how different types of waste water should be treated, disposed and reused.

B.183 The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) Regulations (2017)¹⁴⁰ protect inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater, and outlines the associated river basin management process

B.184 The Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (2016)¹⁴¹ focus on the quality of water for drinking, washing, cooking and food preparation, and for food production. Their purpose is to protect human health from the adverse effects of

any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring it is wholesome and clean.

B.185 The Environmental Permitting Regulations (2016)¹⁴² streamline the legislative system for industrial and waste installations into a single permitting structure for those activities which have the potential to cause harm to human health or the environment. They set out how to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions into air, water and land and to prevent the generation of waste, in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment and human health.

B.186 The Air Quality Standards Regulations (2016)¹⁴³ set out limits on concentrations of outdoor air pollutants that impact public health, most notably particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). It also sets out the procedure and requirements for the designation of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs).

B.187 The Environmental Noise Regulations (2018)¹⁴⁴ apply to environmental noise, mainly from transport. The regulations require regular noise mapping and action planning for road, rail and aviation noise and noise in large urban areas. They also require Noise Action Plans based on the maps for road and rail noise and noise in large urban areas. The Action Plans identify Important Areas (areas exposed to the highest levels of noise) and suggest ways the relevant authorities can reduce these. Major airports and those which affect large urban areas are also required to produce and publish their own Noise Action Plans separately. The Regulations do not apply to noise from domestic activities such as noise created by neighbours; at workplaces; inside means of transport; or military activities in military areas.

B.188 The Waste (Circular Economy) (Amendment) Regulations (2020)¹⁴⁵ amend a range of legislation to prevent waste generation and to monitor and assess the implementation of measures included in waste prevention programmes. They set out requirements to justify not separating waste streams close to source for re-use, recycling or other recovery operations, prohibit incineration and landfilling of waste unless such treatment process represent the best environmental outcome in accordance with the waste hierarchy. The Regulations set out when waste management plans and in waste prevention programmes are required. The

¹³⁷ Department for Communities and Local Government (2014) *National Planning Policy for Waste* [online] Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/364759/141015_National_Planning_Policy_for_Waste.pdf

¹³⁸ HM Government (2016) *The Nitrate Pollution Prevention Regulations*

¹³⁹ HM Government (2003) *The Urban Waste Water Treatment Regulations*

¹⁴⁰ HM Government (2017) *The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations*

¹⁴¹ HM Government (2016) *The Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations*

¹⁴² HM Government (2016) *The Environmental Permitting Regulations*

¹⁴³ HM Government (2016) *The Air Quality Standards Regulations*

¹⁴⁴ HM Government (2018) *The Environmental Noise (England) Regulations*

¹⁴⁵ HM Government (2020) *The Waste (Circular Economy) Regulations*

Regulations focus on the circular economy as a means for businesses to maximise the value of waste and waste treatment.

B.189 Environmental Improvement Plan 2023¹⁴⁶ is the first revision of the 25 Year Environment Plan. It details ten-goals identifying how the Government will work with communities and businesses to leave the environment in a better state than it is presently. Those of relevance to the topic of 'water, land and air' are goals 2, 3, 5 and 6. Actions that will be taken as part of these goals are as follows:

- Goal 2 – Clean air:
 - Cut overall air pollution by tackling the key sources of emissions, including reducing the maximum limits for domestic burning appliances in Smoke Control Areas.
 - Tackle specific hotspots by challenging councils to improve air quality more quickly, while supporting them with clear guidance, funding, and tools.
 - Reduce ammonia emissions (crucial for sensitive natural habitats) by using incentives in our new farming schemes, investing £13 million in slurry storage infrastructure in 2023 and considering expanding environmental permitting conditions to dairy and intensive beef farms.
- Goal 3 – Clean and plentiful water:
 - Tackle nutrient pollution, including by upgrading 160 wastewater treatment works by 2027 and providing increased advice and incentives to support a shift to sustainable agricultural techniques.
 - Restore 400 miles of river through the first round of Landscape Recovery projects and establish 3,000 hectares of new woodlands along England's rivers.
 - Roll out water efficiency labelling across appliances and ensure water companies deliver a 50% reduction in leakages by 2050.
- Goal 5 – Maximise our resources, minimise our waste:
 - Work with business to implement packaging extended producer responsibility from 2024 so that polluters pay to recycle packaging.
 - Introduce a deposit return scheme for plastic and metal drinks containers from October 2025 to drive higher recycling rates.

- Implement consistent recycling between different councils, to boost recycling rates.
- Ban the supply of single-use plastics like plastic plates and cutlery from October 2023.
- Launch a new call for evidence to explore the potential for technological innovation in the production of coffee cups, and behavioural science in how they are used.
- Goal 6: Using resources from nature sustainably:
 - Grow a sustainable and long-term UK timber supply by investing in tree planting, skills, innovation and capacity, as well as improving regulatory processes.
 - Publish a baseline map of soil health for England by 2028 and bring at least 40% of England's agricultural soil into sustainable management by 2028.
 - Implement due diligence requirements set out in the Environment Act 2021 to tackle illegal deforestation in our supply chains.

B.190 The Environment Act 2021¹⁴⁷ sets statutory targets for the recovery of the natural world in four priority areas: air quality, biodiversity, water, and resource efficiency and waste reduction. It also establishes the Office for Environmental Protection which will act as an impartial and objective body for the protection and improvement of the environment. The Act sets out legislation which covers:

- Resource efficiency, producer responsibility, and the management, enforcement and regulation of waste;
- Local air quality management frameworks and the recall of motor vehicles etc; and
- Plans and proposals for water resources, drainage and sewerage management, storm overflows, water quality and land drainage.

B.191 Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England (2009)¹⁴⁸ sets out how England's soils will be managed sustainably. It highlights those areas which Defra will prioritise and focus attention in tackling degradation threats, including: better protection for agricultural soils; protecting and enhancing stores of soil carbon; building the resilience of soils to a changing climate; preventing soil pollution; effective soil protection during construction and; dealing with contaminated land.

¹⁴⁶ Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2023) Environmental Improvement Plan 2023 (online) Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmental-improvement-plan>

¹⁴⁷ HM Government (2021) Environment Act 2021. [online] Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents/enacted>

¹⁴⁸ Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2009) *Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England*

B.192 The Water White Paper (2012)¹⁴⁹ provides out the Government's vision for the water sector including proposals on protecting water resources and reforming the water supply industry. It outlines the measures that will be taken to tackle issues such as poorly performing ecosystems, and the combined impacts of climate change and population growth on stressed water resources.

B.193 National Policy Statement for Waste Water (2012)¹⁵⁰: sets out Government policy for the provision of major waste water infrastructure. The policy set out in this NPS is, for the most part, intended to make existing policy and practice in consenting nationally significant waste water infrastructure clearer and more transparent.

B.194 Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2008)¹⁵¹: Sets out how the Government wants the water sector to look by 2030, providing an outline of steps which need to be taken to get there. These steps include improving the supply of water; agreeing on important new infrastructure such as reservoirs; proposals to time limit abstraction licences; and reducing leakage. The document also states that pollution to rivers will be tackled, whilst discharge from sewers will be reduced.

B.195 The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)¹⁵² sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues by setting out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved. It introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles, and identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives. The objectives of the Strategy are to:

- Further improve air quality in the UK from today and long term.
- Provide benefits to health quality of life and the environment.

B.196 The Road to Zero (2018)¹⁵³ sets out new measures towards cleaner road transport, aiming to put the UK at the forefront of the design and manufacturing of zero emission vehicles. It explains how cleaner air, a better environment,

zero emission vehicles and a strong, clean economy will be achieved. One of the main aims of the document is for all new cars and vans to be effectively zero emission by 2040.

B.197 The UK Plan for Tackling Roadside Nitrogen Dioxide Concentrations (2017)¹⁵⁴ provides the Government's ambition and actions for delivering a better environment and cleaner air, including £1 billion investment in ultra-low emission vehicles (ULESVs), a £290 million National Productivity Investment Fund, a £11 million Air Quality Grant Fund and £255 million Implementation Fund to help local authorities to prepare Air Quality Action Plans and improve air quality, an £89 million Green Bus Fund, £1.2 billion Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy and £100 million to help improve air quality on the National road network.

B.198 Our Waste, Our Resources: A strategy for England¹⁵⁵ (2018) aims to increase resource productivity and eliminate avoidable waste by 2050. The Strategy sets out key targets which include: a 50% recycling rate for household waste by 2020, a 75% recycling rate for packaging by 2030, 65% recycling rate for municipal solid waste by 2035 and municipal waste to landfill 10% or less by 2035.

B.199 Clean Air Strategy 2019 (2019)¹⁵⁶: This strategy sets out the comprehensive action that is required from across all parts of government and society to meet these goals. New legislation will create a stronger and more coherent framework for action to tackle air pollution. This will be underpinned by new England-wide powers to control major sources of air pollution, in line with the risk they pose to public health and the environment, plus new local powers to take action in areas with an air pollution problem. These will support the creation of Clean Air Zones to lower emissions from all sources of air pollution, backed up with clear enforcement mechanisms. The UK has set stringent targets to cut emissions by 2020 and 2030. The goal is to reduce the harm to human health from air pollution by half.

¹⁴⁹ Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2012) *The Water White Paper*

¹⁵⁰ HM Government (2012) *National Policy Statement for Waste Water* [online] Available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69505/pb13709-waste-water-nps.pdf

¹⁵¹ HM Government (2008) *Future Water: The Government's water strategy for England* [online] Available at:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69346/pb13562-future-water-080204.pdf

¹⁵² Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (2007) *The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland*

¹⁵³ HM Government (2018) *The Road to Zero*

¹⁵⁴ Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs and Department for Transport (2017) *UK plan for tackling roadside nitrogen dioxide concentrations*

¹⁵⁵ HM Government (2018) *Our Waste, Our Resources: A strategy for England* [PDF] Available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/765914/resources-waste-strategy-dec-2018.pdf

¹⁵⁶ DEFRA (2019) *Clean Air Strategy 2019* [online] Available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/770715/clean-air-strategy-2019.pdf

Baseline information

Water resources and flooding

B.200 The 'main rivers' in Hyndburn include the River Hyndburn, the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, Tinker Brook, Woodhook Water, White Ash Brook, Hyndburn Brook, Knuzden Brook, Norden Water and Lottice Brook. Other rivers, streams, ditches, drains, culverts etc., are classified as an 'ordinary watercourse' and may also contribute to flood risk within the borough.

B.201 Hyndburn lies within the North West River Basin District which covers a total area of 13,200km²¹⁵⁷. It extends from Cumbria in the north and includes parts of Staffordshire to the south, parts of North Yorkshire in the east and Merseyside to the west. There are 12 management catchments that make up the river basin district which include many interconnected rivers, lakes, groundwater and coastal waters. The Ribble Management Catchment covers the Borough and a significant proportion of land west and north of the Borough including the settlement areas of Preston, Blackburn, Burnley, South Blackpool, Accrington, Nelson, Darwen and Lytham St Annes. The major rivers, the Ribble, Hodder, Calder and Darwen, all rise high in the north Pennines and drain south westwards, joining the main Ribble before entering the estuary at Preston. The Ribble estuary is designated as a Ramsar site and the quality of the freshwater entering the estuary is therefore an important factor in the wellbeing of the site. Within the Ribble Management Catchment is the Calder Operational Catchment which contains 20 waterbodies of which four are relevant to Hyndburn:

- Hyndburn Brook Lower,
- Hyndburn Brook Upper,
- Hyndburn, and
- Calder – Pendle Water to conf Ribble.

B.202 The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) Regulations (2017)¹⁵⁸ looks at the ecological and chemical health of both groundwater and surface water with the aim of achieving 'good ecological status' and 'good chemical status' by 2027, and to ensure that there is no deterioration from existing statuses. In 2019:

- The Calder – Pendle Water to conf Ribble was classified as being of 'moderate' ecological status but 'failed' in

terms of its chemical status. In 2016, the Calder – Pendle Water to conf Ribble was achieving 'good' chemical status.

- The Hyndburn, Hyndburn Brook Lower, and Hyndburn Brook Upper were classified as being of 'moderate' ecological status, all waterbodies failed in terms of their chemical status. The chemical status of all three waterbodies has deteriorated from 'good' in 2016 to 'fail' in 2019¹⁵⁹.

B.203 The waterbodies are not achieving good ecological and chemical status due to a variety of activities and former land uses including sewerage discharge (intermittent and continuous), natural mineralisation, abandoned mine, contaminated land, and urbanisation. In addition, development could also pose a significant risk to aquatic biodiversity in Hyndburn, particularly when it comes to IUCN red list species in the Borough such as eels.

B.204 There are no Groundwater Source Protection Zones in the Borough although there are nine reservoirs in the Borough. However, it needs to be noted that the district has numerous non-designated 'Secondary A' aquifers that may require consideration for site allocations.

Trend/Key Sustainability Issue:

Waterbodies in the Borough are achieving moderate ecological status but are failing in terms of their chemical status. Improvements to water quality in the Borough are required to meet the target of 'Good Ecological Status' and 'Good Chemical Status', as required by the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) Regulations 2017.

Air quality

B.205 There are no designated Air Quality Management Areas within Hyndburn.

B.206 Across England, combined air quality scores are monitored for all Lower-layer Super Output Areas (small areas or neighbourhoods) (LSOAs) using data derived from the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory. The indicator uses measures of emissions of four main pollutants (benzene, NO₂, sulphuric dioxide and PM₁₀). Modelled estimates of the annual mean concentrations for each of the pollutants in each LSOA were then derived and compared to World Health Organisation Guidelines for pollutants that represent 'safe'

¹⁵⁷ DEFRA (2016) Part 1: North West river basin district river basin management plan. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/north-west-river-basin-district-river-basin-management-plan>

¹⁵⁸ HM Government (2017) *The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations*

¹⁵⁹ Environment Agency (2021) Catchment Data Explorer. Available at: <http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/OperationalCatchment/3062>

concentrations to produce an overall quality score. Values greater than 1.0 constitute an 'unsafe' concentration and values of less than 1.0 indicate that the pollutant is below the objective set and is, therefore, 'safe'.

B.207 The highest recorded score in Lancashire of 1.09 was recorded between Church and Clayton-le-Moors (LSOA 002C), however this is significantly below the worst level recorded in the country (1.9). This LSOA straddles the M65 motorway and is located east of Junction 7. It lies at the centre of a large area with an indicator score of more than 1. The area takes in most of the towns in Hyndburn also including Rishton, Oswaldtwistle, parts of Great Harwood and most of Accrington¹⁶⁰. Air quality has improved at this LSOA as in 2015 it was in 4,838th position compared to its 8,641st position in 2019 (out of 32,845 LSOAs in England)¹⁶¹. No areas of Lancashire experience air pollution levels comparable to those recorded in the centres of London and other larger cities.

B.208 Whinney Hill is one of the largest quarries and landfill sites in Lancashire and at present traffic visiting the landfill passes through residential areas with consequent implications for local environmental quality. As highlighted above, air quality is a particular problem at the Whalley Road/Blackburn Road junction in Clayton-le-Moors and around Huncoat. Lancashire County Council's former proposals for a new road (Whinney Hill Link Road) linking the landfill site to the main road network at the Burnley Road/ A56 junction would remove much of the heavy traffic from the built-up area and present an opportunity to develop a strategic employment and housing site at Huncoat.

B.209 According to the Environment Agency Air Pollution map¹⁶², SITA (Lancashire) Ltd at the Whinney Hill Landfill Site emits the highest amount of carbon dioxide in the Borough (between 10,000 tonnes and 100,000 tonnes). William Blythe Ltd, Baxenden Chemicals Ltd, Vita Cellular, and United Utilities Water emit less than 10,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide a year. SITA (Lancashire) Ltd, William Blythe Ltd, and PM Ashburner also emit dioxins, nitrogen oxide, PM₁₀, and sulphur oxides.

Trend/Key Sustainability Issue:

While there are currently no Air Quality Management Areas designated in Hyndburn, there are air quality

issues particularly east of junction 7 on the M65 and also in Rishton, Altham, Oswaldtwistle, parts of Great Harwood and most of Accrington. The Whinney Hill Landfill Site emits the highest amount of carbon dioxide in the Borough.

Soil

B.210 The Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) system¹⁶³ provides a framework for classifying land according to the extent to which its physical or chemical characteristics impose long-term limitations to agricultural use. The principal factors influencing agricultural production are soil wetness, drought and erosion. These factors, together with interactions between them, form the basis for classifying land use into one of five grades, where 1 describes land as excellent (land of high agricultural quality and potential) and 5 describes land as very poor (land of low agricultural quality and potential). Land falling outside these scores is deemed to be 'primarily in non-agricultural use', or 'predominantly in urban use'. Grade 3 can be further separated into grades 3a and 3b, although this requires further local surveys and therefore such data is only available for small areas. Grades 1, 2 and 3a are considered to be best and most versatile agricultural land. According to Natural England's Agricultural Land Classification, land within Hyndburn Borough primarily comprises of Grade 4, Grade 5 and Urban land.

B.211 Hyndburn was central to the development of the cotton industry and many spinning, bleach, dye and print works were located in the Borough. Pipe leakages and spillages from these sites could have caused long term contamination and a deterioration in soil and water quality. Other potentially contaminating industrial uses that have historically been sited in the Borough include coal mining, chemical and tar works, engineering and metal works and smaller industrial estates. There are 956 hectares of potentially contaminated land in Hyndburn, 13% of the borough as a whole.

B.212 According to the Authority Monitoring Report 18/19, 54% of new homes built in that monitoring year were constructed on previously developed land, decreasing from 100% in the previous 3 years¹⁶⁴.

¹⁶⁰ Lancashire County Council (2020) Lancashire Insight – Environment – Air Quality. Available at: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/environment/air-quality.aspx>

¹⁶¹ Lancashire County Council (2019) Air quality results from the 2019 Indices of Deprivation (pdf) Available at:

<https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/media/896972/airquality-imd-2019.pdf>

¹⁶² <http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?topic=airpollution&layerGroups=>

<default&lang=e&ep=map&scale=6&x=376232.9375&y=431288.6666666667#x=374605&y=429598&lq=2,3,4,5.&scale=7>

¹⁶³ Natural England (2013) Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) system.

¹⁶⁴ Hyndburn Borough Council (2019) Authority Monitoring Report 2018/19 (online) Available at: <https://www.hyndburnbc.gov.uk/download-package/hyndburn-amr-201516/>

Appendix B

Policy review and baseline information

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B.213 William Blythe Ltd, Isothane, Hilden Manufacturing Company Ltd, P M Ashburner, Lancashire Waste Services, United Utilities Water, Caligen Foam Ltd and Clariant UK Ltd are all listed on the Environment Agency [Pollution Inventory 1998-2012](#) for their emissions to air, controlled waters and land, and off-site transfers of wastewater and waste. The majority of these companies are located in Accrington, Church, Altham and Oswaldtwistle.

Trend/Key Sustainability Issue:

Past industrial activity has left a legacy of land contamination with 956 hectares of potentially contaminated land in the Borough.

Development on previously developed land should continue to be prioritised. The number of new homes built on previously developed land has reduced to 54% in 2018/19, compared to 100% in the previous 3 years.

There are a number of operational companies which are listed on the Pollution Inventory for their emissions to air, controlled waters and land, and off-site transfers of wastewater and waste.

should ensure that developments “*are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting.*”

B.217 The **Environment Act 2021**¹⁶⁵ sets out the UK’s new framework for environmental protection. It includes the creation of Conservation Covenant agreements between a landowner and a responsible body for the purposes of conservation of the natural environment of the land or its natural resources, or to conserve the place or setting of the land for its ‘archaeological, architectural, artistic, cultural or historic interest’.

B.218 **Environmental Improvement Plan 2023**¹⁶⁶ is the first revision of the 25 Year Environment Plan. It details ten-goals identifying how the Government will work with communities and businesses to leave the environment in a better state than it is presently. Of relevance to the topic of ‘landscape’ is goal 10. Actions that will be taken as part of this goal are as follows:

- Goal 10: Enhance beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment:
 - Work across government to fulfil a new and ambitious commitment that everyone should live within 15 minutes walk of a green or blue space.
 - Continue our delivery of the England Coast Path and the Coast to Coast National Trail.
 - Green the Green Belt as set out in the Levelling Up White Paper by identifying key areas for nature restoration.
 - Invest in a new national landscapes partnership for National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, and National Trails.
 - Extend the delivery of our Farming in Protected Landscapes programme, using lessons learned to inform future farming schemes.

B.219 **National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949**¹⁶⁷: An Act of Parliament to make provision for National Parks and the establishment of a National Parks Commission; to confer on the Nature Conservancy and local authorities’ powers for the establishment and maintenance of nature reserves; to make further provision for the recording, creation, maintenance and improvement of public paths and for securing access to open country.

Landscape

Policy context

International

B.214 **The European Landscape Convention (2002)** promotes landscape protection, management and planning. The Convention is aimed at the protection, management and planning of all landscapes and raising awareness of the value of a living landscape.

National

B.215 The **NPPF** includes as part of its approach to protecting the natural environment, recognition for the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits to be secured from natural capital. Importantly, great weight is to be given to conserving landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

B.216 As part of the approach to achieving well-designed places the **NPPF** states that planning policies and decisions

¹⁶⁵ HM Government (2021) Environment Act 2021. [online] Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents/enacted>

¹⁶⁶ Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2023) Environmental Improvement Plan 2023 (online) Available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmental-improvement-plan>

¹⁶⁷ HM Government (1949) *National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949* [online] Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Geo6/12-13-14/97>

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B.220 Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2010¹⁶⁸: An Act of Parliament to make new provision for public access to the countryside.

Baseline information

B.221 Although there are no nationally designated landscape areas in the Borough (the nearest being the Forest of Bowland AONB which is located 800m north-east of the Borough), there are distinctive landscape/townscape features.

B.222 The townscape of the Borough was heavily influenced by the industrialisation of Lancashire with cotton textile manufacturing being particularly important in Hyndburn. The legacy of the cotton industry is apparent in the townscape where there are many former mill buildings present. Accrington is the main urban area in the Borough surrounded by extensive areas of moorland which form a link between the urban fringe areas and the rural Pennine upland landscape. Great Harwood is a historic market town with industrial heritage situated in the north of Hyndburn adjacent to the Ribble Valley boundary, with Norden Brook lying to the south of the township. Rishton is a small town located in open countryside between the urban areas of Accrington and Blackburn, with Great Harwood to the north. The town has a strong historic core of 19th Century terraced housing and former mill buildings based on the growth of the textile industry and its location on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Clayton-le-Moors is a small industrial township north of Accrington. Oswaldtwistle is an urban township area to the south west of Accrington which has a large number of old factory mill sites and is on the edge of the Oswaldtwistle Moor.

B.223 Hyndburn lies within two National Character Areas (NCAs)¹⁶⁹, the Lancashire Valleys which comprise the majority of the Borough and the Southern Pennines in the south of the Borough. The Landscape Strategy for Lancashire (2000)¹⁷⁰ identifies nine landscape character types in Hyndburn including:

- Industrial Foothills and Valleys;
- Farmed Ridges;
- Industrial Age;
- Moorland Fringe;
- Moorland Hills;

- Settled Valleys;
- Enclosed Uplands;
- Historic Core; and
- Suburban.

B.224 Approximately 54% of the 73km² (28.1 sq. mile) Borough comprises land in the Lancashire Green Belt. There are currently eight parks and one cemetery and crematorium within Hyndburn which have been awarded Green Flag Status (2021 awards):

- Rhyddings Park;
- Lowerfold Park
- Cutwood Park
- Oakhill Park;
- Mercer Park;
- Gatty Park
- Peel Park and the Coppice;
- Wilson Playing Fields and Woodlands
- Accrington Cemetery and Crematorium.

B.225 According to the latest Authority Monitoring Report 2018/19¹⁷¹, the formal designation of two new Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) and ongoing management of Foxhill Bank LNR has resulted in Hyndburn being the first district in Lancashire to meet the national targets for Accessible Natural Greenspace for LNRs, which is one hectare per 1,000 people.

Trend/Key Sustainability Issue:

The Green Belt plays a crucial role in checking urban sprawl and preserving the setting of historic towns. However, the Green Belt is continuously under pressure from urban influences and to accommodate new development in the Borough, which can diminish the contribution that the landscape makes to maintaining the character of the Borough and its settlements.

The industrial heritage of the Borough is an important element of the townscape which should be protected, restored and maintained.

¹⁶⁸ HM Government (2010) Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2010 [online] Available at:

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/section/85>

¹⁶⁹ Natural England (2014) National Character Area profiles.

¹⁷⁰ Lancashire County Council (2000) A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire (pdf) Available at:

<https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/media/152743/strategy.pdf>

¹⁷¹ Hyndburn Borough Council (2019) Hyndburn Local Plan Authority Monitoring Report 2018/19. Available at:

<https://www.hyndburnbc.gov.uk/download-package/hyndburn-amr-201516/>

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The Borough has met the national target for Accessible Natural Greenspace for Local Nature Reserves.

Historic environment

Policy context

International

B.226 United Nations (UNESCO) World Heritage Convention (1972) promotes co-operation among nations to protect heritage around the world that is of such outstanding universal value that its conservation is important for current and future generations.

B.227 European Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (1985): defines 'architectural heritage' and requires that the signatories maintain an inventory of it and take statutory measures to ensure its protection. Conservation policies are also required to be integrated into planning systems and other spheres of government influence as per the text of the convention.

B.228 Valletta Treaty, formerly the European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (1992): agreed that the conservation and enhancement of an archaeological heritage is one of the goals of urban and regional planning policy. It is concerned in particular with the need for co-operation between archaeologists and planners to ensure optimum conservation of archaeological heritage.

National

B.229 Of relevance to the approach of the planning system to the historic environment the **NPPF** contains an environmental objective to contribute to the protection and enhancement of the built and historic environment. The document also sets out a strategy to seek "*the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay and other threats.*" Such a strategy is required to take into consideration the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and bringing them into viable use.

B.230 It should also be considerate of the wider benefits of conserving the historic environment, the contribution new

development can make in terms of character and distinctiveness and the opportunity for the historic environment to contribute to this character and distinctiveness. Local authorities should also maintain or have access to a historic environment record which is to be supported by up-to-date evidence.

B.231 The Environment Act 2021¹⁷² sets out the UK's new framework for environmental protection. It includes the creation of Conservation Covenant agreements between a landowner and a responsible body for the purposes of conservation. This can include to preserve land as a place of 'archaeological, architectural artistic, cultural or historic interest'.

B.232 Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979¹⁷³: a law passed by the UK government to protect the archaeological heritage of England & Wales and Scotland. Under this Act, the Secretary of State has a duty to compile and maintain a schedule of ancient monuments of national importance, in order to help preserve them. It also creates criminal offences for unauthorised works to, or damage of, these monuments.

B.233 Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990¹⁷⁴: An Act of Parliament that changed the laws for granting of planning permission for building works, with a particular focus on listed buildings and conservation areas.

B.234 Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953¹⁷⁵: An Act of Parliament that makes provision for the compilation of a register of gardens and other land (parks and gardens, and battlefields).

B.235 The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England (2010)¹⁷⁶ sets out the Government's vision for the historic environment. It calls for those who have the power to shape the historic environment to recognise its value and to manage it in an intelligent manner in light of the contribution that it can make to social, economic and cultural life. It includes reference to promoting the role of the historic environment within the Government's response to climate change and the wider sustainable development agenda.

¹⁷² HM Government (2021) Environment Act 2021. [online] Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents/enacted>

¹⁷³ HM Government (1979) *Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act*: <https://consult.environment-agency.gov.uk/engagement/bostonbarriertwo/results/b.21---ancient-monuments-and-archaeological-areas-act-1979.pdf>

¹⁷⁴ HM Government (2002) *Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act (1990)*:

http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/pdfs/ukpga_19900009_en.pdf

¹⁷⁵ HM Government (1953) *Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953* [online] Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Eliz2/1-2/49/contents>

¹⁷⁶ HM Government (2010) *The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England 2010*

B.236 The Heritage Statement (2017)¹⁷⁷ describes out how the Government will support the heritage sector and help it to protect and care for our heritage and historic environment, in order to maximise the economic and social impact of heritage and to ensure that everyone can enjoy and benefit from it.

B.237 Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment, Historic England Advice Note 8 (2016)¹⁷⁸: Sets out Historic England’s guidance and expectations for the consideration and appraisal of effects on the historic environment as part of the Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment process.

Baseline information

B.238 The historic environment in the Borough is not as diverse in comparison to other areas of Lancashire and the **Table B.8: Heritage at Risk in Hyndburn**

Entry Name	Heritage Category	Condition	Principal Vulnerability	Trend	Priority Category
Parker's Farmhouse, Cow Hill Lane	Listed Building grade II*	Very bad	-	-	A – Immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric; no solution agreed
Church of St Augustine (of Hippo), Bolton Avenue	Listed Place of Worship grade II	Poor	-	-	C – Slow decay; no solution agreed
Church of St James, St James Street	Listed Place of Worship grade II	Poor	-	-	C – Slow decay; no solution agreed
Accrington Town Centre	Conservation Area	Very bad	-	Improving significantly	-
Church Canalside	Conservation Area	Very bad	-	Deteriorating significantly	-

B.240 There are ten Conservation Areas in Hyndburn including pre-industrial hamlets, canalside industrial settlements and Victorian parks and town centres: Accrington Town Centre; Christ Church, Accrington; Great Harwood; Rhyddings, Oswaldtwistle; The Straits, Oswaldtwistle; St James, Altham; Tottleworth, Great Harwood; Church Canalside, Church; and Mercer Park, Clayton. Church Canalside Conservation Area and Accrington Town Centre Conservation Area are both recorded on the Heritage at Risk

North West, partly due to the lack of comprehensive survey work having been undertaken as in other parts of the country. However, there are 109 Listed Buildings (one Grade I, 11 Grade II*, and 100 Grade II Listed Buildings) and one Scheduled Monument – Remains of Aspen Colliery, associated beehive cooking ovens and canal basin. There are also 106 Locally Listed Buildings which are recognised as having local architectural and/or historic interest¹⁷⁹. There are over 35,000 entries on the Lancashire Historic Environment Record of which 1,424 monuments are within Hyndburn¹⁸⁰.

B.239 Five heritage assets (three Listed Buildings and two Conservation Areas) in Hyndburn are recorded on the latest Heritage at Risk Register¹⁸¹ (see **Table C.4**).

Register. The condition of both Conservation Areas is classified as very bad. However, the condition of Accrington Town Centre Conservation Area is described as improving significantly, whilst the condition of the Church Canalside Conservation Area is considered to be deteriorating significantly.

¹⁷⁷ Department for Digital, Culture Media and Sport (2017) *Heritage Statement 2017*

¹⁷⁸ Historic England (2016) *Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment: Historic England Advice Note 8* [online] Available at: <https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/sustainability-appraisal-and-strategic-environmental-assessment-advice-note-8/heag036-sustainability-appraisal-strategic-environmental-assessment.pdf/>

¹⁷⁹ Hyndburn Borough Council (2015) *Locally Listed Buildings Revised January 2015* [pdf]. Available at: <https://www.hyndburnbc.gov.uk/download-package/locally-listed-buildings/>

¹⁸⁰ Email from archaeology@lancashire.gov.uk on 8th September 2017 confirming there are 1,424 monuments in Hyndburn.

¹⁸¹ Historic England (2021) *Search the list*. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/>

B.241 According to the Lancashire Textile Mills: Rapid Assessment Survey¹⁸², there are 177 textile-manufacturing sites recorded in the borough of Hyndburn. The principal urban centres of the borough each display some specialism in a particular branch of the textile industry. There are numerous sites of textile-machinery works in Accrington, numerous works manufacturing chemicals for use in the textile industries and several weaving mills in Church, and purpose-built weaving mills in Rishton which were established adjacent to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Of the total number of textile-manufacturing sites in the borough, some physical remains survive at 67 sites, representing a 37.85% survival rate. Whilst 80 of the 110 demolished sites have been redeveloped, there is some potential for buried remains to survive *in-situ* at 30 sites.

Trend/Key Sustainability Issue:

There are areas of historic importance in Hyndburn that should be preserved and enhanced. These are continuously facing pressures for change.

Two Conservation Areas and three Listed Buildings in the Borough are recorded on the Heritage at Risk Register.

The majority of the former textile mill sites have been redeveloped however, there is potential for undiscovered heritage assets at the 30 undeveloped former textile mills sites.

Mineral resources

B.242 The majority of rural land in Hyndburn is designated as a Mineral Safeguarding Area.

B.243 According to the BGS Directory of Mines and Quarries¹⁸³, Whinney Hill Quarry and Huncoat (Rakenhead) Quarry extract shale and sandstone, carboniferous, and Accrington Mudstone which are used in brick manufacture and as crushed rock aggregate. Mitchell's House Quarry in Accrington quarries sandstone, carboniferous and Milnrow sandstone which is used for flagstones. There are numerous disused quarries in Hyndburn including Enfield/Bold Ventures Quarry, Barnfield Quarry, Clinkham Quarry, Close Brow

Quarry, Cunliffe Quarry, and Dunkenhalgh Park Quarry and Colliery.

B.244 There is a history of coal mining in the Borough and this has left behind disused mine shafts, areas of contaminated land, unstable ground and areas of potential land subsidence. In 2014 the Coal Authority identified coal mining high risk areas which are concentrated around Great Harwood, Oswaldtwistle and Accrington¹⁸⁴.

Trend/Key Sustainability Issue:

Land contamination and stability are of particular concern due to the numerous disused quarries and coal mines located throughout the Borough.

Waste

B.245 Waste disposal is an important strategic issue for Hyndburn, as the Whinney Hill (and Whinney Hill [Phase 2]) landfill is one of the main strategic landfill sites serving other parts of East Lancashire. The Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan identifies Whinney Hill Landfill as a site for non-hazardous landfill (LF1) and Altham Industrial Estate as a large scale built waste management facility (BWF25). It also safeguards land at the rail depot near the former Huncoat Power Station (MRT3) for the sustainable movement of waste/minerals and at the Whinney Hill Link Road (MRT11) for access improvements.

B.246 The landfill currently receives waste from the neighbouring authorities of Blackburn and Ribble Valley. Approximately 18,900 tonnes of residual waste from Hyndburn is currently disposed of at the site¹⁸⁵. There is also a household waste recycling centre at Whinney Hill. Approximately 2,300 tonnes of green waste from Hyndburn is currently delivered to Darwen Resource Recovery Park, where it is bulked up before being transported to a composting facility.

B.247 In 2020/21, Hyndburn Borough Council collected 32,924 tonnes of waste, of which 25,513 tonnes was household waste and 7,411 tonnes comprised of non-

¹⁸² Oxford Archaeology North, 2010. Lancashire Textile Mills: Rapid Assessment Survey. Available at: <http://www.burnley.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Lancashire%20Textile%20Mills%20Rapid%20Assessment%20Survey%202010.pdf>

¹⁸³ BGS, 2014. Directory of Milnes and Quarries. Available at: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/downloads/start.cfm?id=2036>

¹⁸⁴ Coal Authority, 2014. Coalfield plans: Hyndburn area. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coalfield-plans-hyndburn-area>

¹⁸⁵ Lancashire County Council, 2015. Environment Commissioning Plan for Hyndburn 2015-16. Available at: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/media/675748/LCC-Hyndburn-15-16-Environment-Commissioning-Plan.pdf>

household waste¹⁸⁶. Of the total amount of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW), 9,417 tonnes was sent for recycling, composting or reuse with 23,507 tonnes not sent for recycling¹⁸⁷. Approximately 206,431 tonnes of waste was sent to landfill and 108,138 tonnes was incinerated (Energy from Waste) by Lancashire County Council¹⁸⁸. The total amount of household waste per Hyndburn household in 2020/21 was 439.2kg of which 35.9% was sent for reuse, recycling, or composting, which is the seventh lowest rate of all 14 Lancashire authorities¹⁸⁹. There were 2,534 incidents of fly-tipping in the Borough in 2021-2022.

B.248 In addition to Whinney Hill there are also two other 'authorised landfills' in the Borough at William Blythe Ltd (Church) and Moorfield Industrial Estate. There are numerous 'historic landfill' sites across the Borough which, although no longer accept waste, can still present a risk to the surrounding environment. Examples of historic landfills in the Borough include Enfield Road Tip, Far Holmes Tip, Arden Landfill, Duckworth Hall Landfill, and Unity Tip.

Trend/Key Sustainability Issue:

Over 71% of LACW was not sent for recycling, composting or reuse in 2020/21. Hyndburn has the seventh lowest recycling/composting/reusing rate of all 14 Lancashire authorities (at 35.9%).

There were 2,534 incidents of fly-tipping in the Borough in 2021-2022.

There are numerous historic landfill sites across the Borough which can present a risk to the surrounding environment.

¹⁸⁶ DEFRA, 2022. ENV18 – Local authority collected waste from April 2000 to March 2021 (England and regions) and local authority data April 2020 to March 2021 (Excel). Available at: <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/u>

[loads/attachment_data/file/1047704/LA_and_Regional_Spreadsheet_2021_rev.ods](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1047704/LA_and_Regional_Spreadsheet_2021_rev.ods)

¹⁸⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸⁸ Ibid.

¹⁸⁹ Ibid.

Appendix C

Reasons for selection of sites in light of the reasonable alternatives

Original site ref	Site ref in Reg 19	Site	Local Plan Area	Site area (gross) ha	Site source	Appraised in Reg 18 or Reg 19	Changes since Reg 18 assessment	Site type in Reg 19	Selected / rejected	Reasons for selecting / rejecting site
1		Lyndon Playing Fields, Great Harwood	Great Harwood	2.53	CFS	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.4: Planning status (already has full planning permission)
2	H1	The Steel Works, Charter Street, Accrington	Accrington (Central)	0.29	CFS; ELS poor quality; SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2) and Reg 19	No change to site area.	Housing	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
3		Rhoden Road, Oswaldtwistle	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	0.55	CFS	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A4: Flood risk (fluvial); 3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3C1: Highways access
4		Moorgate, Bedlam, Accrington	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	0.09	CFS	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.1: Below site size threshold (0.15ha/5dw), 2.3: Location (relation to urban area)
5	H17	Land off Brookside Lane/Nook Lane, Oswaldtwistle	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	10.81	CFS; SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2) and Reg 19	Site area reduced from 10.81 to 5.08.	Housing	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
6		Land off Hyndburn Road, Great Harwood	Great Harwood	0.52	CFS & SHLAA removed site	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	3A11: Ecological networks; 3D6: Green Belt contribution
7		Land south of Deer Park, Huncoat	Huncoat	1.41	CFS	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.4: Planning status (already has full planning permission)
8		Enfield Quarry, Whinney Hill Road	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	8.31	CFS & SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A6: Contaminated land
9		Junction 7 Business Park	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	14.05	CFS	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	In current use
10	H12	Land north of Altham Lane	Huncoat	4.78	CFS; CS2012 & SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 18 (2) and Reg 19	Sites 10 and site 80 (southern part) now merged to form H12.	Housing	Selected	See entry for site 269/H12
11	H13	Land south of Altham Lane, Huncoat	Huncoat	21.87	CFS, SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 18 (2) and Reg 19	Site area reduced from 21.9 to 13.2.	Housing	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
12		Land to the west of Highfield, Great Harwood	Great Harwood	4.95	CFS, SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3D6: Green Belt contribution
13		Land to the rear of Bostons and Edge End, Great Harwood	Great Harwood	1.16	CFS	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3D6: Green Belt contribution
14		Land to west of Ash Lane, Great Harwood	Great Harwood	1.01	CFS, SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3D6: Green Belt contribution
15		Land west of Moss Lane, Knuzden	Knuzden & Whitebirk	5.64	CFS, SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3D6: Green Belt contribution
16		Coach Road Meadow, Coach Road, Oswaldtwistle	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	4.54	CFS; SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3C1: Highways access; 3A11: Ecological networks; 3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3D3: Hazardous installation
17		Land at Dean Clough Reservoir, Shawcliffe Lane	Great Harwood	202.85	CFS	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	3D6: Green Belt contribution; Biological Heritage Sites
18		Land to the rear of 110 Fielding Lane	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	0.06	CFS	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.1: Below site size threshold (0.15ha/5dw)
19		Land off Dean Lane, Great Harwood	Great Harwood	1.20	CFS, SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A11: Ecological networks; 3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3D6: Green Belt contribution

Original site ref	Site ref in Reg 19	Site	Local Plan Area	Site area (gross) ha	Site source	Appraised in Reg 18 or Reg 19	Changes since Reg 18 assessment	Site type in Reg 19	Selected / rejected	Reasons for selecting / rejecting site
20		Land to north of Burnley Road adjacent to Leeds & Liverpool Canal	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	5.48	CFS, SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3C1: Highways access; 3D6: Green Belt contribution; 3A13: Priority species / habitats
21		Land to the north west of Fern Gore Avenue, Accrington	Accrington (Central)	4.32	CFS, SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3C5: Open space / green infrastructure network
22		Land off Gladstone Street, Great Harwood	Great Harwood	1.68	CFS, SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3C5: Open space / green infrastructure network
23		Adj 73 White Ash Lane, Oswaldtwistle	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	0.09	CFS	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.1: Below site size threshold (0.15ha/5dw)
24	H7	Land north of Sandy Lane	Accrington (Central)	3.56	CFS, SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2) and Reg 19	Site area reduced from 3.6 to 2.00.	Housing	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
25	GT3	Land off Whinney Hill Road (Plot 1)	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	3.07	CFS & SHLAA Cat 3	Yes - Reg 18 (3) and Reg 19	Recorded as 244, Land adj. Sankey House Farm	Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show People site	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
26		Land off Whinney Hill Road (Plot 2)	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	1.94	CFS & SHLAA Cat 3	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A6: Contaminated land
27		Land off Whinney Hill Road (Plot 3)	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	3.08	CFS & SHLAA Cat 3	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A6: Contaminated land
28		4 Elton Road, Belthorn	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	0.48	CFS	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.3: Location (relation to urban area)
29	H6	Union Works and Union St Garage	Accrington (Central)	0.31	CFS; ELS poor quality; SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2) and Reg 19	No change to site area.	Housing	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
30		Perseverance Mill/Lower Grange Mill	Accrington (Central)	1.70	ELS poor quality & SHLAA Cat 3	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	N/A	N/A	Rejected	3E1: multiple ownerships, 3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop
31		Victoria works, Victoria Street	Accrington (Central)	0.22	ELS poor quality	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	Currently occupied
32		Mill at Dunnyshop, St Paul's St	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	0.40	ELS poor quality	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop; still in use
33		Wood Street, Alleytroys, Church	Church	4.51	ELS poor quality	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A5: Flood risk (other); 3A11: Ecological networks; 3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3E1: multiple ownerships; 3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop
34		Pioneer Works, Horne Street	Accrington (Central)	0.69	ELS poor quality and part LARP (small part only)	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3E1: multiple ownerships; 3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop
35		Rear Owne Street, Accrington	Milnshaw	0.14	ELS poor quality	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.1: Below site size threshold (0.15ha/5dw)
36		Victoria Mill/Woodnook Mill/Lodge Mill/Royal Mill, Victoria Street	Accrington (Central)	1.67	ELS poor quality	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	Currently occupied
37		Stonebridge Mill, Mill St, Oswaldtwistle	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	1.11	ELS poor quality	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A5: Flood risk (other); 3E1: multiple ownerships; 3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop
38		Taylor's Yard, Canal Side, Spring St Suth, Rishton	Rishton (excl Whitebirk)	0.71	ELS poor quality	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A5: Flood risk (other); Filtered out due to combination of 3E1: multiple ownerships and 3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop
39		Bridgefield Mills, Springfield South, Rishton	Rishton (excl Whitebirk)	1.02	ELS poor quality; SHLAA	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.4: Planning status (already has full planning permission)

Original site ref	Site ref in Reg 19	Site	Local Plan Area	Site area (gross) ha	Site source	Appraised in Reg 18 or Reg 19	Changes since Reg 18 assessment	Site type in Reg 19	Selected / rejected	Reasons for selecting / rejecting site
40		Argyle St Works, Argyle St	Accrington (Central)	0.70	ELS poor quality	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	Currently occupied
41		Manchester Road, Accrington	Baxenden	1.79	ELS poor quality; SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A5: Flood risk (other); 3A11: Ecological networks; 3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3E1: multiple ownerships; 3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop
42		Cambridge St Great Harwood	Great Harwood	0.89	ELS poor quality	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop
43		Premier Mill, Windsor Road, Great Harwood	Great Harwood	1.89	ELS poor quality	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop
44		St Lawrence Mill, Mill Street, Great Harwood	Great Harwood	1.28	CFS; ELS poor quality; SHLAA Cat 4	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A5: Flood risk (other)
45		Black Abbey Street / Abbey Street	Accrington (Central)	0.16	CFS	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	within AAP plan area
46	H14	Hillside, Higher Gate Road	Huncoat	4.37	CFS, SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2) and Reg 19	Site area reduced from 4.4 to 3.9	Housing	Selected	3A13: Priority species / habitats
47		Land off Alan Ramsbottom Way	Great Harwood	1.27	CFS	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A11: Ecological networks; 3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3D6: Green Belt contribution
48	H9	Rinstonhalgh Farm	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	1.88	CFS, SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 18 (2) and Reg 19	Site area reduced from 9.4 to 1.13.	Housing	Selected	Majority filtered 3A11: Ecological networks; 3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3D7: Merging of settlements
49	EMP3	Houghton Barn Farm	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	15.31	CFS, SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 19	Site 49, 60 and 218 merged to form EMP3.	Employment	See entry for site 267/EMP3	See entry for site 267/EMP3
50		Turkey Red Industrial Estate, Manchester Road	Baxenden	1.79	CFS & SHLAA Cat 3	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	N/A	N/A	Rejected	3A5: Flood risk (other), 3A6: Contaminated land, 3A11: Ecological networks; 3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows, 3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3D6: Green Belt contribution; 3D7: Merging of settlements
51		Land bounded by Salisbury St, Park Rd and Balfour Street	Great Harwood	2.30	CFS & SHLAA	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.4: Planning status (already has full planning permission)
52	MU1	Land bounded by York Street, Park Rd, and Balfour Street	Great Harwood	0.98	CFS	Yes - Reg 19	Site 52, 53 and 139 merged to form 264/MU1.	Mixed use	See entry for site 264/MU1	See entry for site 264/MU1
53	MU2	Former factory site, Wood Street	Great Harwood	2.22	CFS	Yes - Reg 19	Site 52, 53 and 139 merged to form 264/MU1.	Mixed use	See entry for site 264/MU1	See entry for site 264/MU1
54		Former Foundry Site, Hey St	Great Harwood	0.09	CFS	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.1: Below site size threshold (0.15ha/5dw)
55		Land to north of Britannia Street	Great Harwood	0.46	CFS, SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	PP approved 30/5/19
56		Land off Whalley Road	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	2.96	CFS, SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A11: Ecological networks; 3D6: Green Belt contribution
57		Land north of Blackburn Road	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	3.69	CFS; SHLAA (part) and removed SHLAA site	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3D6: Green Belt contribution

Original site ref	Site ref in Reg 19	Site	Local Plan Area	Site area (gross) ha	Site source	Appraised in Reg 18 or Reg 19	Changes since Reg 18 assessment	Site type in Reg 19	Selected / rejected	Reasons for selecting / rejecting site
58		Land adjacent to 2 Vine Villa, Brookside Lane	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	0.44	CFS	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3D3: Hazardous installation; 3D6: Green Belt contribution
59		Land south of Burnley Lane	Huncoat	4.81	CFS, SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3D6: Green Belt contribution
60	EMP3	Land lying to the west of Altham Lane, south of Barnfield Way	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	13.39	CFS, SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 19	Site 49, 60 and 218 merged to form EMP3.	Employment	See entry for site 267/EMP3	See entry for site 267/EMP3
61		Allsprings Hall and Land Tan House Lane	Great Harwood	2.46	CFS, SHLAA removed site	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.3: Location (relation to urban area)
62		Land northeast of Allsprings Drive	Great Harwood	5.74	CFS, SHLAA removed site	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.2: Location: Impact on areas of recognised conservation/environmental importance
63		Land north of Harwood Lane	Great Harwood	4.17	CFS & SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A11: Ecological networks; 3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3D6: Green Belt contribution
64		Smallshaw Hey Farm, Masefield Close (Plot 1)	Great Harwood	2.42	CFS & SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A11: Ecological networks; 3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3D6: Green Belt contribution
65		Smallshaw Hey Farm, Masefield Close (Plot Two)	Great Harwood	1.40	CFS, SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3D6: Green Belt contribution
66	H21	York Mill, Livesey St, Rishton	Rishton (excl Whitebirk)	0.78	ELS poor quality & SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 18 (2) and Reg 19	No change to site area.	Housing	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
67		Spring St Garages, Brook St/Spring St, Rishton	Rishton (excl Whitebirk)	0.13	ELS poor quality	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.1: Below site size threshold (0.15ha/5dw)
68		Meadow Head, Henry St, Rishton	Rishton (excl Whitebirk)	0.35	ELS poor quality, SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop
69		Land off Knowles St Rishton	Rishton (excl Whitebirk)	1.04	ELS poor quality, SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	pp granted since assessment
70	H5	Woodnook Works, Bath St	Accrington (Central)	1.89	ELS poor quality; SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2) and Reg 19	No change to site area.	Housing	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
71		Exchange Street (AAT Northern site)	Accrington (Central)	2.48	ELS poor quality; SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3E1: multiple ownerships; 3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop
72		Springhill Works, Exchange Street	Accrington (Central)	1.03	ELS poor quality	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop
73		Coronation Mill, Victoria St, Oswaldtwistle	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	1.84	ELS poor quality, SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	pp granted since assessment
74	H18	Land south of Rhyddings Street and north of Stone Bridge Lane	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	2.47	CFS; ELS poor quality (part of site); SHLAA (part of site)	Yes - Reg 19	No change to site area.	Housing	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
75	H19	Builders Compound, Roe Greave Road, Oswaldtwistle	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	0.31	ELS poor quality; SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2) and Reg 19	Site 75 and 164 merged to form 265/H19.	Housing	See entry for site 265/H19	See entry for site 265/H19
76		Former Chemical Works, Brookside Lane/Nook Lane, Oswaldtwistle	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	4.32	ELS poor quality; CFS & SHLAA Cat 3	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A6: Contaminated land; 3A11: Ecological networks; 3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3D6: Green Belt contribution
77		7 Garsden Avenue, Knuzden	Knuzden & Whitebirk	1.85	CFS	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3C1: Highways access; 3D6: Green Belt contribution; 3D7: Merging of settlements

Original site ref	Site ref in Reg 19	Site	Local Plan Area	Site area (gross) ha	Site source	Appraised in Reg 18 or Reg 19	Changes since Reg 18 assessment	Site type in Reg 19	Selected / rejected	Reasons for selecting / rejecting site
78	H15	Land south east of Moorfield Avenue	Huncoat	4.18	CFS, SHLAA (part), LARP	Yes - Reg 18 (2) and Reg 19	Site area reduced from 4.18 to 2.1	Housing	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
79		Land south east of Moorfield Avenue, adjoining A56	Huncoat	3.08	CFS, SHLAA (part)	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A3: Topography; 3A11: Ecological networks; 3A13: Priority species / habitats
80	H12 / S2	Former Huncoat Power Station	Huncoat	26.91	CFS; CS2012	Yes - Reg 19	Site 10 and 80 merged to form 269/H12.	Housing	See entry for site 269/H12	See entry for site 269/H12 - 3A11: Ecological networks; 3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3A13: Priority species / habitats
81		Land at Hillside Farm, South Street	Huncoat	2.12	CFS	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	Extant pp
82		Land to west of Brookside	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	39.37	CFS	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A6: Contaminated land; 3A11: Ecological networks; 3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3A13: Priority species / habitats:
83		Land to rear of 13 Lynwood Road	Huncoat	3.02	CFS	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3A13: Priority species / habitats:
84		Land north of Hindle Fold Lane	Great Harwood	1.32	CFS, SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3C1: Highways access; 3D6: Green Belt contribution
85		Land bound by Hindle Fold Lane and Uppercliffe	Great Harwood	4.74	CFS & SHLAA removed sites	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3C1: Highways access, 3D6: Green Belt contribution
86		Warcock Green Farm	Knuzden & Whitebirk	3.91	CFS	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.4: Planning status (already has full planning permission)
87		Land off Harwood Lane	Great Harwood	1.59	CFS	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A11: Ecological networks; 3D6: Green Belt contribution
88		The Peel Centre, Whitebirk Drive	Knuzden & Whitebirk	9.27	CFS	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	Not necessary to show as specific allocation
89		Land at junction of Lee Lane and Wilpshire Road	Great Harwood	9.94	CFS	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.3: Location (relation to urban area)
90		Land north of Lee Lane	Great Harwood	15.07	CFS	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3D6: Green Belt contribution
91		Land north of Lee Lane (B6535)	Great Harwood	9.31	CFS	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A11: Ecological networks; 3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3D6: Green Belt contribution
92		Shearbrook Farm, land to south of Petre Crescent	Rishton (excl Whitebirk)	3.71	CFS	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A11: Ecological networks; 3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3C1: Highways access
93		Land off Blackburn Old Road and Limers Lane	Great Harwood	0.78	CFS	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3C5: Open space / green infrastructure network; 3D6: Green Belt contribution
94		Broad Oak Industrial Estate	Accrington (Central)	8.70	CFS, SHLAA (part)	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A11: Ecological networks; 3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3D9: Existing employment site
95		Land south of Burnley Road, Altham	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	3.46	CFS and SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	In existing use as a Travelling Showperson site - being retained in this use
96		Land to rear and side of 22 Broadfield	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	0.41	CFS	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3D6: Green Belt contribution
97		Ribblesdale Avenue	Accrington (Central)	2.75	CFS, SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	Planning permission

Original site ref	Site ref in Reg 19	Site	Local Plan Area	Site area (gross) ha	Site source	Appraised in Reg 18 or Reg 19	Changes since Reg 18 assessment	Site type in Reg 19	Selected / rejected	Reasons for selecting / rejecting site
98	H11	Former Huncoat Colliery (LCC land)	Huncoat	5.10	CFS SHLAA Cat 3	Yes - Reg 18 (2) and Reg 19	Site 98 and 136 merged to form 268/H11.	Housing	See entry for site 268/H11	See entry for 268/H11 - 3A11: Ecological networks; 3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3A13: Priority species / habitats
99		Land north of Blackburn Road and west of Church/Osw Cricket Club	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	2.23	CFS	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A11: Ecological networks; 3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3D6: Green Belt contribution
100		Land between Blackburn Rd, Dunkenhagh Way and M65	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	3.65	CFS	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3A13: Priority species/habitats; 3A15: Amenity issues Noise/Odour); 3D6: Green Belt contribution
101		Land north of Blackburn Road, adjoining Hyndburn Brook Greenway	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	6.68	CFS	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A11: Ecological networks; 3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3D6: Green Belt contribution; 3D7: Merging of settlements
102	H22	Land off Fielding Street and Barn Meadow Crescent	Rishton (excl Whitebirk)	6.05	CFS	Yes - Reg 19	Site area reduced from 6.05 to 4.50	Housing	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
103	H20	Land to the northeast of Cut Lane	Rishton (excl Whitebirk)	12.97	CFS	Yes - Reg 19	Site area reduced from 12.97 to 10.00	Housing	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
104		Land to the north of Parker Street	Rishton (excl Whitebirk)	3.30	CFS, SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A11: Ecological networks; 3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3D6: Green Belt contribution
105		Land between Blackburn Road and M65	Rishton (excl Whitebirk)	7.42	CFS	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A15: Amenity issues Noise/Odour);
106		Whitebirk Moss	Knuzden & Whitebirk	9.70	CFS	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3C1: Highways access; 3A15: Amenity issues Noise/Odour)
107		Land between M65, Dunkenhagh Way and Leeds/Liverpool Canal	Church	22.08	CFS	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A11: Ecological networks; 3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3A13: Priority species / habitats
108		Devine Fisheries	Accrington (Central)	9.15	CFS	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A3: Topography; 3A11: Ecological networks; 3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop
109		Land at Biggins Farm, Moorgate, Green Haworth	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	0.84	CFS	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.3: Location (relation to urban area)
110		Land to east of Devine Fisheries	Accrington (Central)	8.78	CFS	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A3: Topography; 3A11: Ecological networks; 3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop, unsuitable location
111		Land to south east of Devine Fisheries	Baxenden	7.78	CFS	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A3: Topography; 3A11: Ecological networks; 3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop, unsuitable location
112		Land at Ribblesdale Ave	Accrington (Central)	2.75	1996 Local Plan allocation	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	Duplicate of site 97
113		Tinker Brook riverside path	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	<0.1	HBC	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.6: Net developable area (<0.15ha)
114		Land north of Harwood New Road	Great Harwood	1.06	SHLAA	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	HBC open space
115		Lyndon Playing Fields, Great Harwood	Great Harwood	7.04	SHLAA	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.4: Planning status (already has full planning permission)

Original site ref	Site ref in Reg 19	Site	Local Plan Area	Site area (gross) ha	Site source	Appraised in Reg 18 or Reg 19	Changes since Reg 18 assessment	Site type in Reg 19	Selected / rejected	Reasons for selecting / rejecting site
116		Barnmeadow Lane & Back Queen Street	Great Harwood	0.26	SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3E1: multiple ownerships; 3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop
117	H8	Lower Barnes Street	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	0.54	SHLAA & LARP	Yes - Reg 18 (2) and Reg 19	No change to site area.	Housing	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
118		Steiner Street	Accrington (Central)	0.70	SHLAA & LARP	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	site sold to developer
119		Land adjoining Eastgate Retail Park	Accrington (Central)	0.23	SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	historic retail permissions on site. To be treated as a windfall if a residential proposal comes forward
120	H4	Land at Hopwood Street	Accrington (Central)	0.94	SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2) and Reg 19	No change to site area.	Housing	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
121		Land at Charter Street (rear of steelworks)	Accrington (Central)	0.75	SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	received planning permission July 2021
122		Land at Yorkshire Street	Huncoat	0.27	SHLAA	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.4: Planning status (already has full planning permission)
123	H16	Land south of Stanhill Road, Knuzden	Knuzden & Whitebirk	6.76	SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2) and Reg 19	No change to site area.	Housing	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
124		Land to the east of Rhoden Road	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	0.54	SHLAA	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.4: Planning status (already has full planning permission)
125		Willows Lane, Miller Fold Avenue	Accrington (Central)	1.66	SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	Extant planning permission
126		Wheatfield Mill, Parker Street	Rishton (excl Whitebirk)	0.89	SHLAA	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.4: Planning status (already has full planning permission)
127		Parker St Rishton	Rishton (excl Whitebirk)	1.19	SHLAA	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.4: Planning status (already has full planning permission)
128		Land at junction of Water Street and Windsor Road	Great Harwood	0.36	SHLAA	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.4: Planning status (already has full planning permission)
129		Land between Holgate Street and King Street	Great Harwood	0.17	SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop
130		Waverledge Business Park, Waverledge Road	Great Harwood	1.28	SHLAA	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.4: Planning status (already has full planning permission)
131		Premier Mill, Waverledge Street	Great Harwood	1.19	SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop
132		Martholme Grange, Burnley Road, Altham	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	0.56	SHLAA	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.3: Location (relation to urban area)
133		Site off Oak Street	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	0.28	SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3C1: Highways access; 3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop
134		Land to rear of Collingwood and J7 Business Park	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	1.14	SHLAA & LARP	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3C1: Highways access; 3C5: Open space / green infrastructure network
135		Holt Mill, Hermitage Street	Rishton (excl Whitebirk)	0.58	SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A4: Flood risk (fluvial); 3A11: Ecological networks; 3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3A13: Priority species / habitats
136	H11	Former Huncoat Colliery, Altham Lane	Huncoat	18.19	SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2) and Reg 19	Sites 98 and 136 now merged to form H11.	Housing	See entry for site 268/H11	See entry for site 268/H11
137		Land at corner of Lowergate Road and Altham Lane	Huncoat	0.40	SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)			Selected	Now included in H12

Original site ref	Site ref in Reg 19	Site	Local Plan Area	Site area (gross) ha	Site source	Appraised in Reg 18 or Reg 19	Changes since Reg 18 assessment	Site type in Reg 19	Selected / rejected	Reasons for selecting / rejecting site
138		Land adjacent Accrington Cricket Club	Accrington (Central)	0.55	SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3E1: multiple ownerships; 3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop
139	MU1	Land bound by Park Road, Balfour St, Wood St and Heys Lane	Great Harwood	2.92	SHLAA category 3	Yes - Reg 19	Site 52, 53 and 139 merged to form 264/MU1.	Mixed use	See entry for site 264/MU1	See entry for site 264/MU1
140		Land off Wood Street	Great Harwood	1.10	SHLAA Cat 3, PP	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	PP granted April 2018
141		Land at Edge End	Great Harwood	0.85	SHLAA	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	HBC open space
142		Land off Riverside View	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	0.42	SHLAA Cat 3; CFS	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A3: Topography; 3C1: Highways access
143		Site at St James St, off Barnes St	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	0.38	SHLAA cat 3	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3E1: multiple ownerships; 3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop
144		Site at Hazel Ave	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	0.90	SHLAA Cat 3 & LARP	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3C1: Highways access; 3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop
145		Land at Park Road, off Hermitage St	Rishton (excl Whitebirk)	1.11	SHLAA Cat 3	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A11: Ecological networks; 3C1: Highways access; 3E1: multiple ownerships; 3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop
146		Victoria Mill (Styropak), Parker Street	Rishton (excl Whitebirk)	1.25	SHLAA Cat 3	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3E1: multiple ownerships; 3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop
147		Land south of Warcock Green farm	Knuzden & Whitebirk	0.95	SHLAA Cat 3	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3C1: Highways access; 3D6: Green Belt contribution; 3D7: Merging of settlements
148		Rhoden Road	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	0.85	SHLAA cat 3	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A5: Flood risk (other); 3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3A13: Priority species / habitats
149		Dill Hall Play Area, off Meadoway	Chruch	0.27	SHLAA cat 4	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	awaiting OS study
150		Chapel Street garage site, Abbey Street	Accrington (Central)	0.30	SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3E1: multiple ownerships; 3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop
151		Land off Yorkshire Street, Woodnook	Accrington (Central)	1.51	SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3C5: Open space / green infrastructure network
152	H2	Land at Charter Street	Accrington (Central)	2.57	SHLAA and LARP	Yes - Reg 18 (2) and Reg 19	Site area reduced from 2.57 to 2.48	Housing	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
153		Fife Street Allotments	Accrington (Central)	1.04	SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3C5: Open space / green infrastructure network; 3E1: multiple ownerships; 3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop
154		Land off Fairfield Street	Accrington (Central)	0.42	SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3C1: Highways access; 3C5: Open space / green infrastructure network
155	GT1	Land at Springvale	Accrington (Central)	0.34	SHLAA, 1996 HLP allocation site 11	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	No change to site area.	Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show People site	Selected	Need to allocate sufficient sites for G&T use; suitable site within the urban boundary
156		Aero Mill, Kershaw Street	Church	0.49	SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3D9: Existing employment site
157		Land opposite 27-41 Church Street	Church	0.29	SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3D3: Hazardous installation
158		Land at Commercial Street	Church	0.42	SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3D3: Hazardous installation

Original site ref	Site ref in Reg 19	Site	Local Plan Area	Site area (gross) ha	Site source	Appraised in Reg 18 or Reg 19	Changes since Reg 18 assessment	Site type in Reg 19	Selected / rejected	Reasons for selecting / rejecting site
159		Land off Abbot Clough Avenue, Knuzden	Knuzden & Whitebirk	0.89	SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A4: Flood risk (fluvial); 3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3C5: Open space / green infrastructure network
160		St. Ives Road/Cornwall Avenue, Knuzden	Knuzden & Whitebirk	0.63	SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A5: Flood risk (other); 3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3A13: Priority species; 3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop
161		Land east of Thwaites Road	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	2.18	SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	PP granted for 69 dwellings (full) 2018.
162		64 New Lane	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	0.26	SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	pp granted for 5 dwellings (full)
163		Immanuel Vicarage, New Lane	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	0.37	SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3D6: Green Belt contribution
164	H19	Land off Rhoden Road	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	2.80	SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2) and Reg 19	Site 75 and 164 merged to form 265/H19.	Housing	See entry for site 265/H19	See entry for site 265/H19
165		Land off Merlin Drive	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	0.81	SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A4: Flood risk (fluvial); 3A11: Ecological networks; 3C5: Open space / green infrastructure network
166		Site to north east and off John Street	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	0.32	SHLAA	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A5: Flood risk (other); 3A11: Ecological networks; 3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3A13: Priority species / habitats
167		Greengates Builder's Merchant, Whalley Road	Accrington (Central)	0.29	SHLAA cat 3	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	PP granted for 9 units
168		Strategic Regional Employment site at Whitebirk	Knuzden & Whitebirk	14.40	Core Strategy Strategic Allocation KW1	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.4: Planning status (already has full planning permission)
169		Land at Whitebirk between A6119 and L&L canal	Knuzden & Whitebirk	1.58	LP1996	N/A	N/A	N/A	Rejected	Duplicate of 245
170		Land btw Alan Ramsbottom Way and Hameldon View	Great Harwood	1.40	LP1996	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A11: Ecological networks; 3E1: multiple ownerships
171		land btw Whinney Hill Road and Henry Street	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	1.89	LP1996	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	Site developed under 11/15/0349
172	EMP2	Moorfield Industrial Estate	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	1.68	LP1996	Yes - Reg 19	No change to site area.	Employment	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
173		Land btw Syke Side Drive and Burnley Rd	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	0.31	LP1996	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop
174		Land off Metcalf Drive	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	1.06	LP1996	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A11: Ecological networks; 3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3E1: multiple ownerships; 3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop.
175		Land off Shorten Brook Way / Shorten Brook Drive	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	0.89	LP1996	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	PP granted for employment use
176		Land to east of Altham Lane	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	3.38	Core Strategy	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.4: Planning status (already has full planning permission)
177		Land to the north of the Arndale Centre	Accrington (Central)	0.38	RS	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	service yard for Arndale Centre
178		Land off Sparth Road (adj Royal Oak PH)	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	0.42	LARP	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3C5: Open space / green infrastructure network
179		Land at Lancaster Ave	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	0.63	LARP	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	HBC open space

Original site ref	Site ref in Reg 19	Site	Local Plan Area	Site area (gross) ha	Site source	Appraised in Reg 18 or Reg 19	Changes since Reg 18 assessment	Site type in Reg 19	Selected / rejected	Reasons for selecting / rejecting site
180		Land adj. 302 Burnley Road	Huncoat	0.23	LARP	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	Gas pipeline constraint reduces site to below threshold of 0.15ha
181		Land at Cocker Cobs	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	15.70	LARP	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.2: Location: Impact on areas of recognised conservation/environmental importance
182		Land off Stonebridge Lane	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	0.56	LARP	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	HBC open space
183		Land at Stonebridge Lane (open space/car park)	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	0.19	LARP	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3C5: Open space / green infrastructure network
184		Land at Miller Fold	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	15.17	LARP	Not appraised in IIA		N/A	Rejected	2.2: Location: Impact on areas of recognised conservation/environmental importance
185		Land at White Ash Brook	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	0.26	LARP	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	HBC open space
186		Harvey Street	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	1.20	LARP	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	HBC open space
187		Land at Thwaites Road and Lower White Ash	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	2.49	LARP	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	HBC open space
188		Union Road/Clayton Street	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	0.20	LARP	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	HBC open space
189		Woodland off Manchester Road	Accrington (Central)	3.42	LARP	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	HBC open space
190		Land at Reservoir, Hyndburn Road	Accrington (Central)	2.6: Net developable area (<0.15ha) 1	LARP	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	HBC open space
191		Beech St	Great Harwood	0.08	HBC	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.1: Below site size threshold (0.15ha/5dw)
192		St. Albans Road	Rishton (excl Whitebirk)	0.23	HBC - Parks	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3C5: Open space / green infrastructure network
193		Land at Chapel Street (the Ladybird Garden)	Rishton (excl Whitebirk)	0.09	HBC - Parks	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.1: Below site size threshold (0.15ha/5dw)
194		Land on Maden Street (east of Edward Street)	Church	0.23	HBC - Parks	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3D3: Hazardous installation
195		Land on Maden Street (west of Edward Street)	Church	0.17	HBC - Parks	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3D3: Hazardous installation
196		Land between Hartley St and Hodgson St	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	0.19	HBC - Parks	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3C5: Open space / green infrastructure network
197		Brookside View play area	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	0.16	HBC - Parks	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3C5: Open space / green infrastructure network
198		Land off Fairfield Street	Accrington (Central)	0.61	HBC - Parks	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3C5: Open space / green infrastructure network
199		Land between Barnfield Street and Dent Dale	Accrington (Central)	0.34	HBC - Parks	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3C1: Highways access; 3C5: Open space / green infrastructure network
200		Land off South Street (Burnley Road)	Huncoat	0.13	HCB - Parks	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.1: Below site size threshold (0.15ha/5dw)
201	H4	Clayton Triangle	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	2.52	SHLAA Cat 3 removed site	Yes - Reg 18 (2) and Reg 19	No change to site area.	Housing	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
202		Land at Cottams Farm, Clayton le Moors	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	6.44	SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A11: Ecological networks; 3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3D7: Merging of settlements

Original site ref	Site ref in Reg 19	Site	Local Plan Area	Site area (gross) ha	Site source	Appraised in Reg 18 or Reg 19	Changes since Reg 18 assessment	Site type in Reg 19	Selected / rejected	Reasons for selecting / rejecting site
203		Land adjacent to swing bridge, Dunkenhalgh Way	Church	1.25	SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3F2 Not viable without larger site 107 which is filtered on several grounds
204		Land south of Nook Lane and west of Margaret St/New Lane, Oswaldtwistle	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	3.47	SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3D6: Green Belt contribution; 3D7: Merging of settlements
205		Land opposite Old Mother Redcap, Knuzden	Knuzden & Whitebirk	1.77	SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3D6: Green Belt contribution; 3D7: Merging of settlements; Highways England reps - future widening of M65
206		Front of Sunnybank Drive, rear of New Lane, Oswaldtwistle	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	1.87	SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop
207		Land off Moss Lane/Stanill Road	Knuzden & Whitebirk	1.98	SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3D6: Green Belt contribution; 3D7: Merging of settlements
208		Land at Hurstead Farm Baxenden	Baxenden	4.20	SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A3: Topography; 3A4: Flood risk (fluvial); 3A11: Ecological network; 3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows, 3A13: Priority species/habitats; 3D6: Green Belt contribution
209		Land off Hyndburn Road, Great Harwood	Great Harwood	0.63	SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A11: Ecological networks; 3D6: Green Belt contribution; 3D7: Merging of settlements
210		Land at Moorside Farm 2, Altham (south of canal)	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	11.27	SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3D6: Green Belt contribution; 3C1: Highways access
211		Land at Moorside Farm 2, Altham (north of canal)	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	15.19	SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3D6: Green Belt contribution; 3C1: Highways access
212		Land at Moorside Farm 3	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	18.02	SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3D6: Green Belt contribution; 3C1: Highways access
213		Land at Lower Barnes St 1	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	0.59	SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A11: Ecological networks; 3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3D6: Green Belt contribution
214		Hibberts Farm Broadfield	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	0.28	SHLAA removed site	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.3: Location (relation to urban area)
215		Fern Mill and adj. land, Haslingden Old Road	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	2.94	SHLAA removed site	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.3: Location (relation to urban area)
216		Land off junction Cliffe Lane/Blackburn Road and Tan House Lane	Great Harwood	0.69	SHLAA removed site	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3D6: Green Belt contribution
217	S1	Land adj. RSPCA centre Huncoat	Huncoat	2.19	PB191	Yes - Reg 18 (2) and Reg 19	Site 220 and 217 merged to form S1.	Safeguarded for housing	See entry for site 272/S1	See entry for site 272/S1
218	EMP3	Land to west of Altham Lane	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	12.40	HBC	Yes - Reg 19	Site 49, 60 and 218 merged to form EMP3.	Employment	See entry for site 267/EMP3	See entry for site 267/EMP3
219		Wooley Lane	Baxenden	4.97	CFS	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3D6: Green Belt contribution; 3C1: Highways access
220	S1	RSPCA and surrounding land	Huncoat	18.36	HBC	Yes - Reg 19	Site 220 and 217 merged to form S1.	Safeguarded for housing	See entry for site 272/S1	See entry for site 272/S1 - 3A11: Ecological networks; 3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3D3: Hazardous installation
221		Land to east of former Power Station	Huncoat	2.03	HBC	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3D6: Green Belt contribution

Original site ref	Site ref in Reg 19	Site	Local Plan Area	Site area (gross) ha	Site source	Appraised in Reg 18 or Reg 19	Changes since Reg 18 assessment	Site type in Reg 19	Selected / rejected	Reasons for selecting / rejecting site
222		Land adjacent 35 Lynwood Road	Huncoat	0.94	HBC	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3D4: Overhead lines
223		Land north of Haslingden Road	Knuzden & Whitebirk	4.01	HBC	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3D6: Green Belt contribution
224		Land to east of Haslingden Road	Knuzden & Whitebirk	1.63	HBC	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3D6: Green Belt contribution
225		Lonsdale Street	Church	0.66	HBC	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	Filtered due to outstanding PP 11/19/0442
226		Newark Street	Church	0.25	HBC	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	Filtered due to outstanding PP
227		Land off Warwick Ave	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	1.10	LARP	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	HBC open space
228	EMP4	Land between Blackburn Rd and M65 slipway	Knuzden & Whitebirk	4.04	HBC	Yes - Reg 19	No change to site area.	Employment	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
229	EMP5	Land between Blackburn Rd, Sidebeet Lane, L&L Canal and railway	Knuzden & Whitebirk	18.14	HBC	Yes - Reg 19	No change to site area.	Employment	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
230	EMP6	Land north of railway line between Sidebeet Lane and L&L Canal	Knuzden & Whitebirk	20.69	HBC; CFS	Yes - Reg 19	No change to site area.	Employment	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
231		Land to the rear of Highergate Close	Huncoat	1.60	CFS	Yes - Reg 18 (2)	Not selected for Reg 19 stage.	N/A	Rejected	3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3A13: Priority species / habitats
232		Land to the rear of 526 Burnley Road	Huncoat	0.53	CFS	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	3A11: Ecological networks; 3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3C1: Highways access
233		Land to the rear of 542 Burnley Road	Huncoat	1.07	CFS	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	3A11: Ecological networks; 3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3C1: Highways access
234		Land off Alan Ramsbottom Way	Great Harwood	3.54	CFS	Not appraised in IIA	N/A		Rejected	proposed leisure use
235		Land south of Lee Lane	Rishton (excl Whitebirk)	15.15	CFS	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	3D6: Green Belt contribution; 3D7: Merging of settlements
236		Land at Lower Side Beet Farm	Knuzden & Whitebirk	24.19	CFS	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	3C1: Highways access; 3D6: Green Belt contribution
237		Land to the west of Coach Road Meadow	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	1.62	HBC	Yes - Reg 19	Omitted in error from Reg 18	N/A	Rejected	3C1: Highways access; 3D3: Hazardous installation
238		Smithacres, Back Lane	Baxenden	0.40	CFS; GTAA	Yes - Reg 18(3)	N/A	N/A	Rejected	3D6: Green Belt contribution
239		Land at Lower Side Beet Farm adjoining Canal, Sidebeet Lane	Rishton (excl Whitebirk)	2.90	CFS	Yes - Reg 19	Omitted in error from Reg 18	N/A	Rejected	3D6: Green Belt contribution
240		The Barn, Sough Lane, Blackburn	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	0.11	CFS;	Yes - Reg 18 (3)	N/A	N/A	Rejected	3D6: Green Belt contribution
241		Lower Barn, Higherside Beet Farm, Sidebeet Lane	Rishton (excl Whitebirk)	4.80	CFS	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	3D6: Green Belt contribution; 3D7: Merging of settlements
242		Land btw Moorfield Ind Estate and the M65	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	6.08	HBC	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	3A15: Amenity issues Noise/Odour); 3C1: Highways access
243		Land btw Sandy Lane and Devine Fisheries	Accrington (Central)	2.25	HBC - enabling land for access to Devine Fisheries	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop

Original site ref	Site ref in Reg 19	Site	Local Plan Area	Site area (gross) ha	Site source	Appraised in Reg 18 or Reg 19	Changes since Reg 18 assessment	Site type in Reg 19	Selected / rejected	Reasons for selecting / rejecting site
244		Land off Whinney Hill Road	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	0.56	Reg18(3)	Yes - Reg 18(3)	N/A	N/A	Rejected	3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop
245		Land at Whitebirk between A6119 and L&L canal	Knuzden & Whitebirk	1.58	Reg18(3)	Yes - Reg 18(3)	N/A	N/A	Rejected	3C1: Highways access; 3E2: willingness of the owner(s) to develop
246		Land at Back Owen St., Accrington	Accrington (Central)	0.02	ELS poor quality	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.1: Below site size threshold (0.15ha/5dw)
247	GT3	Sough Lane site extension	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	0.53	Reg18(3)	Yes - Reg 18 (3) and Reg 19	Site reduced from 0.53 to 0.47	Housing	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
248		Smithfield Stable, Moss Lane	Knuzden & Whitebirk	0.19	GTAA	Yes - Reg 18(3)	N/A	N/A	Rejected	3D6: Green Belt contribution
249		Land at Owl Hall, Plantation St	Accrington (Central)	0.32	CFS	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	3A9; 3A11: Ecological networks; 3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3A13: Priority species / habitats
250	EMP1	Land west of J7 Business Park (known previously as GEC test beds)	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	0.00	HLP employment allocation	Yes - Reg 19		Employment	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
251		Land NE Allsprings Drive Great Harwood	Great Harwood	0.28	CFS	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	3C1: Highways access; 3D6: Green Belt contribution
252		Land in Martholme Lane Great Harwood	Great Harwood	5.70	CFS	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.3: Location (relation to urban area)
253		Land at Whitecroft Farm (Brown Cow) Whitecroft Farm, Oswaldtwistle	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	8.77	CFS	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.3: Location (relation to urban area)
254		Land at Whitecroft Farm (Top Whitecroft) Whitecroft Road, Oswaldtwistle	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	6.43	CFS	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.3: Location (relation to urban area)
255		Land at Knuzden	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	21.58	CFS	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.3: Location (relation to urban area)
256		Former old paper mill and land on south side of Hermitage St	Rishton (excl Whitebirk)	3.90	CFS	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	3A4: Flood risk (fluvial); 3A11: Ecological networks; 3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3A13: Priority species / habitats; 3D6: Green Belt contribution
257		A1 Skip Hire Holme Road, Clayton le Moors	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	1.00	CFS	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.3: Location (relation to urban area)
258		Site 2 Holme Road, Clayton le Moors	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	0.68	CFS	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.3: Location (relation to urban area)
259		Site 3 Holme Road	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	3.71	CFS	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	3D6: Green Belt contribution; 3D7: Merging of settlements; 3A11: Ecological networks; 3A12: Trees / woodlands / hedgerows; 3A13: Priority species / habitats
260		Site 4 Holme Road Clayton le Moors	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	2.04	CFS	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	2.3: Location (relation to urban area)
261	H3	Land at Pendle St	Accrington (Central)	0.17	clearance site	Yes - Reg 19	No change to site area.	Housing	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
262	GT2	Land off Crossland Street	Accrington (Central)	0.23	HBC owned site, part of SHLAA site, part of extant allocation 1996 LP	Yes - Reg 19	Site are reduced from 0.23 to 0.1	Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show People site	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
263		Land off Brookside Lane/Nook Lane, Oswaldtwistle	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	0.73	Call for Sites	Not appraised in IIA	N/A	N/A	Rejected	3D6: Green Belt contribution

Original site ref	Site ref in Reg 19	Site	Local Plan Area	Site area (gross) ha	Site source	Appraised in Reg 18 or Reg 19	Changes since Reg 18 assessment	Site type in Reg 19	Selected / rejected	Reasons for selecting / rejecting site
264	MU1	Land bounded by Park Road, Balfour St, Wood St and Heys Lane	Great Harwood	6.12	Previous sites 52, 53 and 139	Yes - Reg 19	Previous sites 52, 53 and 139	Mixed use	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
265	H19	Land off Rhoden Road	Oswaldtwistle (excl Knuzden)	2.29	Previous sites 75 and 164	Yes - Reg 19	New site assessment of revised site for Reg 19	Housing	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
266	GT4	Land off Enfield Road, Huncoat	Huncoat	0.76	CFS	Yes - Reg 19	Site area reduced from 0.76 to 0.5	Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show People site	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
267	EMP3	Land S. of Altham Business Park	Clayton-le-Moors (incl Altham)	0.00	Previous sites 49, 60 & 218	Yes - Reg 19	Previous sites 49, 60 & 218	Employment	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
268	H11	Former Huncoat Colliery, Enfield Rd., Huncoat	Huncoat	24.32	Previous sites 98 & 136	Yes - Reg 19	Previous sites 98 & 136	Housing	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
269	H12	Huncoat East strategic site (north)	Huncoat	26.00	Previous sites 10, 11, 80, 137	Yes - Reg 19	Previous sites 10, 11, 80, 137	Housing	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
270	H13	Huncoat East strategic site (south)	Huncoat	13.28	Previous site 11	Yes - Reg 19	Previous site 11	Housing	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
271	H14	Land to W. of A56 / N. of Burnley Rd., Huncoat	Huncoat	3.91	Previous site 46	Yes - Reg 19	Previous site 46	Housing	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
272	S1	RSPCA and surrounding land, off Enfield Rd., Huncoat	Huncoat	21.44	Previous sites 217 & 220	Yes - Reg 19	Previous sites 217 & 220	Safeguarded for housing	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy
273	S2	Land E. of Altham Lane btw. railway and M65, Huncoat	Huncoat	7.65	Part of site 80	Yes - Reg 19	Part of site 80	Safeguarded for rail freight terminal	Selected	Fulfilling development land requirements, fitting in with the wider spatial strategy

Appendix D

Assumptions used in the SA of residential, employment and retail site options

IIA objective 1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce

Table D.1: IIA objective 1: Assumptions for residential, employment and retail sites

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
++	Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railways, cycle paths)	Sites which are large (>=5ha)	Sites which are large (>=5ha)
++/-	N/A	N/A	N/A
+	Sites within 800m (<800m) of the strategic employment sites, existing employment areas, town centres, shopping centres or retail parks OR Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop OR within 800m (<=800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railway stations or cycle paths) OR Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of one sustainable transport link (railway stations or cycle paths)	Sites which are small (<5ha)	Sites which are small (<5ha)
+/-	N/A	N/A	N/A
++/--	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A
-	Sites between 800m (>800m) and 1600m (<1600m) of the strategic employment sites, existing employment areas, town centres, shopping centres or retail parks OR Sites 800m (<=800m) of one sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths) OR Sites within 800m (<=800m) of one sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths) but there are access issues due to topography or barriers such as main roads, railway lines or rivers	N/A	N/A
--/+	N/A	N/A	N/A
--	Sites further than 1600m (>1600m) from the strategic employment sites, existing employment areas, town centres, shopping centres or retail parks OR Site options further than 800m (>800m) from any sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths)	N/A	N/A
Analysis	Local or easily accessible employment opportunities	Employment site size	Retail site size
Justification	The location of sites will not increase employment opportunities for people particularly in managerial, professional and technical professions. Positive effects are likely to be experienced where housing sites are located near to employment sites and town centres/shopping centres/retail parks or near to good sustainable transport links enabling people to access job opportunities further away from the site.	The development of employment/retail sites is likely to have a positive impact on this objective by enhancing the provision of employment/retail opportunities in the Borough. The extent of the positive impact will be affected by the size of the employment/retail site as larger sites are likely to offer greater potential to accommodate a variety of businesses, which is likely to help increase diversity of job opportunities. Based on the range of sizes of the potential sites for employment and retail development being considered by HBC, larger sites are assumed to be those greater than 5ha while smaller sites are assumed to be those less than 5 hectares.	

IIA objective 2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment

Table D.2: IIA objective 2: Assumptions for residential, employment and retail sites

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
++	N/A	Sites which are large (>=5ha)	Sites which are large (>=5ha)
++/-	N/A	N/A	N/A
+	N/A	Sites which are small (<5ha)	Sites which are small (<5ha)
+/-	N/A	N/A	N/A
++/--	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	All residential sites	N/A	N/A
-	N/A	N/A	N/A
--/+	N/A	N/A	N/A
--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Analysis		Employment site size	Retail site size
Justification	While the population growth associated with new residential sites could have an effect on the local economy by increasing the number of economically active people in the Borough who are seeking employment, this could be either positive or negative depending on the provision of jobs, which will not be determined by the location of new housing developments. Therefore, the effects of all residential sites on this IIA objective will be negligible.	The development of employment/retail land will have a direct positive effect on this IIA objective as it supports the provision of appropriate sites for new business opportunities. Larger sites offer greater potential to accommodate a variety of businesses which is likely to help improve the resilience of the economy and diversity of business. Furthermore, new employment/retail development should result in improved opportunities for work-based training and skills development. The extent of the positive impact will be affected by the size of the employment/retail site as larger sites are likely to offer particularly good opportunities for higher numbers of people to obtain new skills and training opportunities.	

IIA objective 3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough

Table D.3: IIA objective 3: Assumptions for residential, employment and retail sites

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
++	N/A	N/A	N/A
++/-	N/A	N/A	N/A
+	Sites with a capacity for 10 dwellings or more (>10 dwellings)	N/A	N/A
+/-	N/A	N/A	N/A
++/--	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	Sites with a capacity for less than 10 dwellings (<10 dwellings)	All employment sites	All retail sites
-	N/A	N/A	N/A
--/+	N/A	N/A	N/A
--	N/A	N/A	N/A

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
Analysis	Provision of education infrastructure	Provision of education infrastructure	Provision of education infrastructure
Justification	In accordance with <i>Policy DM6: Delivering Schools and Early Learning</i> in the Development Management DPD, residential developments of 10 dwellings and above may be required to make a financial contribution towards education provision to address the direct impact of the development. Therefore, sites with an indicative capacity of 10 dwellings or more will have a minor positive effect in relation to providing education infrastructure.		

IIA objective 4: Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all

Table D.4: IIA objective 4: Assumptions for residential, employment and retail sites

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
++	Sites within 800m (<800m) of a healthcare facility, area of open space/sport and recreation facility AND at least one public right of way/cycle path	Sites within 800m (<800m) of an area of open space/sports and recreation facilities AND at least one PRoW/cycle path	Sites within 800m (<800m) of an area of open space/sports and recreation facilities AND at least one PRoW/cycle path
++/-	Sites within 800m (<800m) of a healthcare facility, area of open space/sport and recreation facility AND at least one public right of way/cycle path AND that results in loss of between 10% and 50% of an area of open space OR Sites within 800m (<800m) of a healthcare facility, area of open space/sport and recreation facility AND at least one public right of way/cycle path AND within the consultation distance of a hazardous installation	Sites within 800m (<800m) of an area of open space/sports and recreation facilities AND at least one PRoW/cycle path AND that results in loss of between 10% and 50% of an area of open space	Sites within 800m (<800m) of an area of open space/sports and recreation facilities AND at least one PRoW/cycle path AND that results in loss of between 10% and 50% of an area of open space
+	Sites within 800m (<800m) of a healthcare facility, area of open space/sport and recreation facility OR at least one public right of way/cycle path	Sites within 800m (<800m) of an area of open space/sports and recreation facilities OR at least one PRoW/cycle path	Sites within 800m (<800m) of an area of open space/sports and recreation facilities OR at least one PRoW/cycle path
+/-	Sites within 800m (<800m) of a healthcare facility, area of open space/sport and recreation facility OR at least one public right of way/cycle path AND that results in loss of between 10% and 50% of an area of open space OR Sites within 800m (<800m) of a healthcare facility, area of open space/sport and recreation facility OR at least one public right of way/cycle path AND within the consultation distance of a hazardous installation	Sites within 800m (<800m) of an area of open space/sports and recreation facilities OR at least one PRoW/cycle path AND that results in loss of between 10% and 50% of an area of open space	Sites within 800m (<800m) of an area of open space/sports and recreation facilities OR at least one PRoW/cycle path AND that results in loss of between 10% and 50% of an area of open space
++/--	Sites within 800m (<800m) of a healthcare facility, area of open space/sport and recreation facility AND at least one public right of way/cycle path AND that results in loss of >50% of an area of open space	Sites within 800m (<800m) of an area of open space/sports and recreation facilities AND at least one PRoW/cycle path AND that result in loss of >50% of an area of open space	Sites within 800m (<800m) of an area of open space/sports and recreation facilities AND at least one PRoW/cycle path AND that result in loss of >50% of an area of open space
0	N/A	N/A	N/A
-	Sites that result in loss of between 10% and 50% of an area of open space OR Sites within the consultation distance of a hazardous installation OR Sites between 800m (>800m) and 1600m (<1600m) from a healthcare facility, area of open space/sport and recreation facility, PRoW OR cycle path OR	Sites that result in loss of between 10% and 50% of an area of open space OR Sites between 800m (>800m) and 1600m (<1600m) from a healthcare facility, area of open space/sport and recreation facility, PRoW OR cycle path OR Sites within 800m of an area of open space/sports and recreation facilities, PRoW or cycle path but there are access issues due to topography or barriers such as main roads	Sites that result in loss of between 10% and 50% of an area of open space OR Sites between 800m (>800m) and 1600m (<1600m) from a healthcare facility, area of open space/sport and recreation facility, PRoW or cycle path OR Sites within 800m of an area of open space/sports and recreation facilities, PRoW or cycle path but there are access issues due to topography or barriers such as main roads

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
	Sites within 800m of a healthcare facility, area of open space/sport and recreation facility, PRoW or cycle path but there are access issues due to topography or barriers such as main roads		
--/+	Sites within 800m (<800m) of a healthcare facility, area of open space/sport and recreation facility OR at least one public right of way/cycle path AND that results in loss of >50% of an area of open space	Sites within 800m (<800m) of a healthcare facility, area of open space/sport and recreation facility OR at least one public right of way/cycle path AND that results in loss of >50% of an area of open space	Sites within 800m (<800m) of a healthcare facility, area of open space/sport and recreation facility OR at least one public right of way/cycle path AND that results in loss of >50% of an area of open space
--	Sites that result in loss of >50% of an area of open space OR Sites further than 1600m (>1600m) from a healthcare facility, area of open space/sport and recreation facility, PRoW OR cycle path	Sites that result in loss of >50% of an area of open space OR Sites further than 1600m (>1600m) from a healthcare facility, area of open space/sport and recreation facility, PRoW OR cycle path	Sites that result in loss of >50% of an area of open space OR Sites further than 1600m (>1600m) from a healthcare facility, area of open space/sport and recreation facility, PRoW OR cycle path
Analysis	Distance to nearest NHS GP surgery, hospital or healthcare facility Distance to nearest open space, PRoW and cycle path Located within consultation distance of a hazardous installation Loss of open space	Distance to nearest open space, PRoW and cycle path Located within consultation distance of a hazardous installation Loss of open space	Distance to nearest open space, PRoW and cycle path Located within consultation distance of a hazardous installation Loss of open space
Justification	Residential developments that are within walking distance (800m) of healthcare facilities (i.e. GP surgeries, hospitals or healthcare facilities), open spaces, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way (PRoWs) and cycle routes will ensure that residents have good access to healthcare facilities and may encourage more journeys on foot or by bicycle and to be active at open space locations, thus promoting physical activity and healthy lifestyles. It is assumed that any existing healthcare facility or area of open space within a site would be lost to development with negative effects on this IIA objective. However, it is also possible that the design of new developments may allow for the incorporation of open space. It is assumed that any existing PRoW or cycle path crossing a site would be retained, diverting its route if necessary, in line with national legislation. If there are any sites with particular access issues due to the topography of the site or the presence of barriers such as main roads, this will be taken into account in the appraisal. Therefore, in some cases sites that are within 800m of healthcare facilities, areas of open space, PRoWs and/or cycle routes will be scored as having a minor negative effect.	Employment/retail developments that are within walking distance of existing open spaces, sports and recreation facilities, PRoWs and cycle routes will ensure that employees have good access to walking and cycle links which may encourage them to commute on foot or by bicycle and to be active at open space locations during breaks from work, thus promoting physical activity and healthy lifestyles.	

IIA objective 5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough

Table D.5: IIA objective 5: Assumptions for residential, employment and retail sites

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
++	N/A	N/A	N/A
++/-	N/A	N/A	N/A
+	N/A	N/A	N/A
+/-	N/A	N/A	N/A

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
++/--	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	All residential sites	All employment sites	All retail sites
-	N/A	N/A	N/A
--/+	N/A	N/A	N/A
--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Analysis	Reducing and preventing crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour	Reducing and preventing crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour	Reducing and preventing crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour
Justification	The effects of new developments on levels of crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site.		

IIA objective 6: Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the Borough and the rest of the Borough

Table D.6: IIA objective 6: Assumptions for residential, employment and retail sites

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
++	Sites located in the 20% most deprived areas ('Barriers to Housing and Services' domain) OR Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railways, cycle paths)	Sites located in the 20% most deprived areas ('Employment Deprivation' domain)	Sites located in the 20% most deprived areas ('Employment Deprivation' domain)
++/-	N/A	N/A	N/A
+	Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop OR within 800m (<=800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railway stations or cycle paths) OR Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of one sustainable transport link (railway stations or cycle paths)	N/A	N/A
+/-	N/A	N/A	N/A
++/--	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	Sites located outside the 20% most deprived areas ('Employment Deprivation' domain)	Sites located in the 20% most deprived areas ('Employment Deprivation' domain)
-	Sites within 800m (<=800m) of one sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths) OR Sites within 800m (<=800m) of one sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths) but there are access issues due to topography or barriers such as main roads, railway lines or rivers	N/A	N/A
--/+	N/A	N/A	N/A

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
--	Sites further than 800m (>800m) from any sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths)	N/A	N/A
Analysis	Proximity to sustainable transport links 'Barriers to Housing and Services' domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation	Employment Deprivation' domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation	Employment Deprivation' domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation
Justification	The location of residential developments will affect social deprivation and economic inclusion by influencing how easily people are able to access job opportunities, services and facilities. Therefore, residential sites within walking distance of sustainable transport links will enable residents (particularly those without cars) to easily access services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, further afield. Residential sites within one of the 20% most deprived areas under the 'Barriers to Housing and Services' domain in the English Indices of Deprivation will provide access to housing in the most deprived areas of the Borough. Similarly, employment/retail sites within one of the 20% most deprived areas (according to the 'Employment Deprivation' domain in the EID) will provide employment opportunities in the most deprived areas.		

IIA objective 7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all

Table D.7: IIA objective 7: Assumptions for residential, employment and retail sites

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
++	Sites within 800m (<800m) of three or more community services/ facilities OR Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railways, cycle paths)	Sites within 800m (<800m) of three or more community services/ facilities OR Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railways, cycle paths)	Sites within 800m (<800m) of three or more community services/ facilities OR Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railways, cycle paths)
++/-	N/A	N/A	N/A
+	Sites within 800m (<800m) of two community services/facilities OR Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop OR within 800m (<=800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railway stations or cycle paths) OR Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of one sustainable transport link (railway stations or cycle paths)	Sites within 800m (<800m) of two community services/facilities OR Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop OR within 800m (<=800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railway stations or cycle paths) OR Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of one sustainable transport link (railway stations or cycle paths)	Sites within 800m (<800m) of two community services/facilities OR Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop OR within 800m (<=800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railway stations or cycle paths) OR Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of one sustainable transport link (railway stations or cycle paths)
+/-	N/A	N/A	N/A
++/--	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A
.	Sites between 800m (>800m) and 1600m (<1600m) from any community service/facility OR Sites within 800m (<=800m) of one sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths) OR Sites between 800m (>800m) and 1600m (<1600m) from any community service/facility OR within 800m (<=800m) of one sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths) but there are access issues due to topography or barriers such as main roads, railway lines or rivers	Sites between 800m (>800m) and 1600m (<1600m) from any community service/facility OR Sites within 800m (<=800m) of one sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths)	Sites between 800m (>800m) and 1600m (<1600m) from any community service/facility OR Sites within 800m (<=800m) of one sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths)

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
--/+	N/A	N/A	N/A
--	Sites further than 1600m (>1600m) from any community service/facility OR Sites further than 800m (>800m) from any sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths)	Sites further than 1600m (>1600m) from any community service/facility OR Sites further than 800m (>800m) from any sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths)	Sites further than 1600m (>1600m) from any community service/facility OR Sites further than 800m (>800m) from any sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths)
Analysis	Distance to: Schools/ colleges, GP surgeries/ hospitals, libraries, village halls and community centres, sports and recreation facilities/ open spaces Proximity to sustainable transport links	Distance to: Schools/ colleges, GP surgeries/ hospitals, libraries, village halls and community centres, sports and recreation facilities/open spaces Proximity to sustainable transport links	Distance to: Schools/ colleges, GP surgeries/ hospitals, libraries, village halls and community centres, sports and recreation facilities/open spaces Proximity to sustainable transport links
Justification	Housing and employment/retail sites that are within walking distance of cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community services and facilities will ensure that residents and employees (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities. Good public transport links will also be beneficial as they will enable residents and employees to reach services and facilities that are further away without having to rely on the use of private cars. Cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community services and facilities include schools, GP surgeries/hospitals, post offices, village halls and community centres, libraries, cycle routes, sports and recreation facilities, and open spaces.		

IIA objective 8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking

Table D.8: IIA objective 8: Assumptions for residential, employment and retail sites

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
++	Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railways, cycle paths)	Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railways, cycle paths)	Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railways, cycle paths)
++/-	N/A	N/A	N/A
+	Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop OR within 800m (<=800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railway stations or cycle paths) OR Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of one sustainable transport link (railway stations or cycle paths)	Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop OR within 800m (<=800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railway stations or cycle paths) OR Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of one sustainable transport link (railway stations or cycle paths)	Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop OR within 800m (<=800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railway stations or cycle paths) OR Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of one sustainable transport link (railway stations or cycle paths)
+/-	N/A	N/A	N/A
++/--	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A
-	Sites within 800m (<=800m) of one sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths) OR Sites within 800m (<=800m) of one sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths) but there are access issues due to topography or barriers such as main roads, railway lines or rivers	Sites within 800m (<=800m) of one sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths) OR Sites within 800m (<=800m) of one sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths) but there are access issues due to topography or barriers such as main roads, railway lines or rivers	Sites within 800m (<=800m) of one sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths) OR Sites within 800m (<=800m) of one sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths) but there are access issues due to topography or barriers such as main roads, railway lines or rivers
--/+	N/A	N/A	N/A

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
--	Site options further than 800m (>800m) from any sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths)	Site options further than 800m (>800m) from any sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths)	Site options further than 800m (>800m) from any sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths)
Analysis	Proximity to sustainable transport links	Proximity to sustainable transport links	Proximity to sustainable transport links
Justification	The proximity of housing sites to public transport links will affect the extent to which residents are able to make use of non-car based modes of transport to access services, facilities and job opportunities. Where employment/retail sites are located within walking distance to sustainable transport links there are more likely to be good opportunities for people to commute to and from the site using non-car based modes of transport. It is possible that new transport links such as bus routes or cycle paths may be provided as part of larger-scale housing or employment developments but this cannot be assumed.		

IIA objective 9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clean, safe and pleasant local environments

Table D.9: IIA objective 9: Assumptions for residential, employment and retail sites

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
++	Sites which are large (>=5ha)	N/A	N/A
++/-	N/A	N/A	N/A
+	Sites which are small (<5ha)	N/A	N/A
+/-	N/A	N/A	N/A
++/--	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	All employment sites	All retail sites
-	N/A	N/A	N/A
--/+	N/A	N/A	N/A
--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Analysis	Site size	N/A	N/A
Justification	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development. It is assumed that all housing sites will make provision for affordable housing (either onsite or by way of financial contribution). Larger sites will provide opportunities for developing greater numbers of new and affordable homes, and therefore are assumed to have a significant positive effect. Based on the range of sizes of the potential sites for residential development being considered by Hyndburn Borough Council, smaller sites are assumed to be those less than 5 hectares while larger sites are assumed to be those greater than 5 hectares. The location of sites will not have an effect on energy and resource efficiency of homes, the use of sustainable design techniques, the use of sustainable materials in construction or the sense of place of an area. These factors would be influenced more by the specific design and construction methods used, including the incorporation of green infrastructure and amenity space in developments, which will not be known until planning applications come forward.		

IIA objective 10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres

Table D.10: IIA objective 10: Assumptions for residential, employment and retail sites

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
++	Sites of any size entirely or mainly (>=50%) on brownfield land within 800m (<800m) of a town or retail centre	Sites which are large (>=5ha) and within 800m (<800m) of a town or retail centre	Sites which are large (>=5ha) and within 800m (<800m) of a town or retail centre
++/-	N/A	N/A	N/A

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
+	Sites of any size entirely or mainly (>50%) on brownfield land within 1600m (<1600m) of a town or retail centre	Sites which are small (<5ha) and within 800m (<800m) of a town or retail centre OR Sites which are large (>5ha) and within 1600m (<1600m) of a town or retail centre	Sites which are small (<5ha) and within 800m (<800m) of a town or retail centre OR Sites which are large (>5ha) and within 1600m (<1600m) of a town or retail centre
+/-	N/A	N/A	N/A
++/--	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	All other residential sites	N/A	N/A
-	N/A	Sites which are small (<5ha) and between 800m (>800m) and 1600m (<1600m) of a town or retail centre	Sites which are small (<5ha) and between 800m (>800m) and 1600m (<1600m) of a town or retail centre
--/+	N/A	N/A	N/A
--	N/A	Sites further than 1600m (>1600m) from a town or retail centre	Sites further than 1600m (>1600m) from a town or retail centre
Analysis	Proximity to town and retail centres	Proximity to town and retail centres	Proximity to town and retail centres
Justification	Larger retail sites will provide opportunities for strengthening the Borough's retail offering, and therefore are assumed to have a significant positive effect. Residential sites on previously developed land and larger employment sites in town and retail centres will also enhance the vitality and viability of these areas. The location of residential and employment/retail sites will not influence the development of high-quality public realm or safe community/amenity space.		

IIA objective 11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the Borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.

Table D.11: IIA objective 11: Assumptions for residential, employment and retail sites

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
++	N/A	N/A	
++/-	N/A	N/A	
+	Sites on brownfield land or previously developed land within or adjacent to a Conservation Area OR Sites on brownfield land or previously developed land which would affect the setting of a Conservation Area	Sites on brownfield land or previously developed land within or adjacent to a Conservation Area OR Sites on brownfield land or previously developed land which would affect the setting of a Conservation Area	Sites on brownfield land or previously developed land within or adjacent to a Conservation Area OR Sites on brownfield land or previously developed land which would affect the setting of a Conservation Area
+/-	N/A	N/A	
++/--	N/A	N/A	
0	Any site which does not contain or affect the setting of national or local heritage assets.	Any site which does not contain or affect the setting of national or local heritage assets.	Any site which does not contain or affect the setting of national or local heritage assets.
-	Sites which are neither brownfield or currently developed adjacent to a Conservation Area or which would affect the setting of a Conservation Area OR Sites that are adjacent to or would affect the setting of a Scheduled Monument OR	Sites which are neither brownfield or currently developed adjacent to a Conservation Area or which would affect the setting of a Conservation Area OR Sites that are adjacent to or would affect the setting of a Scheduled Monument OR	Sites which are neither brownfield or currently developed adjacent to a Conservation Area or which would affect the setting of a Conservation Area OR Sites that are adjacent to or would affect the setting of a Scheduled Monument OR

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
	Sites adjacent to or would affect the setting of a Listed Building OR Sites that contain; are adjacent to; or would affect the setting of local historic buildings or local heritage areas	Sites adjacent to or would affect the setting of a Listed Building OR Sites that contain; are adjacent to; or would affect the setting of local historic buildings or local heritage areas	Sites adjacent to or would affect the setting of a Listed Building OR Sites that contain; are adjacent to; or would affect the setting of local historic buildings or local heritage areas
--/+	N/A		
--	Sites which are neither brownfield or currently developed within a Conservation Area or would affect the setting of a Conservation Area OR Sites that intersect a Scheduled Monument as any changes are prima facie unacceptable OR Sites that contain a Listed Building (although it may be possible to re-use the building sustainably however this is unknown at this stage in the assessment)	Sites which are neither brownfield or currently developed within a Conservation Area or would affect the setting of a Conservation Area OR Sites that intersect a Scheduled Monument as any changes are prima facie unacceptable OR Sites that contain a Listed Building (although it may be possible to re-use the building sustainably however this is unknown at this stage in the assessment)	Sites which are neither brownfield or currently developed within a Conservation Area or would affect the setting of a Conservation Area OR Sites that intersect a Scheduled Monument as any changes are prima facie unacceptable OR Sites that contain a Listed Building (although it may be possible to re-use the building sustainably however this is unknown at this stage in the assessment)
Analysis	Conservation Areas Scheduled Monuments Listed Buildings Local heritage assets	Conservation Areas Scheduled Monuments Listed Buildings Local heritage assets	Conservation Areas Scheduled Monuments Listed Buildings Local heritage assets
Justification	Historic England defines a heritage asset as "a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)". In the absence of detailed site assessment work to draw from, as an indication of potential effects on heritage assets from development of any of the potential sites for residential or employment/retail use, the following assumptions will be used to give an indication of potential effects. All effects are uncertain as it will depend on the design, scale and layout of the development which is unknown at this stage. Where sites are likely to experience a combination of uncertain minor negative and uncertain significant negative effects, the overall score will be presented as an uncertain significant negative effect.		

IIA objective 12: Move treatment of waste up the waste hierarchy

Table D.12: IIA objective 12: Assumptions for residential, employment and retail sites

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
++	N/A	N/A	N/A
++/-	N/A	N/A	N/A
+	N/A	N/A	N/A
+/-	N/A	N/A	N/A
++/--	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A
-	Sites which are small (<5ha)	Sites which are small (<5ha)	Sites which are small (<5ha)
--/+	N/A	N/A	N/A
--	Sites which are large (>=5ha)	Sites which are large (>=5ha)	Sites which are large (>=5ha)

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
Analysis	Site size	Site size	Site size
Justification	All new development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, particularly where sites are large in size and can therefore accommodate a higher number of households/employees. Levels of recycling will not be influenced by the location of site options (Hyndburn Borough Council operate a kerbside recycling scheme).		

IIA objective 13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently

Table D.13: IIA objective 13: Assumptions for residential, employment and retail sites

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
++	Sites of any size entirely or mainly (>50%) on brownfield land NOT within the Mineral Safeguarding Area	Sites of any size entirely or mainly (>50%) on brownfield land NOT within the Mineral Safeguarding Area	Sites of any size entirely or mainly (>50%) on brownfield land NOT within the Mineral Safeguarding Area
++/-	Sites of any size entirely or mainly (>50%) on brownfield land AND intersect with the Mineral Safeguarding Area	Sites of any size entirely or mainly (>50%) on brownfield land AND intersect with the Mineral Safeguarding Area	Sites of any size entirely or mainly (>50%) on brownfield land AND intersect with the Mineral Safeguarding Area
+	Sites of any size entirely or mainly (>50%) on contaminated land NOT within the Mineral Safeguarding Area	Sites of any size entirely or mainly (>50%) on contaminated land NOT within the Mineral Safeguarding Area	Sites of any size entirely or mainly (>50%) on contaminated land NOT within the Mineral Safeguarding Area
+/-	Sites of any size entirely or mainly (>50%) on contaminated land AND intersect with the Mineral Safeguarding Area	Sites of any size entirely or mainly (>50%) on contaminated land AND intersect with the Mineral Safeguarding Area	Sites of any size entirely or mainly (>50%) on contaminated land AND intersect with the Mineral Safeguarding Area
++/--	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A
-	Sites which are small (<5ha) and are entirely or mainly (>50%) on land that is not classed as brownfield or contaminated land OR Sites of any size intersecting with a Mineral Safeguarding Area on land that is not classed as brownfield or contaminated land	Sites which are small (<5ha) and are entirely or mainly (>50%) on land that is not classed as brownfield or contaminated land OR Sites of any size intersecting with a Mineral Safeguarding Area on land that is not classed as brownfield or contaminated land	Sites which are small (<5ha) and are entirely or mainly (>50%) on land that is not classed as brownfield or contaminated land OR Sites of any size intersecting with a Mineral Safeguarding Area on land that is not classed as brownfield or contaminated land
--/+	N/A	N/A	N/A
--	Sites which are large (>=5ha) and are entirely or mainly (>50%) on land that is not classed as brownfield or contaminated land	Sites which are large (>=5ha) and are entirely or mainly (>50%) on land that is not classed as brownfield or contaminated land	Sites which are large (>=5ha) and are entirely or mainly (>50%) on land that is not classed as brownfield or contaminated land
Analysis	Greenfield or brownfield land Intersection with mineral resources	Greenfield or brownfield land Intersection with mineral resources	Greenfield or brownfield land Intersection with mineral resources
Justification	New development is likely to increase consumption of natural resources through construction and by increasing the population, in most cases the location of potential residential and employment/retail sites is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective, with effects depending more on the energy efficiency of buildings and the use of good design and construction techniques. However, development within a Mineral Safeguarding Area (as identified in the Lancashire County Council Minerals and Waste Plan) may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the Borough. Furthermore, the location of development sites on previously developed land ensures the prudent and efficient use of natural resources as there may be opportunities for the re-use/enhancement of existing buildings thereby minimising the need for new buildings.		

IIA objective 14: Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures

Table D.14: IIA objective 14: Assumptions for residential, employment and retail sites

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
++	Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railways, cycle paths)	Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railways, cycle paths)	Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railways, cycle paths)
++/-	N/A	N/A	N/A
+	Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop OR within 800m (<=800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railway stations or cycle paths) OR Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of one sustainable transport link (railway stations or cycle paths)	Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop OR within 800m (<=800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railway stations or cycle paths) OR Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of one sustainable transport link (railway stations or cycle paths)	Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop OR within 800m (<=800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railway stations or cycle paths) OR Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of one sustainable transport link (railway stations or cycle paths)
+/-	N/A	N/A	N/A
++/--	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A
-	Sites within 800m (<=800m) of one sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths) OR Sites within 800m (<=800m) of one sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths) but there are access issues due to topography or barriers such as main roads, railway lines or rivers	Sites within 800m (<=800m) of one sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths) OR Sites within 800m (<=800m) of one sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths) but there are access issues due to topography or barriers such as main roads, railway lines or rivers	Sites within 800m (<=800m) of one sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths) OR Sites within 800m (<=800m) of one sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths) but there are access issues due to topography or barriers such as main roads, railway lines or rivers
--/+	N/A	N/A	N/A
--	Site options further than 800m (>800m) from any sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths)	Site options further than 800m (>800m) from any sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths)	Site options further than 800m (>800m) from any sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths)
Analysis	Proximity to sustainable transport links	Proximity to sustainable transport links	Proximity to sustainable transport links
Justification	While new residential and employment/retail development will inevitably lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions through emissions from domestic, commercial and transport sources, the location of individual housing or employment/retail sites will not have an effect on levels of energy consumption and the potential for renewable energy use. These factors would be influenced more by the specific design and construction methods used, and whether renewable energy infrastructure is to be incorporated in the housing or employment/retail development, which will not be known until planning applications come forward. Therefore, the location of residential and employment/retail developments will influence the achievement of this IIA objective primarily through the likely impacts on levels of car use amongst residents and employees.		

IIA objective 15: Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding

Table D.15: IIA objective 15: Assumptions for residential, employment and retail sites

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
++	N/A	N/A	N/A
++/-	N/A	N/A	N/A
+	N/A	N/A	N/A
+/-	N/A	N/A	N/A

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
++/--	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	Sites that are entirely or mainly (>50%) on brownfield or contaminated land outside of Flood Zone 3 and not at risk of surface water flooding (1 in 100 years)	Sites that are entirely or mainly (>50%) on brownfield or contaminated land outside of Flood Zone 3 and not at risk of surface water flooding (1 in 100 years)	Sites that are entirely or mainly (>50%) on brownfield or contaminated land outside of Flood Zone 3 and not at risk of surface water flooding (1 in 100 years)
-	<p>Sites that are entirely or mainly (>50%) on land that is not classed as brownfield or contaminated land outside of Flood Zone 3</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Sites that are entirely or mainly (>50%) on brownfield or contaminated land within (>5%) Flood Zone 3</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Sites that are entirely or mainly (>50%) on brownfield or contaminated land at risk of surface water flooding (1 in 100 years)</p>	<p>Sites that are entirely or mainly (>50%) on land that is not classed as brownfield or contaminated land outside of Flood Zone 3</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Sites that are entirely or mainly (>50%) on brownfield or contaminated land within (>5%) Flood Zone 3</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Sites that are entirely or mainly (>50%) on brownfield or contaminated land at risk of surface water flooding (1 in 100 years)</p>	<p>Sites that are entirely or mainly (>50%) on land that is not classed as brownfield or contaminated land outside of Flood Zone 3</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Sites that are entirely or mainly (>50%) on brownfield or contaminated land within (>5%) Flood Zone 3</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Sites that are entirely or mainly (>50%) on brownfield or contaminated land at risk of surface water flooding (1 in 100 years)</p>
--/+	N/A	N/A	N/A
--	Sites that are entirely or mainly (>50%) on land that is not classed as brownfield or contaminated land and is within (>5%) Flood Zone 3 or at risk of surface water flooding (1 in 100 years) (>5%)	Sites that are entirely or mainly (>50%) on land that is not classed as brownfield or contaminated land and is within (>5%) Flood Zone 3 or at risk of surface water flooding (1 in 100 years) (>5%)	Sites that are entirely or mainly (>50%) on land that is not classed as brownfield or contaminated land and is within (>5%) Flood Zone 3 or at risk of surface water flooding (1 in 100 years) (>5%)
Analysis	Sites on brownfield or greenfield land and within flood zones	Sites on brownfield or greenfield land and within flood zones	Sites on brownfield or greenfield land and within flood zones
Justification	<p>While it is recognised that new development of any type in any location may offer good opportunities to incorporate water management systems, including Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS), inappropriately located development can increase overall flood risk and vulnerability to flooding.</p> <p>New development on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are large in size and/or are within high risk flood zones.</p> <p>National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of Flood Zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in Flood Zone 3a (high probability of flooding), and is unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b (the functional flood plain), while office and general industry is identified as a 'less vulnerable use' which is suitable in areas of Flood Zone 1, 2 and 3a but is unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. Hyndburn Borough Council advised that there are no known areas of groundwater flooding in the Borough.</p> <p>The findings of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared to accompany the Pre-Submission Local Plan have been incorporated into the site assessments and supersede the assessment criteria outlined above.</p>		

IIA objective 16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity

Table D.16: IIA objective 16: Assumptions for residential, employment and retail sites

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
++	N/A	N/A	N/A
++/-	N/A	N/A	N/A
+	N/A	N/A	N/A
+/-	N/A	N/A	N/A
++/--	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	<p>Sites more than 1km (>=1km) from any nationally designated biodiversity or geodiversity site</p> <p>OR</p>	<p>Sites more than 1km (>=1km) from any nationally designated biodiversity or geodiversity site</p> <p>OR</p>	<p>Sites more than 1km (>=1km) from any nationally designated biodiversity or geodiversity site</p> <p>OR</p>

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
	Sites that do not contain a locally designated site OR Sites not within a Grassland or Woodland Ecological Network	Sites that do not contain a locally designated site OR Sites not within a Grassland or Woodland Ecological Network	Sites that do not contain a locally designated site OR Sites not within a Grassland or Woodland Ecological Network
-	Sites between 250m and 1km ($\geq 250m \leq 1km$) of one or more nationally designated biodiversity or geodiversity site OR Sites that contain a locally designated site OR Sites within a Grassland or Woodland Ecological Network	Sites between 250m and 1km ($\geq 250m \leq 1km$) of one or more nationally designated biodiversity or geodiversity site OR Sites that contain a locally designated site OR Sites within a Grassland or Woodland Ecological Network	Sites between 250m and 1km ($\geq 250m \leq 1km$) of one or more nationally designated biodiversity or geodiversity site OR Sites that contain a locally designated site OR Sites within a Grassland or Woodland Ecological Network
--/+	N/A	N/A	N/A
--	Sites that contain or are within 250m ($\leq 250m$) of a nationally designated biodiversity or geodiversity site (excluding Priority Habitat Inventory) OR Sites that contain habitats listed on the Priority Habitat Inventory (>5% of site)	Sites that contain or are within 250m ($\leq 250m$) of a nationally designated biodiversity or geodiversity site (excluding Priority Habitat Inventory) OR Sites that contain habitats listed on the Priority Habitat Inventory (>5% of site)	Sites that contain or are within 250m ($\leq 250m$) of a nationally designated biodiversity or geodiversity site (excluding Priority Habitat Inventory) OR Sites that contain habitats listed on the Priority Habitat Inventory (>5% of site)
Analysis	Distance to (impacts on): International, national or local designated wildlife and geodiversity sites International (no SAC, SPA or Ramsar) (None within project area) National (SSSI, SSSI Impact Risk Zone (for residential and all types of developments), Ancient Woodland, Priority Habitat Inventory) Local (LWS, LNR, Biological Heritage Sites, Geological Heritage Sites, Grassland or Woodland Ecological Network)	Distance to (impacts on): International, national or local designated wildlife and geodiversity sites International (no SAC, SPA or Ramsar) (None within project area) National (SSSI, SSSI Impact Risk Zone (for residential and all types of developments), Ancient Woodland, Priority Habitat Inventory) Local (LWS, LNR, Biological Heritage Sites, Geological Heritage Sites, Grassland or Woodland Ecological Network)	Distance to (impacts on): International, national or local designated wildlife and geodiversity sites International (no SAC, SPA or Ramsar) (None within project area) National (SSSI, SSSI Impact Risk Zone (for residential and all types of developments), Ancient Woodland, Priority Habitat Inventory) Local (LWS, LNR, Biological Heritage Sites, Geological Heritage Sites, Grassland or Woodland Ecological Network)
Justification	Sites that are close to a nationally or locally designated conservation site (no internationally designated sites within or in close proximity to the Borough) or within the Lancashire Ecological Network have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure. Therefore, while the presence within the Lancashire Ecological Network, or proximity to designated sites provides an indication of the potential for an adverse effect, it is possible that appropriate mitigation may avoid adverse effects and may even result in beneficial effects but this cannot be assumed.		

IIA objective 17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces

Table D.17: IIA objective 17: Assumptions for residential, employment and retail sites

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
++	Sites comprising entirely or mainly (>50%) brownfield or contaminated land within a built-up area	Sites comprising entirely or mainly (>50%) brownfield or contaminated land within a built-up area	Sites comprising entirely or mainly (>50%) brownfield or contaminated land within a built-up area
++/-	N/A	N/A	N/A
+	Sites not comprising or are less than (<50%) brownfield or contaminated land within the built up area	Sites not comprising or are less than (<50%) brownfield or contaminated land within the built up area	Sites not comprising or are less than (<50%) brownfield or contaminated land within the built up area
+/-	N/A	N/A	N/A

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
++/--	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A
-	Sites comprising entirely or mainly (>50%) brownfield or contaminated land outside the built-up area	Sites comprising entirely or mainly (>50%) brownfield or contaminated land outside the built-up area	Sites comprising entirely or mainly (>50%) brownfield or contaminated land outside the built-up area
--/+	N/A	N/A	N/A
--	Sites not comprising or are less than 50% on brownfield or contaminated land outside the built-up area	Sites not comprising or are less than 50% on brownfield or contaminated land outside the built-up area	Sites not comprising or are less than 50% on brownfield or contaminated land outside the built-up area
Analysis	Greenfield or brownfield land	Greenfield or brownfield land	Greenfield or brownfield land
Justification	<p>Although there are no nationally designated landscape areas in the Borough (the nearest being the Forest of Bowland AONB which is located 1km from the nearest proposed sites north-east of the Borough), the location of potential housing and employment/retail sites is not expected to affect this designation. It is assumed that development of brownfield/contaminated sites within the built-up area will positively contribute to the landscape quality of the Borough. Conversely, development of greenfield sites outwith the built-up area may reduce their positive contribution to character and local distinctiveness, with the development of larger sites expected to have a greater impact on landscape quality and character.</p> <p>The findings of the Hyndburn Landscape Assessment Stage 1 and Stage 2 Reports prepared to accompany the Pre-Submission Local Plan have been incorporated into the site assessments and supersede the assessment criteria outlined above.</p>		

IIA objective 18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water

Table D.18: IIA objective 18: Assumptions for residential, employment and retail sites

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
++	N/A	N/A	N/A
++/-	N/A	N/A	N/A
+	N/A	N/A	N/A
+/-	N/A	N/A	N/A
++/--	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	Sites not within (>=100m) of a waterbody	Sites not within (>=100m) of a waterbody	Sites not within (>=100m) of a waterbody
-	Sites within 100m (<100m) of a waterbody	Sites within 100m (<100m) of a waterbody	Sites within 100m (<100m) of a waterbody
--/+	N/A	N/A	N/A
--	Sites which contain a waterbody	Sites which contain a waterbody	Sites which contain a waterbody
Analysis	Proximity to waterbodies	Proximity to waterbodies	Proximity to waterbodies
Justification	<p>There are a no Source Protection Zones (SPZs) in Hyndburn. However, there are nine reservoirs and numerous non-designated 'Secondary A' aquifers in the Borough. Sites which are hydrologically connected to these waterbodies present a potential risk of contamination to local water sources. However, it is not possible to assess in the SA which sites are hydrologically connected and therefore, we have proposed using a 100m buffer of sites to help identify waterbodies that may be affected by development.</p> <p>All development is likely to involve the use of water in its daily operation as well as during its construction. The specific use of the development in question is unlikely to affect water quality as this SA is only looking at residential and employment/retail uses (not industrial, waste or minerals operations for which any discharges would be subject to the Environment Agency permitting regime).</p> <p>The availability of water resources to meet demand and the potential for waste water treatment works to accommodate growth will be assessed at the Preferred Options stage.</p>		

IIA objective 19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution

Table D.19: IIA objective 19: Assumptions for residential, employment and retail sites

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
++	Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railways, cycle paths)	Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railways, cycle paths)	Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railways, cycle paths)
++/-	Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railways, cycle paths) AND within a 'moderate noise area'	N/A	N/A
+	Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop OR within 800m (<=800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railway stations or cycle paths) OR Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of one sustainable transport link (railway stations or cycle paths)	Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop OR within 800m (<=800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railway stations or cycle paths) OR Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of one sustainable transport link (railway stations or cycle paths)	Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop OR within 800m (<=800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railway stations or cycle paths) OR Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of one sustainable transport link (railway stations or cycle paths)
+/-	Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop OR within 800m (<=800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railway stations or cycle paths) AND within a 'moderate noise area' OR Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of one sustainable transport link (railway stations or cycle paths) AND within a 'moderate noise area'	N/A	N/A
++/--	Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railways, cycle paths) AND within a 'high noise area' OR Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railways, cycle paths) AND within 250m (<=250m) to waste management facility or mineral extraction site	Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railways, cycle paths) AND within 250m (<=250m) to waste management facility or mineral extraction site	Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railways, cycle paths) AND within 250m (<=250m) to waste management facility or mineral extraction site
0	N/A	N/A	N/A
-	Sites within 800m (<=800m) of one sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths) OR Sites within a 'moderate noise area'	Sites within 800m (<=800m) of one sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths)	Sites within 800m (<=800m) of one sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths)
--/+	Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop OR within 800m (<=800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railway stations or cycle paths) AND within a 'high noise area' OR Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop OR within 800m (<=800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railway stations or cycle paths) AND within 250m (<=250m) to waste management facility or mineral extraction site OR	Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop OR within 800m (<=800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railway stations or cycle paths) AND within 250m (<=250m) to waste management facility or mineral extraction site OR Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of one sustainable transport link (railway stations or cycle paths) AND within 250m (<=250m) to waste management facility or mineral extraction site	Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop OR within 800m (<=800m) of two or more sustainable transport links (railway stations or cycle paths) AND within 250m (<=250m) to waste management facility or mineral extraction site OR Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of one sustainable transport link (railway stations or cycle paths) AND within 250m (<=250m) to waste management facility or mineral extraction site

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
	<p>Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of one sustainable transport link (railway stations or cycle paths) AND within a 'high noise area'</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Sites within 400m (<400m) of a bus stop AND within 800m (<800m) of one sustainable transport link (railway stations or cycle paths) AND within 250m (<=250m) to waste management facility or mineral extraction site</p>		
--	<p>Site options further than 800m (>800m) from any sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Sites within a 'high noise area'</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Sites within 250m (<=250m) to waste management facility or mineral extraction site</p>	<p>Site options further than 800m (>800m) from any sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Sites within 250m (<=250m) to waste management facility or mineral extraction site</p>	<p>Site options further than 800m (>800m) from any sustainable transport link (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Sites within 250m (<=250m) to waste management facility or mineral extraction site</p>
Analysis	<p>Proximity to sustainable transport links</p> <p>Exposure to noise pollution from roads (HBC area not affected by noise from Defra railway, data therefore only noise from roads data was used for the assessment)</p> <p>Proximity to waste management facilities or mineral extraction sites</p>	<p>Proximity to sustainable transport links</p> <p>Proximity to waste management facilities or mineral extraction sites</p>	<p>Proximity to sustainable transport links</p> <p>Proximity to waste management facilities or mineral extraction sites</p>
Justification	<p>AIR:</p> <p>There are no designated Air Quality Management Areas in Hyndburn. However, the location of new sites can help improve air quality by increasing the accessibility to public transport, and facilitating cycling and walking.</p> <p>NOISE & LIGHT:</p> <p>The World Health Organisation's Night Noise Guidelines for Europe (2009) set guideline values for health protection in terms of the metric set L_{night,outside} which is the average annual noise level in the 8-hour period 2300-0700. The guidelines take account of the fact that the noise levels are measured outdoors but that the receptor (sleeping person) is indoors and that most people prefer to sleep with the window partly open. Adverse health effects begin to be observed when L_{night,outside} is in the range 40-55 dB and when L_{night,outside} is 55 dB or higher, adverse health effects occur frequently and there is an risk of cardiovascular disease. Since the lowest level of L_{night,outside} reported in Defra's strategic noise maps is 50.0-54.9 dB the SA assumes a minor negative effect for residential development in this noise zone and a significant negative effect for residential development in 55.0 dB-59.9 and higher noise zones.</p> <p>The World Health Organisation's Guidelines for Community Noise (1999) set a guideline limit for average daytime noise in dwellings of 35 dB. Unlike the Night Noise Guidelines for Europe (2009) this limit is not based on the outdoor noise levels required to be monitored by Member States under the Environmental Noise Directive although, based on professional judgement, noise levels experienced indoors can be estimated to be, on average, 10 dB lower than outdoor noise levels so this guideline equates to an outdoor value of 45 dB. Serious annoyance in outdoor living areas occurs at outdoor noise levels of 55 dB. Defra's strategic noise maps show LA_{eq,16}, the annual average outdoor noise levels for the 16-hour period 0700-2300, with the lowest reported noise band 55.0-59.9. The SA assumes a minor negative effect for residential development in this noise zone and a significant negative effect for residential development in 60.0 dB-64.9 and higher noise zones.</p> <p>The World Health Organisation's Night Noise Guidelines for Europe (2009) confirm that more vulnerable groups such as children, the chronically ill or the elderly are more susceptible to adverse effects from night noise. The SA therefore assumes that proposals for developments to serve such groups have a high likelihood of harm in locations where L_{night,outside} is 50.0-54.9 dB or LA_{eq,16} is 55.0-59.9 dB.</p> <p>Therefore, for the purposes of the assessment the following assumptions have been applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ High noise area is where L_{night} >=55.0 dB, OR LA_{eq,16} >= 60.0 dB ■ Moderate noise area is where L_{night} 50.0-54.9 dB, OR LA_{eq,16} 55.0-59.9 dB <p>The SA does not consider exposure to noise pollution from roads and railways in relation to employment/retail development as noise levels experienced by workers will be heavily influenced the type of work to be carried out on the premises, whether hearing protection is worn by employees, and the design of the building (e.g. offices are more likely than dwellings to be air conditioned and acoustically insulated).</p> <p>New development within close proximity of a waste management facility or mineral extraction site can result in people being exposed to odour, dust and noise emissions. The severity of these impacts will depend on the size of the facility, the way it is operated and managed, the nature of the waste it takes and the prevailing weather conditions.</p>		

IIA objective 20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources

Table D.20: IIA objective 20: Assumptions for residential, employment and retail sites

Site Type	Residential	Employment	Retail
++	Sites of any size entirely or mainly (>50%) on brownfield land	Sites of any size entirely or mainly (>50%) on brownfield land	Sites of any size entirely or mainly (>50%) on brownfield land
++/-	N/A	N/A	N/A
+	Sites of any size entirely or mainly (>50%) on contaminated land	Sites of any size entirely or mainly (>50%) on contaminated land	Sites of any size entirely or mainly (>50%) on contaminated land
+/-	N/A	N/A	N/A
++/--	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	Sites that are entirely or mainly (>50%) brownfield or contaminated land on Grade 3 agricultural land	Sites that are entirely or mainly (>50%) brownfield or contaminated land on Grade 3 agricultural land	Sites that are entirely or mainly (>50%) brownfield or contaminated land on Grade 3 agricultural land
-	Sites of any size that entirely or mainly (>50%) on land that is not classed as brownfield or contaminated land AND on Grade 3 agricultural land OR Sites which are small (<5ha) and are entirely or mainly (>50%) on land that is not classed as brownfield or contaminated land	Sites of any size that entirely or mainly (>50%) on land that is not classed as brownfield or contaminated land AND on Grade 3 agricultural land OR Sites which are small (<5ha) and are entirely or mainly (>50%) on land that is not classed as brownfield or contaminated land	Sites of any size that entirely or mainly (>50%) on land that is not classed as brownfield or contaminated land AND on Grade 3 agricultural land OR Sites which are small (<5ha) and are entirely or mainly (>50%) on land that is not classed as brownfield or contaminated land
--/+	N/A	N/A	N/A
--	Sites which are large (>=5ha) and are entirely or mainly (>50%) on land that is not classed as brownfield or contaminated land	Sites which are large (>=5ha) and are entirely or mainly (>50%) on land that is not classed as brownfield or contaminated land	Sites which are large (>=5ha) and are entirely or mainly (>50%) on land that is not classed as brownfield or contaminated land
Analysis	Agricultural grade of land Greenfield, brownfield or contaminated land	Agricultural grade of land Greenfield, brownfield or contaminated land	Agricultural grade of land Greenfield, brownfield or contaminated land
Justification	The land in Hyndburn is classified as Urban, Grade 3, 4 and 5 agricultural land (there is no Grade 1 or 2 agricultural land). Development on high quality agricultural land (Grade 1, 2 and 3) will have a negative effect on preserving soil quality and will result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents a more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites. It is assumed that prior to development, contaminated sites will be remediated thereby improving soil quality.		

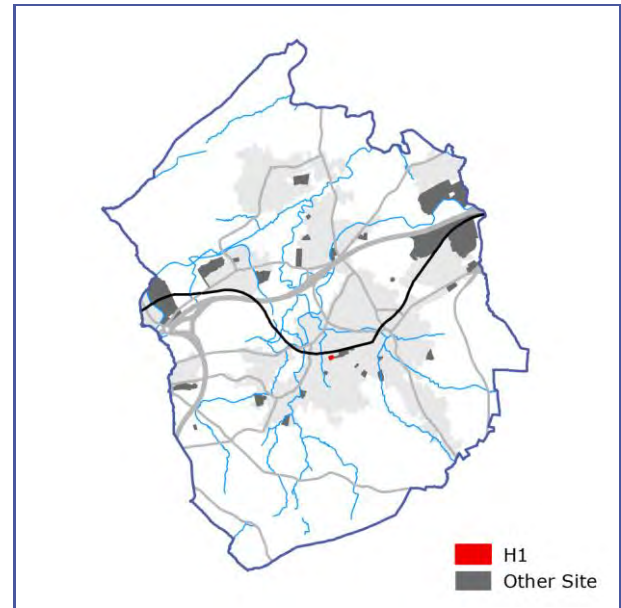
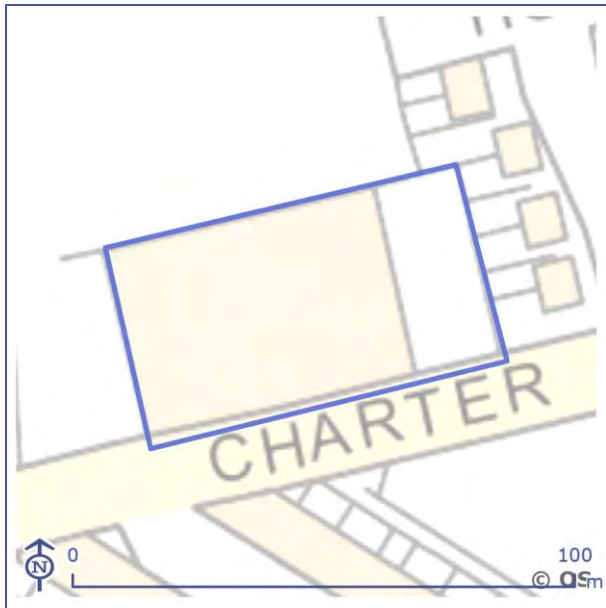
Appendix E

Detailed IIA site assessments for the proposed housing, employment and mixed-use sites

Proposed use: Housing

Site area (ha):

0.29



SCORE

IIA1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities

++

Site is within 400m of 18 bus stops and within 800m of several employment areas, the Church and Oswaldtwistle train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are able to easily access sustainable and active travel links to enable them to access job opportunities.

IIA2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.

0

IIA3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough

0

IIA4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough

++

Site is within 800m of several health care facilities, areas of open space and recreational routes.

IIA5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough

0

IIA6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion

++

Site is within 400m of 18 bus stops and within 800m of the Church and Oswaldtwistle train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of sustainable and active travel links which will enable people (particularly those without cars) to easily access services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, further afield.

IIA7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all

++

Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities.

IIA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health

++

Site is within 400m of 18 bus stops and within 800m of the Church and Oswaldtwistle train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of numerous sustainable and active travel links.

IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing

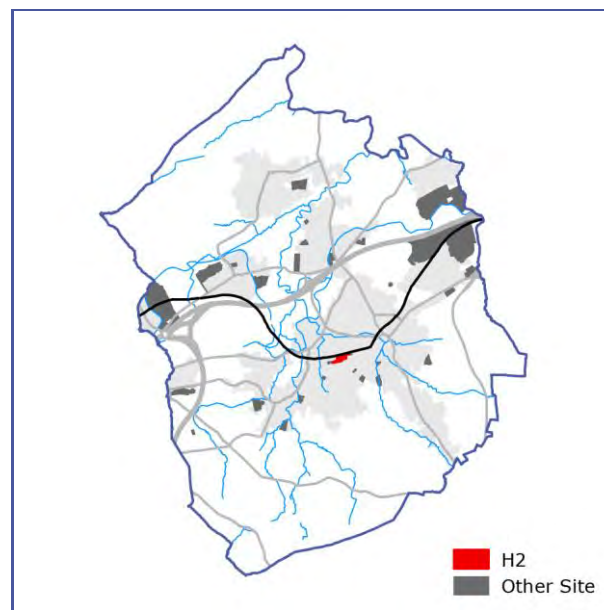
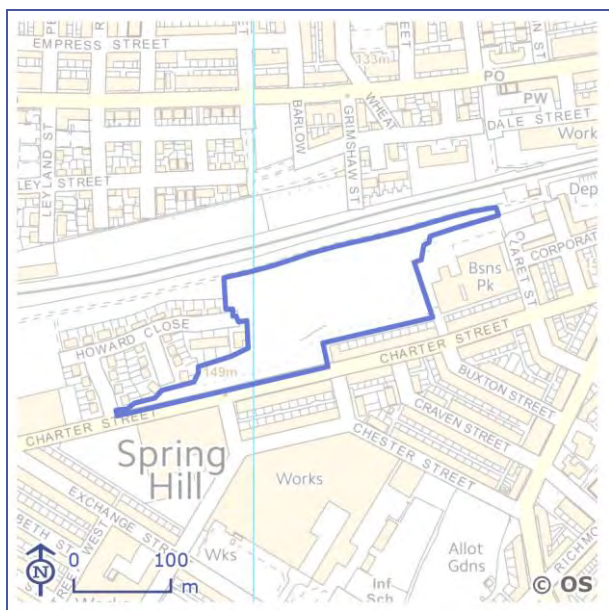
+

IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	0
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	0
IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	-
IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	+
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	++
<p>Site is within 400m of 18 bus stops and within 800m of the Church and Oswaldtwistle train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths, which will encourage residents to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	0
<p>The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.</p>	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	-
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	++
<p>Site comprises contaminated land (Former Railway Sidings) within the built-up area which, if developed, would positively contribute to the landscape quality of the Borough.</p>	
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	0
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	++
<p>Site is within 400m of 18 bus stops and within 800m of the Church and Oswaldtwistle train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links, which will help to reduce transport-related pollution.</p>	
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	+

Proposed use: Housing

Site area (ha):

2.38



SCORE

++

IIA1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities

Site is within 400m of 29 bus stops and within 800m of several employment areas, the National Cycle Network, two train stations at Accrington, and Church and Oswaldtwistle, and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are able to easily access sustainable and active travel links to enable them to access job opportunities.

IIA2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.

0

IIA3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough

+

IIA4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough

++/-

Site is within 800m of several health care facilities, areas of open space and recreational routes but also comprises open space which may be lost due to development (<50% of the site).

IIA5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough

0

IIA6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion

++

Site is within 400m of 29 bus stops and within 800m of the National Cycle Network, two train stations at Accrington, and Church and Oswaldtwistle, and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of sustainable and active travel links which will enable people (particularly those without cars) to easily access services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, further afield.

IIA7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all

++

Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities.

IIA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health

++

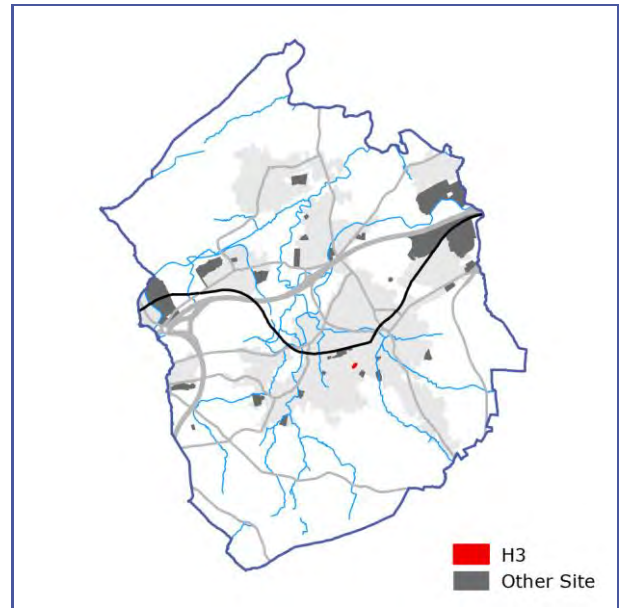
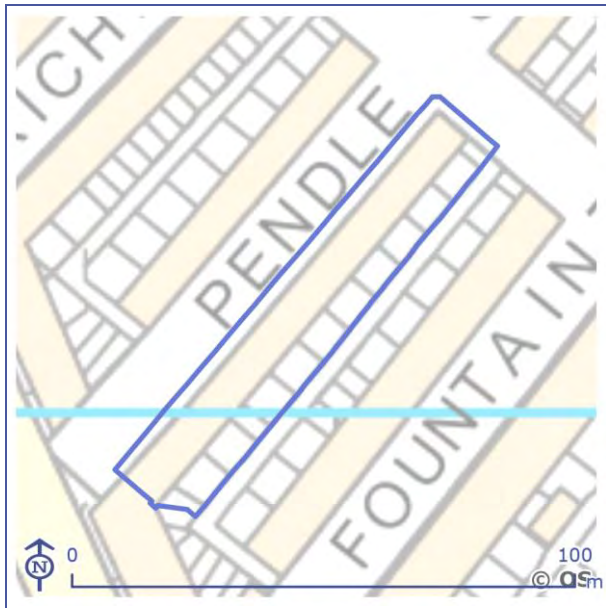
Site is within 400m of 29 bus stops and within 800m of the National Cycle Network, two train stations at Accrington, and Church and Oswaldtwistle, and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links.

IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing	+
IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	0
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	0
IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	-
IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	+
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	++
<p>Site is within 400m of 29 bus stops and within 800m of the National Cycle Network, two train stations at Accrington, and Church and Oswaldtwistle, and numerous footpaths, which will encourage residents to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	0
<p>The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.</p>	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	--
<p>Site contains deciduous woodland which is listed on the Priority Habitat Inventory, and could be lost due to development. However, there may be opportunities to retain the woodland as part of the design of the development.</p>	
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	++
<p>Site comprises contaminated land (Former Railway Sidings) within the built-up area which, if developed, would positively contribute to the landscape quality of the Borough.</p>	
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	0
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	++
<p>Site is within 400m of 29 bus stops and within 800m of the National Cycle Network, two train stations at Accrington, and Church and Oswaldtwistle, and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links, which will help to reduce transport-related pollution.</p>	
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	+

Proposed use: Housing

Site area (ha):

0.17



SCORE

IIA1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities

++

Site is within 400m of 26 bus stops and within 800m of several employment areas, the Accrington train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are able to easily access sustainable and active travel links to enable them to access job opportunities.

IIA2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.

0

IIA3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough

+

IIA4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough

++

Site is within 800m of several health care facilities, areas of open space and recreational routes.

IIA5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough

0

IIA6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion

++

Site is within 400m of 26 bus stops and within 800m of the Accrington train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of sustainable and active travel links which will enable people (particularly those without cars) to easily access services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, further afield.

IIA7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all

++

Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities.

IIA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health

++

Site is within 400m of 26 bus stops and within 800m of the Accrington train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of numerous sustainable and active travel links.

IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing

+

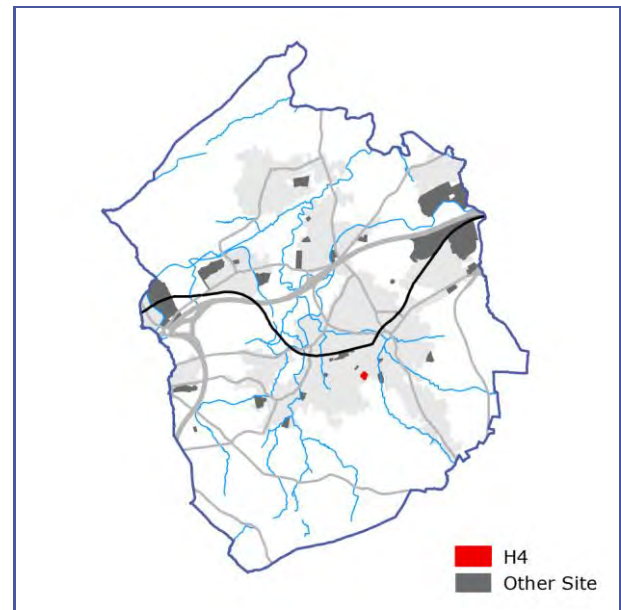
IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	0
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	0
IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	-
IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	-
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	++
<p>Site is within 400m of 26 bus stops and within 800m of the Accrington train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths, which will encourage residents to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	0
<p>The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.</p>	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	-
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	+
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	0
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	++
<p>Site is within 400m of 26 bus stops and within 800m of the Accrington train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links, which will help to reduce transport-related pollution.</p>	
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	-

H4 Land at Hopwood Street, Accrington

Proposed use: Housing

Site area (ha):

0.94



SCORE

I1A1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities

++

Site is within 400m of 22 bus stops and within 800m of several employment areas, the Accrington train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are able to easily access sustainable and active travel links to enable them to access job opportunities.

I1A2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.

0

I1A3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough

+

I1A4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough

++

Site is within 800m of several health care facilities, areas of open space and recreational routes.

I1A5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough

0

I1A6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion

++

Site is within 400m of 22 bus stops and within 800m of the Accrington train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of sustainable transport links which will enable people (particularly those without cars) to easily access services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, further afield.

I1A7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all

++

Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities.

I1A8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health

++

Site is within 400m of 22 bus stops and within 800m of the Accrington train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links.

I1A9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing

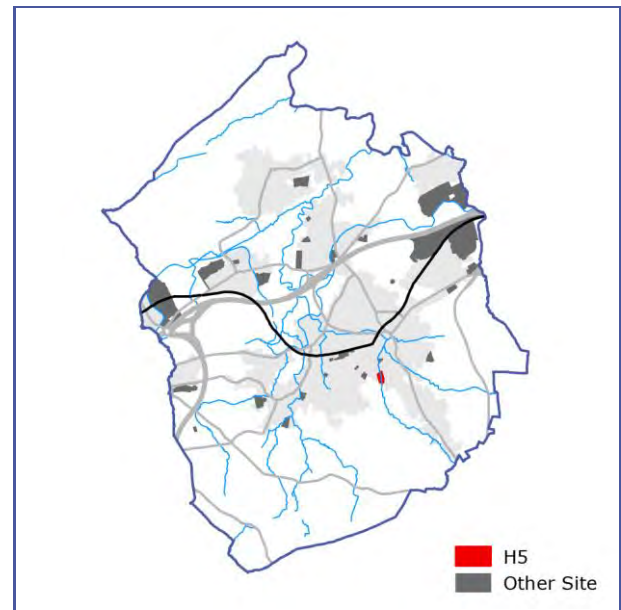
+

IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	0
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	0
IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	-
IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	-
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	++
<p>Site is within 400m of 22 bus stops and within 800m of the Accrington train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths, which will encourage residents to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	0
<p>The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.</p>	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	--
<p>A potential significant negative effect is identified as the site is a greenfield site and is adjacent to the Woodhook Local Nature Reserve which may result in disturbance to species, increased recreation pressure, fragmentation, etc. There may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if the new site includes green infrastructure, although this is uncertain at this stage. Overall, a precautionary significant negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>	
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	--
<p>Site comprises greenfield land and is predominately located outside the built-up area (>50%) which, if developed, may reduce the site's positive contribution to character and local distinctiveness.</p>	
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	0
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	++
<p>Site is within 400m of 22 bus stops and within 800m of the Accrington train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links, which will help to reduce transport-related pollution.</p>	
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	-

Proposed use: Housing

Site area (ha):

1.89



SCORE

IIA1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities

++

Site is within 400m of 15 bus stops and within 800m of several employment areas, the Accrington train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are able to easily access sustainable and active travel links to enable them to access job opportunities.

IIA2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.

0

IIA3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough

+

IIA4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough

++

Site is within 800m of several health care facilities, areas of open space and recreational routes.

IIA5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough

0

IIA6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion

++

Site is within 400m of 15 bus stops and within 800m of the Accrington train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of sustainable transport links which will enable residents (particularly those without cars) to easily access services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, further afield.

IIA7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all

++

Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities.

IIA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health

++

Site is within 400m of 15 bus stops and within 800m of the Accrington train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links.

IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing

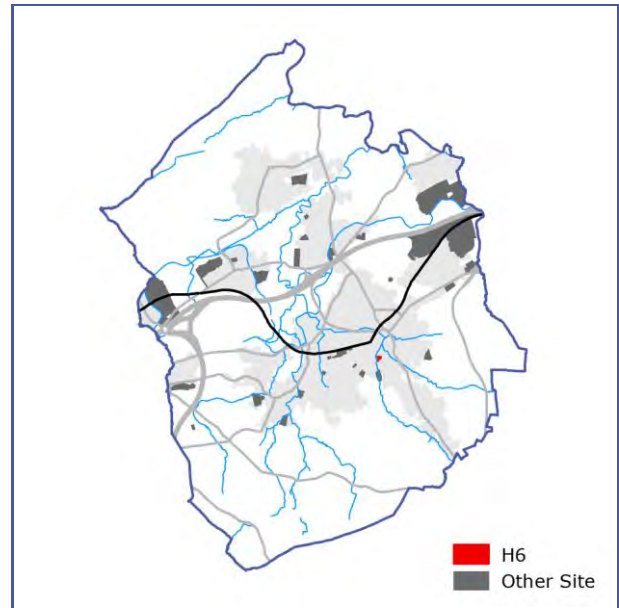
+

IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	++
Site comprises brownfield land within 800m of Accrington Town Centre and Eastgate Retail Park which will enhance the vitality and viability of this area and facility.	
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	0
IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	-
IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	++
Site comprises brownfield and contaminated land (Woodnook Mills) which, if developed, ensures the prudent and efficient use of natural resources.	
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	++
Site is within 400m of 15 bus stops and within 800m of the Accrington train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths, which will encourage residents to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions.	
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	--
The SFRA confirms that the site is 89% in Flood Zone 1 and 11% in Flood Zone 3b. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that the Council consider withdrawal due to the functional floodplain unless functional floodplain can be included in site design or site boundary can be redrawn to remove functional floodplain from the boundary.	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	--
The site does not contain any designated biodiversity / geodiversity assets, or habitats listed on the Priority Habitat Inventory. However, it is adjacent to the Woodnook Vale Local Nature Reserve and has the potential to affect the biodiversity of that site, e.g. through habitat fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreational pressure, etc. There may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if the new site includes green infrastructure, although this is uncertain at this stage. Overall, a precautionary significant negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.	
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	-
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	-
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	++
Site is within 400m of 15 bus stops and within 800m of the Accrington train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links, which will help to reduce transport-related pollution.	
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	++
Site comprises brownfield and contaminated land (Woodnook Mills) which, if developed, represents a more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.	

Proposed use: Housing

Site area (ha):

0.31



SCORE

I1A1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities

++

Site is within 400m of 25 bus stops and within 800m of several employment areas, the Accrington train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are able to easily access sustainable and active travel links to enable them to access job opportunities.

I1A2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.

0

I1A3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough

0

I1A4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough

++

Site is within 800m of several health care facilities, areas of open space and recreational routes.

I1A5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough

0

I1A6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion

++

Site is within 400m of 25 bus stops and within 800m of the Accrington train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of sustainable transport links which will enable people (particularly those without cars) to easily access services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, further afield.

I1A7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all

++

Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities.

I1A8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health

++

Site is within 400m of 25 bus stops and within 800m of the Accrington train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links.

I1A9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing

+

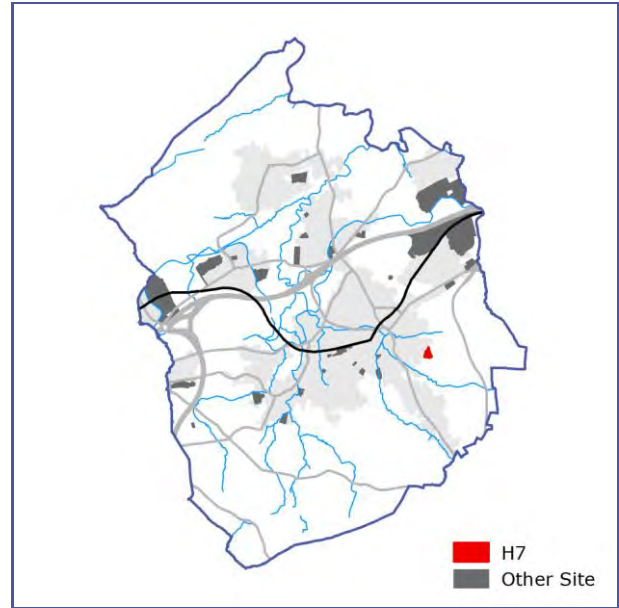
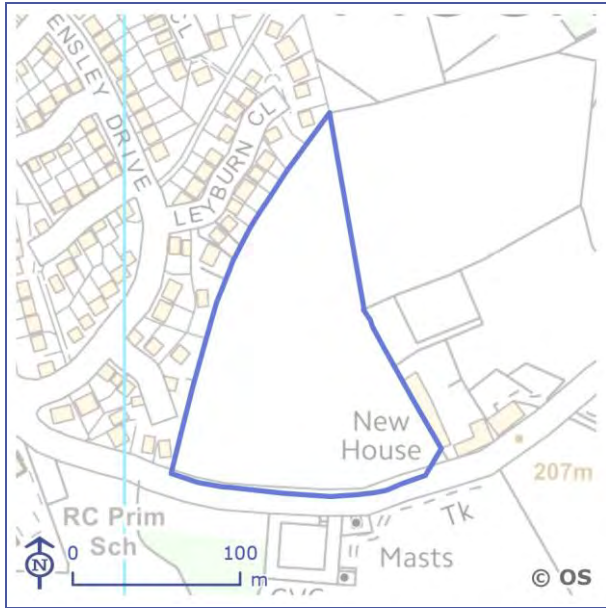
IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	++
Site comprises brownfield land within 800m of Accrington Town Centre and Eastgate Retail Park which will enhance the vitality and viability of this area and facility.	
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	0
IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	-
IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	++
Site comprises brownfield and contaminated land (Broad Oak Mills) which, if developed, ensures the prudent and efficient use of natural resources.	
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	++
Site is within 400m of 25 bus stops and within 800m of the Accrington train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths, which will encourage residents to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions.	
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	0
The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	--
A potential significant negative effect is identified as the site is adjacent to the Woodhook Local Nature Reserve and a Local Wildlife Site which may result in disturbance to species, increased recreation pressure, fragmentation, etc. There may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if the new site includes green infrastructure, although this is uncertain at this stage.	
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	++
Sites comprises brownfield and contaminated land (Broad Oak Mills) within a built-up area which, if developed, would positively contribute to the landscape quality of the Borough.	
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	-
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	++
Site is within 400m of 25 bus stops and within 800m of the Accrington train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links, which will help to reduce transport-related pollution.	
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	++
Site comprises brownfield and contaminated land (Broad Oak Mills) which, if developed, represents a more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.	

H7 Land north of Sandy Lane, Accrington

Proposed use: Housing

Site area (ha):

1.97



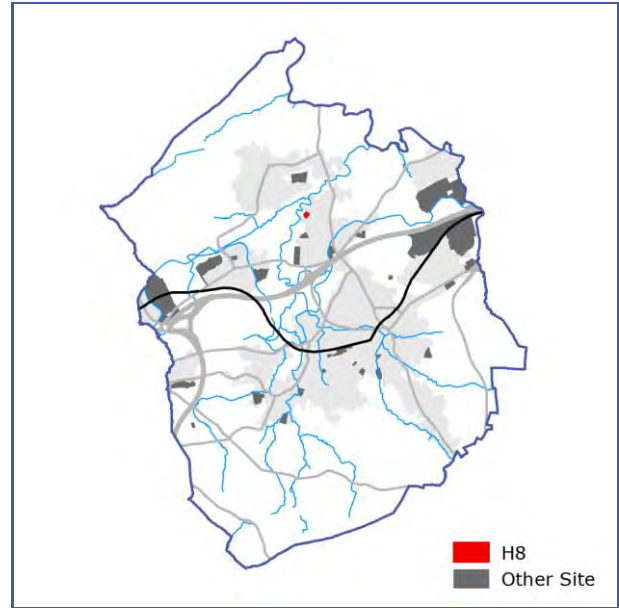
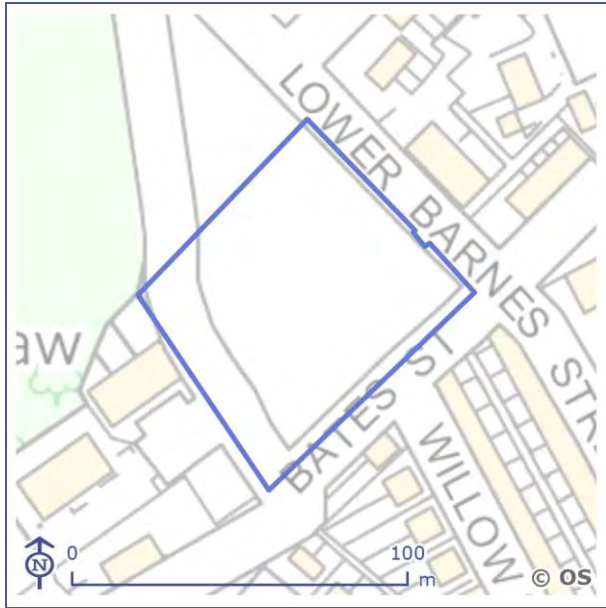
	SCORE
IIA1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities	+
IIA2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0
IIA3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough	+
IIA4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough Site is within 800m of areas of open space and recreational routes (not within 800m of a healthcare facility). However, there is also high pressure gas infrastructure on Sandy Lane which may expose residents of the site to a health hazard. Therefore, a mixed effect (significant negative / minor positive) is identified for this IIA objective.	--/+
IIA5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough	0
IIA6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion	+
IIA7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities.	++
IIA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health	+
IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing	+
IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	0
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	0
IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	-

IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	-
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	+
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	0
<p>The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.</p>	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	-
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	--
<p>The site is adjacent to land designated as 'Countryside Area' in the Local Plan. According to the Hyndburn Landscape Assessment Stage 1 Report, development of the site is likely to result in adverse effects on the landscape and adverse visual effects. The Stage 2 Report identifies that there is potential for cumulative adverse effects if development at this site and H15 is concurrent with the Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Project. Mitigation is required to allow the site to be developed without causing undue adverse effects. An overall significant negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>	
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	0
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	+
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	-

Proposed use: Housing

Site area (ha):

0.56



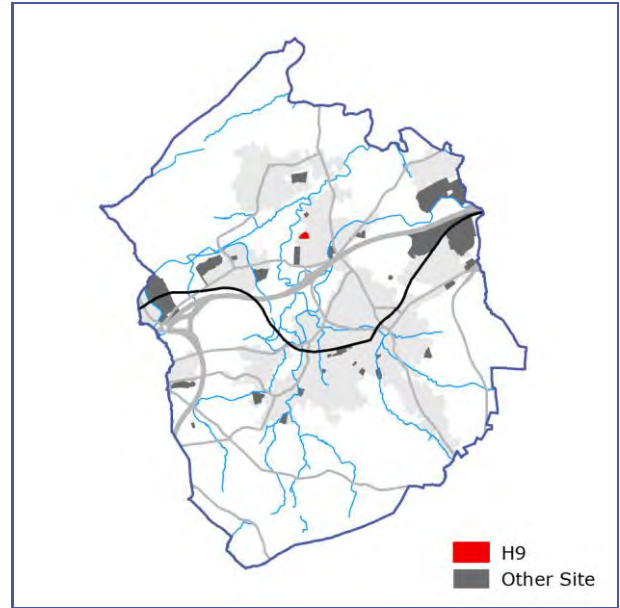
	SCORE
IIA1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities	+
IIA2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0
IIA3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough	+
IIA4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough Site is within 800m of the Clayton Medical Centre, and numerous areas of open space and recreational routes.	++
IIA5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough	0
IIA6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion	+
IIA7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities.	++
IIA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health	+
IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing	+
IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	0
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	0
IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	-

IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	+/-
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	+
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	0
<p>The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.</p>	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	-
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	++
<p>Site comprises contaminated land (Oakenshaw) within the built-up area which, if developed, would positively contribute to the landscape quality of the Borough.</p>	
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	0
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	+
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	+

Proposed use: Housing

Site area (ha):

1.1



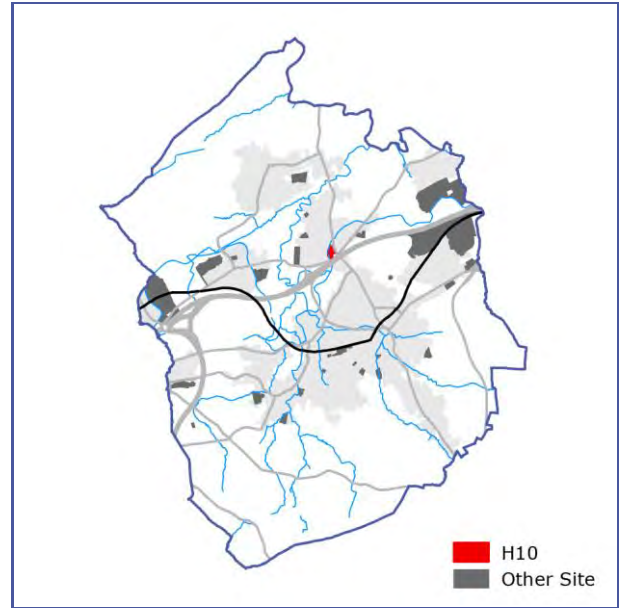
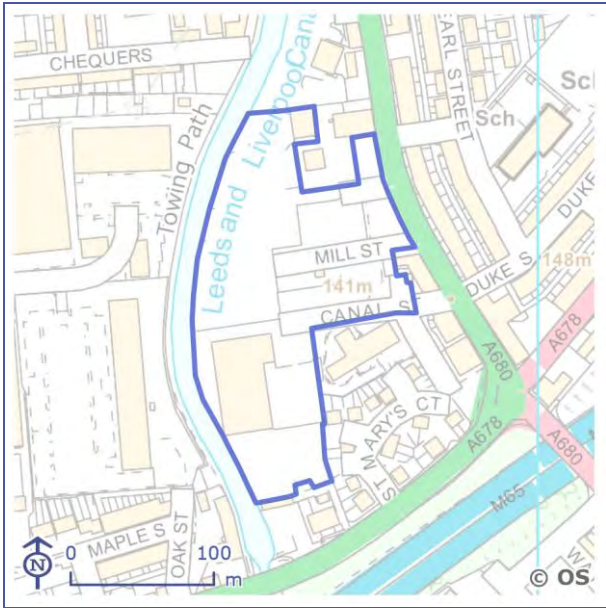
	SCORE
I IA1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities	+
I IA2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0
I IA3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough	+
I IA4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough Site is within 800m of the Clayton Medical Centre, and numerous areas of open space and recreational routes.	++
I IA5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough	0
I IA6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion	+
I IA7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities.	++
I IA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health	+
I IA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing	+
I IA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	0
I IA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements Site comprises greenfield land which is adjacent to the Mercer Park Conservation Area.	-
I IA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	-

IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	-
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	+
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	0
<p>The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.</p>	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	-
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	--
<p>According to the Hyndburn Landscape Assessment Stage 1 Report, development of the site is likely to result in adverse visual effects but is unlikely to result in adverse effects on the landscape. Mitigation is required to allow the site to be developed without causing undue adverse effects. An overall significant negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>	
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	0
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	+
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	-

Proposed use: Housing

Site area (ha):

2.54



SCORE

IIA1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities

-

Site is within 400m of 14 bus stops and within 800m of several employment areas and numerous footpaths. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal and the following roads A680, A678 and M65. Therefore, a minor negative rather than a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

IIA2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.

0

IIA3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough

+

IIA4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough

+

Site is within 800m of several health care facilities, areas of open space and recreational routes, however not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal and the following roads A680, A678 and M65. Therefore, a minor positive rather than a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

IIA5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough

0

IIA6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion

-

Site is within 400m of 14 bus stops and numerous footpaths which will enable residents (particularly those without cars) to easily access services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, further afield. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal and the following roads A680, A678 and M65. Therefore, a minor negative rather than a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

IIA7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all

+

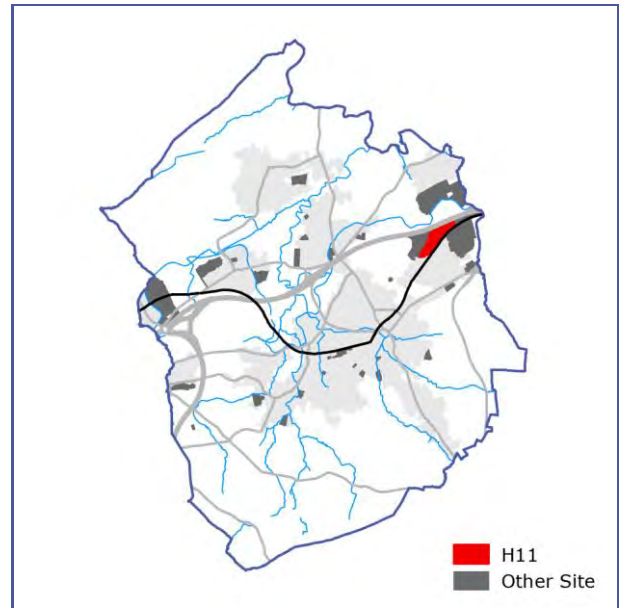
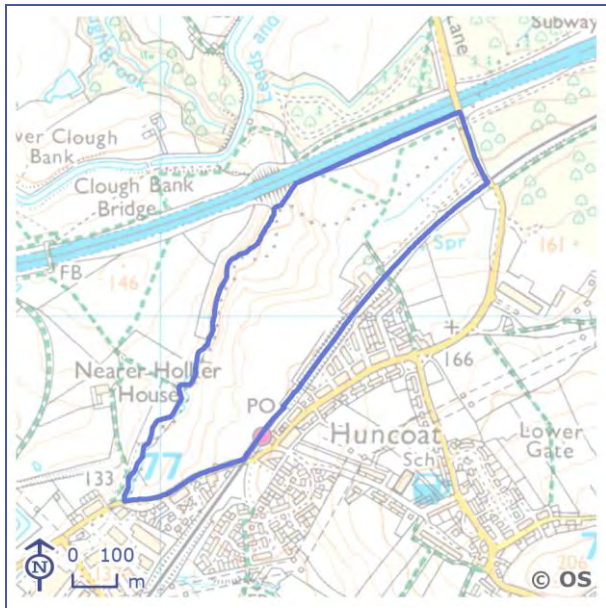
Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities, however not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal and the following roads A680, A678 and M65. Therefore, a minor positive rather than a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

IIA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health	--
Site is within 400m of 14 bus stops and numerous footpaths which ensures that residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links. However not all of these are easily due to the canal and the following roads A680, A678 and M65.	
Furthermore, the A680 and A678 roads, and the Hare and Hounds junction are located near the southern and eastern boundary of the site. Development of this site is likely to contribute to existing traffic congestion and transport-related emissions.	
IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing	+
IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	++
Site comprises brownfield land within 800m of the Clayton Le Moors Shopping Centre which will enhance the vitality and viability of this area and facility.	
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	-
IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	-
IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	++
Site comprises land that is brownfield and contaminated land (Former Clayton Cotton Mills) which, if developed, ensures the prudent and efficient use of natural resources.	
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	--
Site is within 400m of 14 bus stops and numerous footpaths which will encourage residents to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal and the following roads A680, A678 and M65.	
Furthermore, the A680 and A678 roads, and the Hare and Hounds junction are located near the southern and eastern boundary of the site. Development of this site is likely to contribute to existing traffic congestion and transport-related emissions. Overall, a precautionary significant negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.	
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	0
The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	-
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	++
Site comprises land that is both brownfield and contaminated land (Former cotton mills Whalley Road) and is located within the built-up area which, if developed, may positively contribute to the landscape quality of the Borough.	
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	--
Site is adjacent to the Leeds to Liverpool Canal.	
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	--
Site is within 400m of 14 bus stops and numerous footpaths, therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links, which will help to reduce transport-related pollution. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal and the following roads A680, A678 and M65.	
The site is also within a 'high noise area' due to its close proximity to several roads and is within 250m of the Whinney Hill Quarry which may expose residents to odour, dust and noise emissions.	
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	++
Site comprises brownfield and contaminated land (Former Clayton Cotton Mills) which, if developed, represents a more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.	

Proposed use: Housing

Site area (ha):

24.32



SCORE
+

I1A1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities

Site is within 400m of 17 bus stops and within 800m of several employment areas, the Huncoat train station, the Huncoat Greenway Indicative Route and numerous footpaths. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the railway line. Therefore, a minor rather than a significant positive effect is identified for this I1A objective.

I1A2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.

0

I1A3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough

+

I1A4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough

-

Site is within 800m of areas of open space and numerous recreational routes, although it is not within 800m of a healthcare facility. Furthermore, not all of these are easily accessible due to the railway line. Therefore, a minor negative rather than a minor positive effect is identified for this I1A objective.

I1A5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough

0

I1A6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion

+

Site is within 400m of 17 bus stops and within 800m of the Huncoat train station, the Huncoat Greenway Indicative Route and numerous footpaths which will enable residents (particularly those without cars) to easily access services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, further afield. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the railway line. Therefore, a minor positive rather than a significant positive effect is identified for this I1A objective.

I1A7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all

+

Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities, however not all of these are easily accessible due to the railway line. Therefore, a minor positive rather than a significant positive effect is identified for this I1A objective.

I1A8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health

--/+

Site is within 400m of 17 bus stops and within 800m of the Huncoat train station, the Huncoat Greenway Indicative Route and numerous footpaths which ensures that residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel

links. However not all of these are easily due to the railway line.

Furthermore, the M65 and Junction 8 are located near the northern boundary of the site. Development of this site is likely to contribute to existing traffic congestion and transport-related emissions.

IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing ++

Site is 24.3 ha in size which can accommodate a mix of housing sizes, types and tenures, including affordable housing.

IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres 0

IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements --

Site contains the Grade II Listed Building, High Brake Hall.

IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy --

As the site is large in size (24.3ha) it can accommodate a high number of residents contributing to an increase in waste generation.

IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently +/-

IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures --/+

Site is within 400m of 17 bus stops and within 800m of the Huncoat train station, the Huncoat Greenway Indicative Route and numerous footpaths, which will encourage residents to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the railway line.

Furthermore, the M65 and Junction 8 are located near the northern boundary of the site. Development of this site is likely to contribute to existing traffic congestion and transport-related emissions in this area.

IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding -

The SFRA confirms that the site is 96.4% in Flood Zone 1, 0.6% in Flood Zone 2 and 3% in Flood Zone 3a. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that an Exception Test is undertaken and that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.

IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity --

Site is adjacent to the Altham Clough Wood Local Wildlife Site. It also contains deciduous woodland which is listed on the Priority Habitat Inventory, and could be lost due to development. However, there may be opportunities to retain the woodland as part of the design of the development.

IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas -

IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies -

IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution --/+

Site is within 400m of 17 bus stops and within 800m of the Huncoat train station, the Huncoat Greenway Indicative Route and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links, which will help to reduce transport-related pollution. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the railway line.

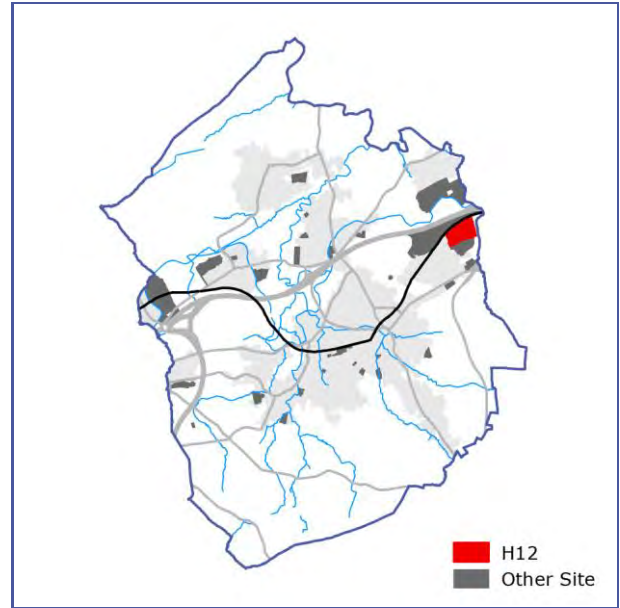
Furthermore, the site also contains a designated mineral and waste site; is within a 'high noise area' due to the close proximity of the M65 and the railway line; and is within 250m of the Whinney Hill Quarry, which may expose residents to odour, noise, air, dust emissions.

IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources +

Proposed use: Housing

Site area (ha):

25.96



SCORE

++

IIA1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities

Site is within 400m of 11 bus stops and within 800m of several employment areas, the Huncoat train station, the Huncoat Lane proposed shared walking/cycling and vehicle route, and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are able to easily access sustainable and active travel links to enable them to access job opportunities.

IIA2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.

0

IIA3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough

+

IIA4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough

+

IIA5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough

0

IIA6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion

++

Site is within 400m of 11 bus stops and within 800m of the Huncoat train station, the Huncoat Lane proposed shared walking/cycling and vehicle route and numerous footpaths. Therefore, people are within walking distance of sustainable transport links which will enable residents (particularly those without cars) to easily access services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, further afield.

IIA7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all

++

Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities.

IIA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health

++/--

Site is within 400m of 11 bus stops and within 800m of the Huncoat train station, the Huncoat Lane proposed shared walking/cycling and vehicle route, and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links.

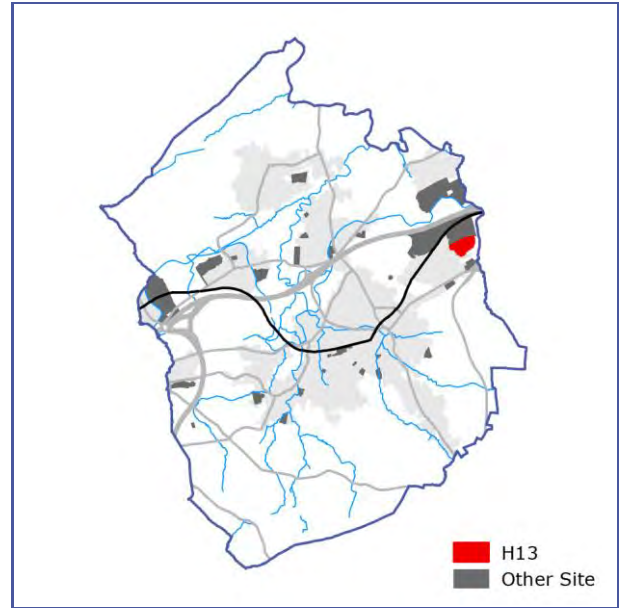
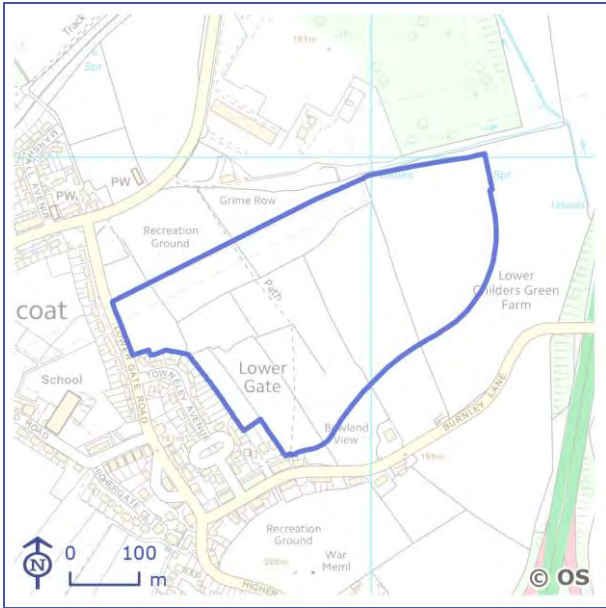
Furthermore, the M65, Junction 8 and the A56 are located near the northern and eastern boundaries of the site. Development of this site is likely to contribute to existing traffic congestion and transport-related emissions in this area.

IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing	++
Site is 25.9 ha in size which can accommodate a mix of housing sizes, types and tenures, including affordable housing.	
IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	0
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	0
IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	--
As the site is large in size (25.9 ha) it can accommodate a high number of residents contributing to an increase in waste generation.	
IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	+/-
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	++/--
Site is within 400m of 11 bus stops and within 800m of the Huncoat train station, the Huncoat proposed lane and numerous footpaths, which will encourage residents to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions.	
Furthermore, the M65, Junction 8 and the A56 are located near the northern and eastern boundaries of the site. Development of this site is likely to contribute to existing traffic congestion and transport-related emissions in this area.	
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	0
The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	--
Site contains deciduous woodland which is listed on the Priority Habitat Inventory, and could be lost due to development. It is also adjacent to several Local Wildlife Sites. However, there may be opportunities to retain the woodland as part of the design of the development.	
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	-
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	-
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	++/--
Site is within 400m of 11 bus stops and within 800m of the Huncoat train station, the Huncoat proposed lane and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links, which will help to reduce transport-related pollution.	
However, the site also contains a designated mineral and waste site; and is within a 'moderate noise area' due to the close proximity of the M65 and the railway line, which may expose residents to noise, air, dust emissions.	
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	+

Proposed use: Housing

Site area (ha):

13.28



SCORE

++

IIA1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities

Site is within 400m of 14 bus stops and within 800m of several employment areas, the Huncoat train station, the Huncoat Lane proposed shared walking/cycle and vehicle route and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are able to easily access sustainable and active travel links to enable them to access job opportunities.

IIA2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.

0

IIA3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough

+

IIA4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough

+

IIA5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough

0

IIA6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion

++

Site is within 400m of 14 bus stops and within 800m of the Huncoat train station, the Huncoat Lane proposed shared walking/cycle and vehicle route and numerous footpaths. Therefore, people are within walking distance of sustainable transport links which will enable residents (particularly those without cars) to easily access services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, further afield.

IIA7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all

++

Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities.

IIA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health

++/-

Site is within 400m of 14 bus stops and within 800m of the Huncoat train station, the Huncoat Lane proposed shared walking/cycle and vehicle route and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links.

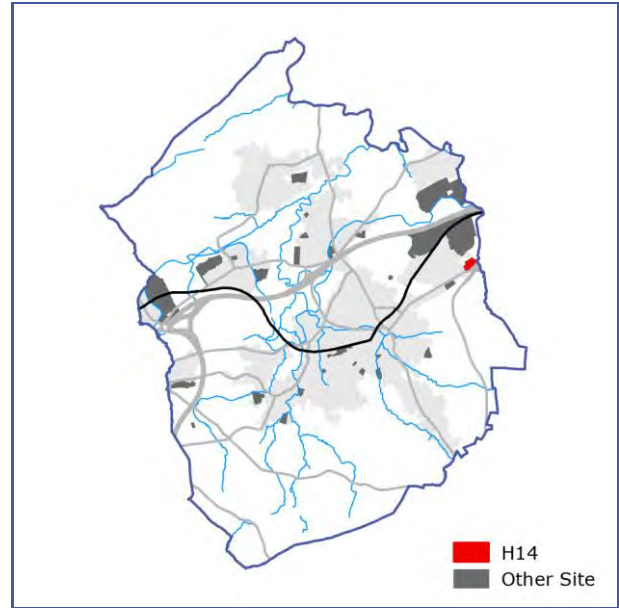
Furthermore, the A56 is located near the eastern boundary of the site. Development of this site may contribute to existing traffic congestion and transport-related emissions in this area.

IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing	++
Site is 13.3 ha in size which can accommodate a mix of housing sizes, types and tenures, including affordable housing.	
IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	0
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	0
IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	--
As the site is large in size (13.3 ha) it can accommodate a high number of residents contributing to an increase in waste generation.	
IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	--
Site is a large greenfield site (13.2ha). The development of this site would represent a less efficient use of natural resources compared to development of a brownfield or contaminated site.	
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	++/-
Site is within 400m of 14 bus stops and within 800m of the Huncoat train station, the Huncoat Lane proposed shared walking/cycle and vehicle route and numerous footpaths, which will encourage residents to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions.	
Furthermore, the A56 is located near the eastern boundary of the site. Development of this site may contribute to existing traffic congestion and transport-related emissions in this area.	
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	0
The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	-
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	--
Site comprises greenfield land located outwith the built-up area which, if developed, may reduce the site's positive contribution to character and local distinctiveness.	
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	0
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	++/-
Site is within 400m of 14 bus stops and within 800m of the Huncoat train station, the Huncoat Lane proposed shared walking/cycle and vehicle route and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links, which will help to reduce transport-related pollution. However, the site is also within a 'moderate noise area' due to the close proximity of the A56, which may expose residents to noise, air, dust emissions.	
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	--
Site is a large (13.3h) greenfield site which, if developed, would represent a less efficient use of land in comparison to the development of previously developed sites.	

Proposed use: Housing

Site area (ha):

3.91



	SCORE
IIA1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities	+
IIA2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0
IIA3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough	+
IIA4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough	+
IIA5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough	0
IIA6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion	+
IIA7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all	++
Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities.	
IIA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health	--/+
Site is within 400m of 14 bus stops and the Huncoat Lane proposed shared walking/cycle and vehicle route and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links, which will help to reduce transport-related pollution.	
However, the site is bounded by the A56 and A679. Development of this site is likely to contribute to existing traffic congestion and transport-related emissions in this area.	
IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing	+
IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	0

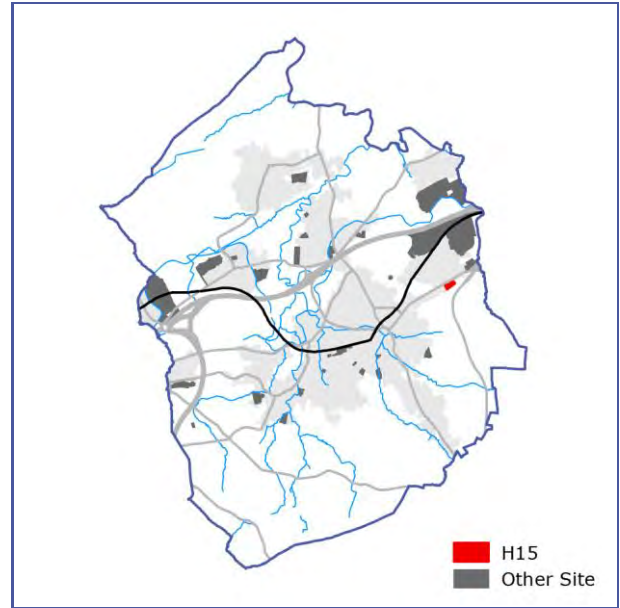
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	0
IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	-
IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	-
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	--/+
<p>Site is within 400m of 14 bus stops and the Huncoat Lane proposed shared walking/cycle and vehicle route and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links, which will help to reduce transport-related pollution.</p>	
<p>However, the site is bounded by the A56 and A679. Development of this site is likely to contribute to existing traffic congestion and transport-related emissions in this area.</p>	
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	0
<p>The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.</p>	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	-
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	--
<p>The site is adjacent to land designated as 'Countryside Area' in the Local Plan. Site comprises greenfield land and is located outwith the built-up area which, if developed, may reduce the site's positive contribution to character and local distinctiveness.</p>	
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	0
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	--/+
<p>Site is within 400m of 14 bus stops and the Huncoat Lane proposed shared walking/cycle and vehicle route and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links, which will help to reduce transport-related pollution. However, it is also within a 'high noise area' and contains a designated mineral and waste site, which may result in residents being exposed to noise, dust, odour and light pollution.</p>	
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	-

H15 Land south east of Moorfield Avenue

Proposed use: Housing

Site area (ha):

2.13



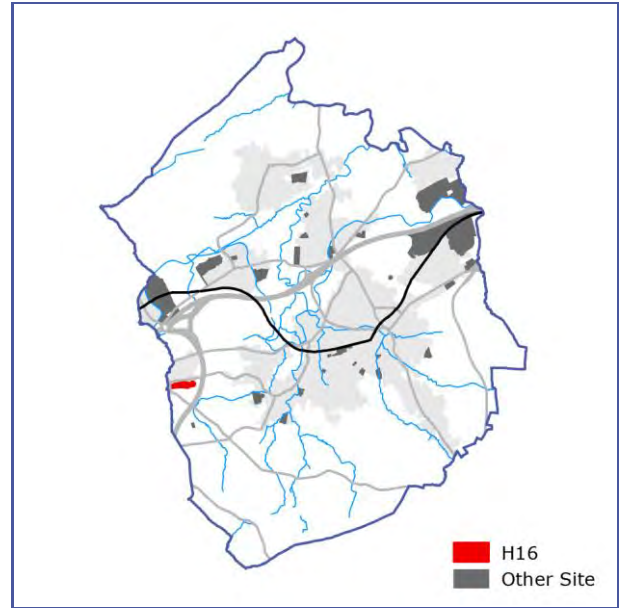
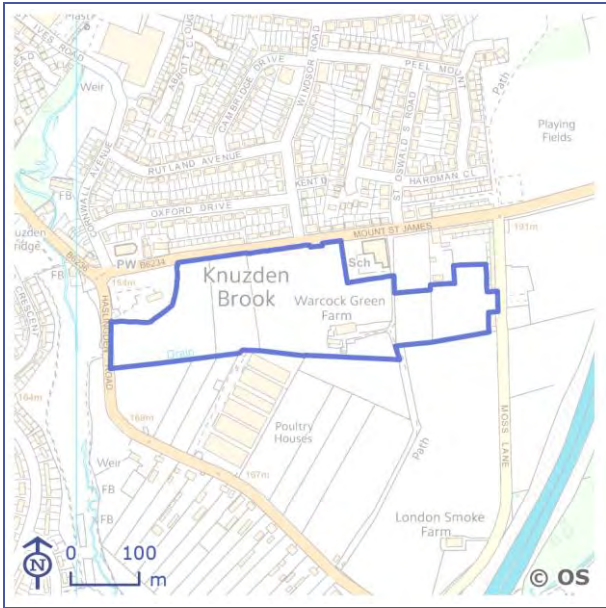
	SCORE
IIA1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities	+
IIA2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0
IIA3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough	+
IIA4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough	+
IIA5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough	0
IIA6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion	+
IIA7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all	++
Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities.	
IIA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health	+
IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing	+
IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	0
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	0
IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	-
IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	-

IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	+
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	0
<p>The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.</p>	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	-
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	--
<p>The site is adjacent to land designated as 'Countryside Area' in the Local Plan. According to the Hyndburn Landscape Assessment Stage 1 Report, development of the site is likely to result in adverse visual effects but is unlikely to result in adverse effects on the landscape. The Stage 2 Report identifies that there is potential for cumulative adverse effects if development at this site and H7 is concurrent with the Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Project. Mitigation is required to allow the site to be developed without causing undue adverse effects. An overall significant negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>	
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	0
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	+/-
<p>Site is within 400m of 12 bus stops and the Huncoat Greenway Indicative Route and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links, which will help to reduce transport-related pollution. However, it is also within a 'moderate noise area' due to the close proximity to the road network which may result in residents being exposed to noise, dust, and light pollution.</p>	
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	-

Proposed use: Housing

Site area (ha):

6.43



	SCORE
IIA1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities	+
IIA2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0
IIA3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough	+
IIA4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough	+
IIA5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough	0
IIA6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion	+
IIA7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all	++
Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities.	
IIA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health	+/-
Site is within 400m of 15 bus stops and the Weavers Wheel spoke E (proposed) and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links, which will help to support active and sustainable travel and reduce transport-related pollution. However, it is also within close proximity of the M65 and development of this site may contribute to existing traffic and transport-related emissions along this route.	
IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing	++
Site is 6.4ha in size which can accommodate a mix of housing sizes, types and tenures, including affordable housing.	
IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	0
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	0

IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy

--

As the site is large in size (6.4ha) it can accommodate a high number of residents contributing to an increase in waste generation.

IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently

--

Site is a large (6.4ha) greenfield site. The development of this site would represent a less efficient use of natural resources compared to development of a brownfield or contaminated site.

IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures

+/-

Site is within 400m of 15 bus stops and the Weavers Wheel spoke E (proposed) and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links, which will help to reduce transport-related emissions. However, it is also within close proximity of the M65 and development of this site may contribute to existing traffic and transport-related emissions along this route.

IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding

0

The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.

IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity

-

H16 is a large greenfield site within close proximity to the Arran Trail Local Nature Reserve (separated by Haslingden Road) which, if developed, may affect biodiversity on site from increased recreational pressure, air pollution and disturbance to species. However, the effect is limited due to the road acting as a physical barrier to the LNR. There may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if the new site includes green infrastructure, although this is uncertain at this stage.

IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas

-

According to the Hyndburn Landscape Assessment Stage 1 Report, development of the site is unlikely to result in adverse effects on the landscape or adverse visual effects. The Stage 2 Report identifies that there is potential for cumulative effects from the development of this site and another large scale development at Frontier Park, on the area around Knuzden Brook. Mitigation is required to allow the site to be developed without causing undue adverse effects. An overall minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.

IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies

-

IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution

+/-

Site is within 400m of 15 bus stops and the Weavers Wheel spoke E (proposed) and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links, which will help to reduce transport-related pollution. However, it is also within a 'moderate noise area' which may result in residents being exposed to noise, dust, and light pollution.

IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources

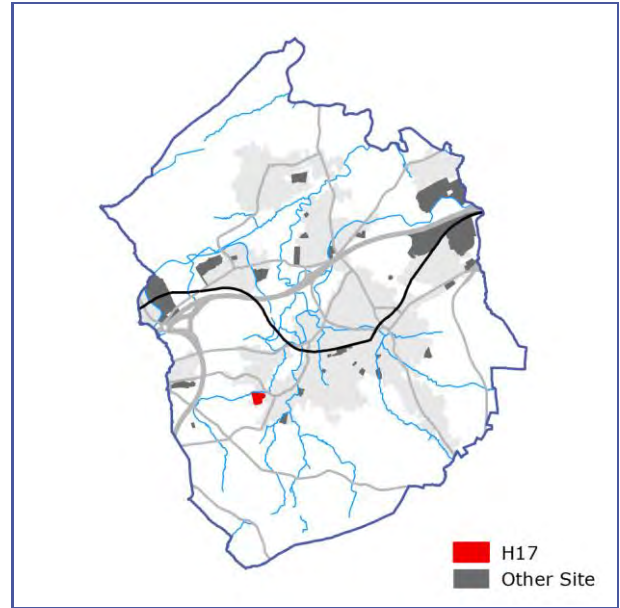
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Site is a large (6.4ha) greenfield site which, if developed, would represent a less efficient use of land in comparison to the development of previously developed sites.

Proposed use: Housing

Site area (ha):

4.24



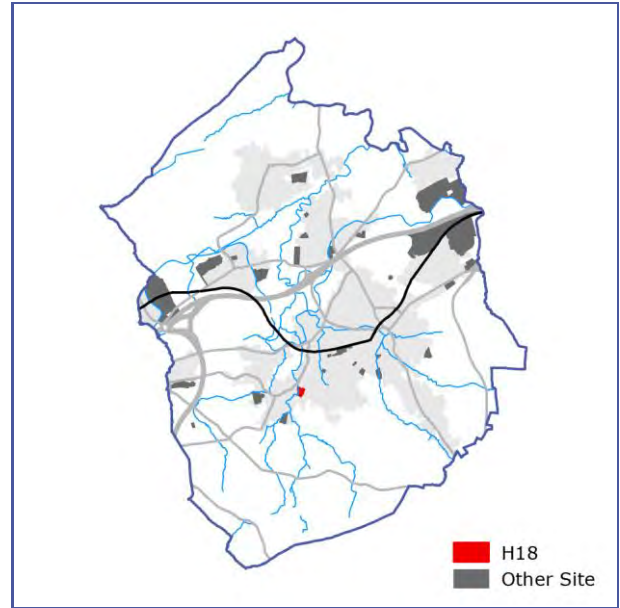
	SCORE
I1A1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities	+
I1A2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0
I1A3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough	+
I1A4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough Site is within 800m of several health care facilities, areas of open space and recreational routes. However, it is also within the consultation zone for a hazardous installation which could negatively affect the health of residents of this site.	++/-
I1A5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough	0
I1A6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion	+
I1A7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities.	++
I1A8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health	+
I1A9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing	+
I1A10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres Site comprises brownfield land and is within 800m of the Oswaldtwistle Shopping Centre which will enhance the vitality and viability of this area and facility.	++
I1A11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	0

IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	
IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	
Site comprises brownfield land which, if developed, ensures the prudent and efficient use of natural resources. However, the site also intersects with a Mineral Safeguarding Area (as identified in the Lancashire County Council Minerals and Waste Plan) which may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the Borough.	
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	0
The SFRA confirms that the site is 99.8% in Flood Zone 1 and 0.17% in Flood Zone 2. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	
Site comprises brownfield and contaminated land (Brookside/Vine Mills) within the built-up area which, if developed, would positively contribute to the landscape quality of the Borough.	
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	
Site comprises brownfield land which, if developed, represents a more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.	

Proposed use: Housing

Site area (ha):

1.33



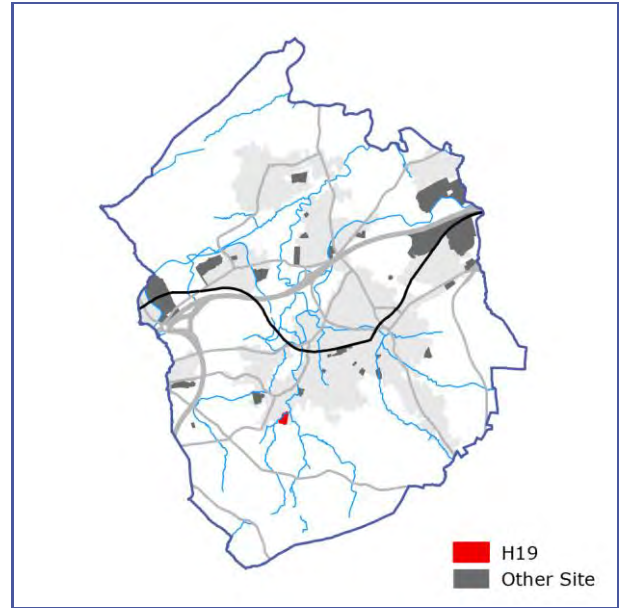
	SCORE
IIA1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities	+
IIA2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0
IIA3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough	+
IIA4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough Site is within 800m of several health care facilities, areas of open space and recreational routes.	++
IIA5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough	0
IIA6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion	+
IIA7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities.	++
IIA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health	+
IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing	+
IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	0
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	-
IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	-

IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	-
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	+
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	--
<p>The SFRA confirms that the site is 93.5% in Flood Zone 1, 3.5% in Flood Zone 2, 2.3% in Flood Zone 3a and 0.6% in Flood Zone 3b. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that the Council consider withdrawal due to the functional floodplain unless functional floodplain can be included in site design or site boundary can be redrawn to remove functional floodplain from the boundary.</p>	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	-
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	+
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	--
<p>Site is adjacent to Tinker Brook waterbody.</p>	
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	+
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	-

Proposed use: Housing

Site area (ha):

2.17



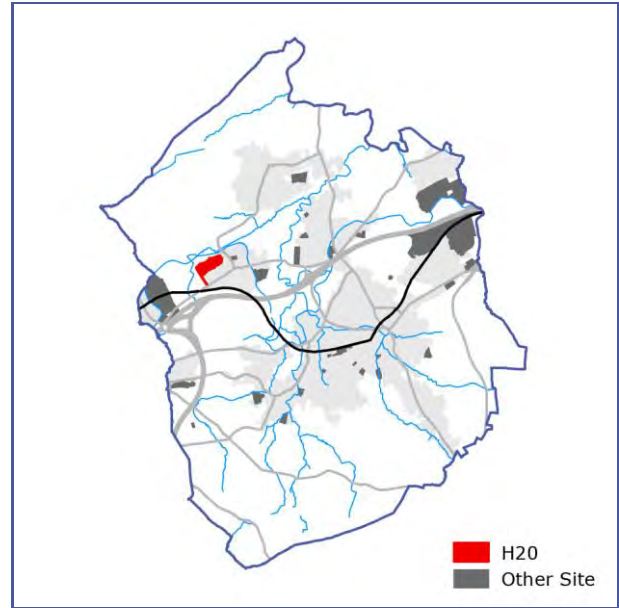
	SCORE
IIA1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities	+
IIA2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0
IIA3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough	+
IIA4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough Site is within 800m of several health care facilities, areas of open space and recreational routes.	++
IIA5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough	0
IIA6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion	+
IIA7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities.	++
IIA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health	+
IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing	+
IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	0
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	0
IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	-

IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	-
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	+
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	--
<p>The SFRA confirms that the site is 91.4% in Flood Zone 1, 1.2% in Flood Zone 2, 1% in Flood Zone 3a and 6.2% in Flood Zone 3b. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that the Council consider withdrawal due to the functional floodplain unless functional floodplain can be included in site design or site boundary can be redrawn to remove functional floodplain from the boundary.</p>	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	-
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	--
<p>According to the Hyndburn Landscape Assessment Stage 1 Report, development of the site is likely to result in adverse effects on the landscape and adverse visual effects. Mitigation is required to allow the site to be developed without causing undue adverse effects. An overall significant negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>	
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	-
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	+
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	-

Proposed use: Housing

Site area (ha):

13.23



SCORE

IIA1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities

++

Site is within 400m of 10 bus stops and within 800m of several employment areas, the Rishton train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are able to easily access sustainable and active travel links to enable them to access job opportunities.

IIA2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.

0

IIA3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough

+

IIA4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough

++

Site is within 800m of several health care facilities, areas of open space and recreational routes.

IIA5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough

0

IIA6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion

++

Site is within 400m of 10 bus stops and within 800m of the Rishton train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of sustainable transport links which will enable residents (particularly those without cars) to easily access services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, further afield.

IIA7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all

++

Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities.

IIA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health

++

Site is within 400m of 10 bus stops and within 800m of the Rishton train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links.

IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing

++

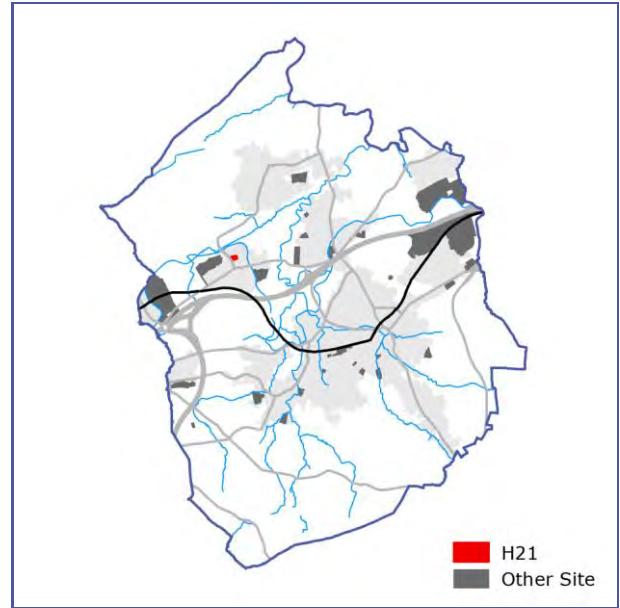
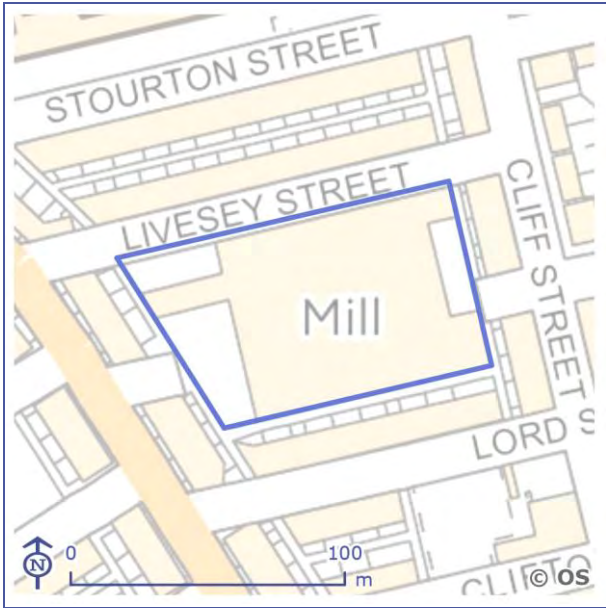
Site is 13.2 ha in size which can accommodate a mix of housing sizes, types and tenures, including affordable housing.

IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	0
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	0
IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy As the site is large in size (13.2 ha) it can accommodate a high number of residents contributing to an increase in waste generation.	--
IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently Site is a large (13.2 ha) greenfield site. The development of this site would represent a less efficient use of natural resources compared to development of a brownfield or contaminated site.	--
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures Site is within 400m of 10 bus stops and within 800m of the Rishton train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths, which will encourage residents to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions.	++
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.	0
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity Site contains a Local Wildlife Site and is within 250m of numerous other Local Wildlife Sites, if developed, it could lead to habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. However, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if the new development includes green infrastructure.	--
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas According to the Hyndburn Landscape Assessment Stage 1 Report, development of the site is likely to result in adverse effects on the landscape and adverse visual effects. The Stage 2 Report identifies that there is potential for adverse cumulative effects on the canal; footpaths, roads and properties on Mellor Ridge; and footpaths, towpath and lanes north of Rishton from the development of this site in association with other sites. Mitigation is required to allow the site to be developed without causing undue adverse effects. An overall significant negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.	--
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	-
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution Site is within 400m of 10 bus stops and within 800m of the Rishton train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links, which will help to reduce transport-related pollution.	++
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources Site is a large (13.2ha) greenfield site which, if developed, would represent a less efficient use of land in comparison to the development of previously developed sites.	--

Proposed use: Housing

Site area (ha):

0.78



SCORE

IIA1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities

++

Site is within 400m of 7 bus stops and within 800m of several employment areas, the Rishton train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are able to easily access sustainable and active travel links to enable them to access job opportunities.

IIA2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.

0

IIA3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough

+

IIA4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough

++

Site is within 800m of several health care facilities, areas of open space and recreational routes.

IIA5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough

0

IIA6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion

++

Site is within 400m of 7 bus stops and within 800m of the Rishton train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of sustainable transport links which will enable residents (particularly those without cars) to easily access services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, further afield

IIA7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all

++

Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities.

IIA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health

++

Site is within 400m of 7 bus stops and within 800m of the Rishton train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links.

IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing

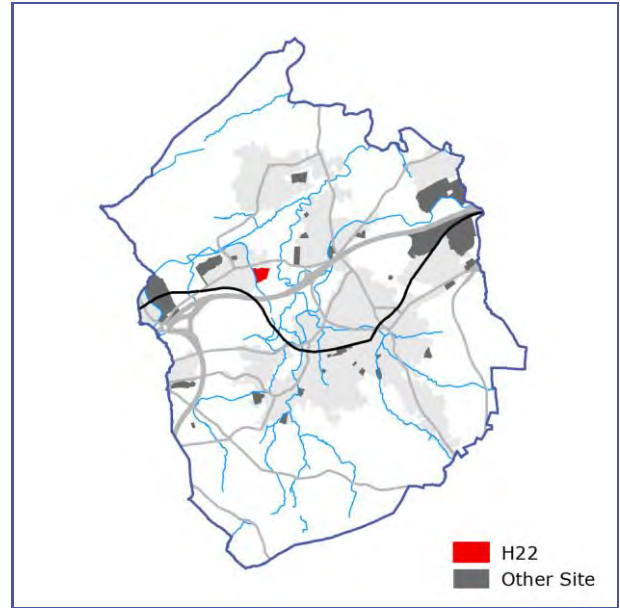
+

IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	++
Site comprises brownfield land within 800m of the Rishton Shopping Centre which will enhance the vitality and viability of this area and facility.	
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	0
IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	-
IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	++
Site comprises brownfield land which, if developed, ensures the prudent and efficient use of natural resources.	
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	++
Site is within 400m of 7 bus stops and within 800m of the Rishton train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths, which will encourage residents to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions.	
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	0
The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	-
Site is within 250m of the Ecological Grassland Network, if developed it could lead to habitat fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. However, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if the new development includes green infrastructure.	
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	++
Site comprises brownfield and contaminated land (York Mill) within the built-up area which, if developed, would positively contribute to the landscape quality of the Borough.	
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	0
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	++
Site is within 400m of 7 bus stops and within 800m of the Rishton train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links, which will help to reduce transport-related pollution.	
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	++
Site comprises brownfield land which, if developed, represents a more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.	

Proposed use: Housing

Site area (ha):

6.05



SCORE

IIA1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities

+

Site is within 400m of 6 bus stops and within 800m of several employment areas, the Rishton train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths, which would allow residents to access sustainable and active travel links to enable them to access job opportunities. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal and therefore a minor, rather than a significant positive effect is identified.

IIA2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.

0

IIA3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough

+

IIA4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough

+

Site is within 800m of several health care facilities, areas of open space and recreational routes. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal and therefore a minor, rather than a significant positive effect is identified.

IIA5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough

0

IIA6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion

+

Site is within 400m of 6 bus stops and within 800m of the Rishton train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths which will enable residents to access services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, further afield. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal and therefore a minor, rather than a significant positive effect is identified.

IIA7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all

+

Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal and therefore a minor, rather than a significant positive effect is identified.

IIA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health

+

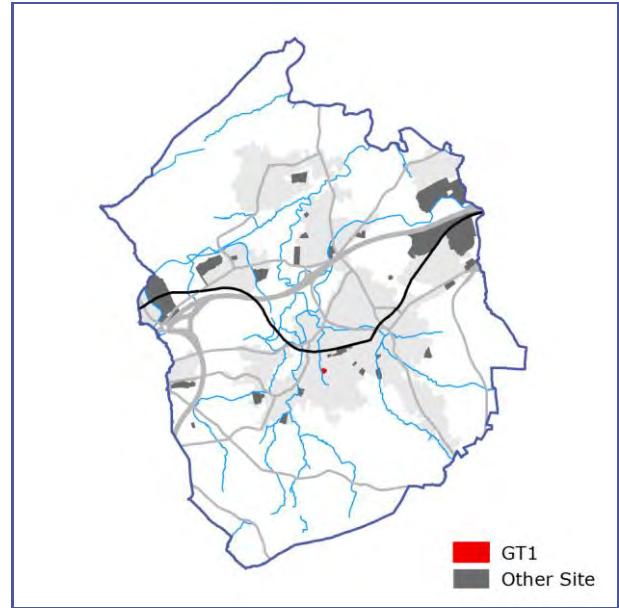
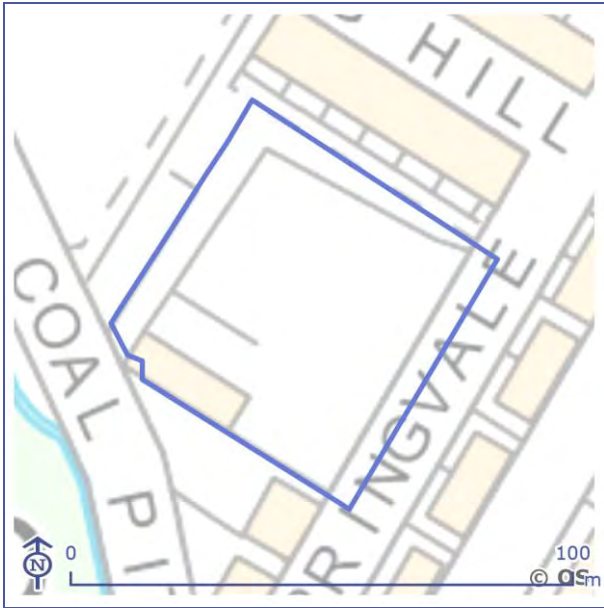
Site is within 400m of 6 bus stops and within 800m of the Rishton train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal and therefore a minor, rather than a significant positive effect is identified.

IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing	++
Site is 6ha in size which can accommodate a mix of housing sizes, types and tenures, including affordable housing.	
IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	0
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	0
IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	--
As the site is large in size (6ha) it can accommodate a high number of residents contributing to an increase in waste generation.	
IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	--
Site is large (6 ha) and is composed of greenfield land. The development of this site would represent a less efficient use of natural resources compared to development of a brownfield or contaminated site.	
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	+
Site is within 400m of 6 bus stops and within 800m of the Rishton train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths, which will encourage residents to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal and therefore a minor, rather than a significant positive effect is identified.	
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	0
The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	-
Site does not contain but is adjacent to several habitats listed on the Priority Habitat Inventory, if developed it could lead to habitat fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. However, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if the new development includes green infrastructure.	
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	--
According to the Hyndburn Landscape Assessment Stage 1 Report, development of the site is likely to result in adverse effects on the landscape and adverse visual effects. The Stage 2 Report identifies that there is potential for adverse cumulative effects on the canal and the Ladybird Trail from Rishton from the development of this site in association with other sites. Mitigation is required to allow the site to be developed without causing undue adverse effects. An overall significant negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.	
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	--
The site is bounded to the west by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and is also adjacent to a reservoir.	
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	+/-
Site is within 400m of 6 bus stops and within 800m of the Rishton train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths which will encourage active travel helping to reduce transport-related pollution. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal. Furthermore, the site is within a 'moderate noise area' due to the close proximity of the road network, which may expose residents to noise, air, dust emissions.	
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	--
Site is large (6 ha) and comprises greenfield land which, if developed, would represent a less efficient use of land in comparison to the development of previously developed sites.	

Proposed use: Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation

Site area (ha):

0.34



SCORE

IIA1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities

++

Site is within 400m of 18 bus stops; and within 800m of the National Cycle Network, existing employment sites, and the Church and Oswaldtwistle train station. Therefore, residents of the G&T site are able to easily access sustainable transport links to enable them to access job opportunities.

IIA2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.

0

IIA3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough

0

IIA4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough

++

Site is within 800m of several health care facilities, areas of open space and recreational routes.

IIA5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough

0

IIA6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion

++

Site is within 400m of 18 bus stops; and within 800m of the National Cycle Network and the Church and Oswaldtwistle train station. Therefore, residents of the G&T site are within walking distance of sustainable transport links which will enable residents (particularly those without cars) to easily access services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, further afield.

IIA7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all

++

Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities.

IIA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health

++

Site is within 400m of 18 bus stops; and within 800m of the National Cycle Network and the Church and Oswaldtwistle train station. Therefore, residents of the G&T site are within walking distance of numerous sustainable transport links.

IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing

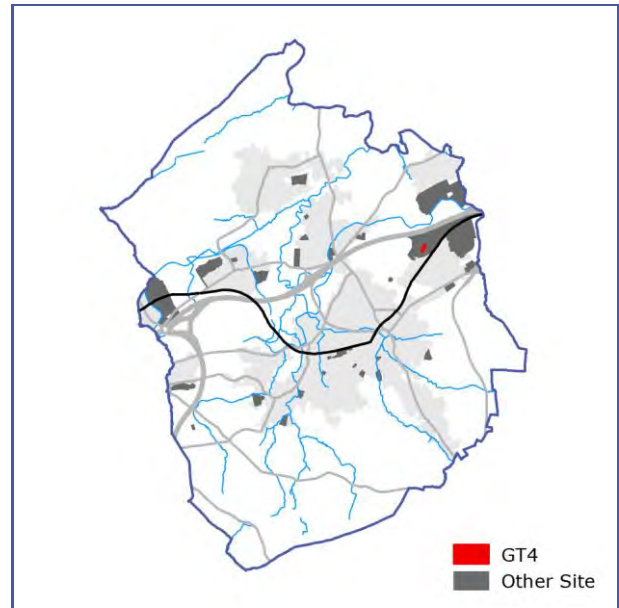
+

IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	0
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	0
IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	-
IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	+
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	++
Site is within 400m of 18 bus stops; and within 800m of the National Cycle Network and the Church and Oswaldtwistle train station, which will encourage residents to travel via sustainable transport modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions.	
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	--
The SFRA confirms that the site is 98.8% in Flood Zone 1, 0.58% in Flood Zone 2 and 0.6% in Flood Zone 3a. In accordance with the NPPF, Gypsy and Traveller accommodation (e.g. caravans, mobile homes) is a 'highly vulnerable use' which is suitable in Flood Zone 1; will require an Exception Test in Flood Zone 2; and unsuitable in Flood Zones 3a and 3b. The SFRA recommends that the Council consider withdrawal due to Flood Zone 3a unless Flood Zone 3a can be included in site design or site boundary can be redrawn to remove Flood Zone 3a from the boundary. Flood Zone 2 must also be avoided. If this is not possible, the Exception Test must be performed and passed.	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	-
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	++
Site comprises contaminated land (Spring Hill / Clifton Cotton Mills) within the built-up area which, if developed, would positively contribute to the landscape quality of the Borough.	
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	0
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	++
Site is within 400m of 18 bus stops; and within 800m of the National Cycle Network and the Church and Oswaldtwistle train station. Therefore, residents of the G&T site are within walking distance of numerous sustainable transport links which will help to reduce transport-related pollution.	
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	+

Proposed use: Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation

Site area (ha):

0.13



SCORE

IIA1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities

++

Site is within 400m of 19 bus stops; and within 800m of the National Cycle Network, existing employment areas, and the Accrington train station. Therefore, residents of the G&T site are able to easily access sustainable transport links to enable them to access job opportunities.

IIA2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.

0

IIA3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough

0

IIA4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough

++

Site is within 800m of several health care facilities, areas of open space and recreational routes.

IIA5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough

0

IIA6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion

++

Site is within 400m of 19 bus stops; and within 800m of the National Cycle Network, and the Accrington train station. Therefore, residents of the G&T site are within walking distance of sustainable transport links which will enable residents (particularly those without cars) to easily access services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, further afield.

IIA7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all

++

Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities.

IIA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health

++

Site is within 400m of 19 bus stops; and within 800m of the National Cycle Network, and the Accrington train station. Therefore, residents of the G&T site are within walking distance of numerous sustainable transport links.

IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing

+

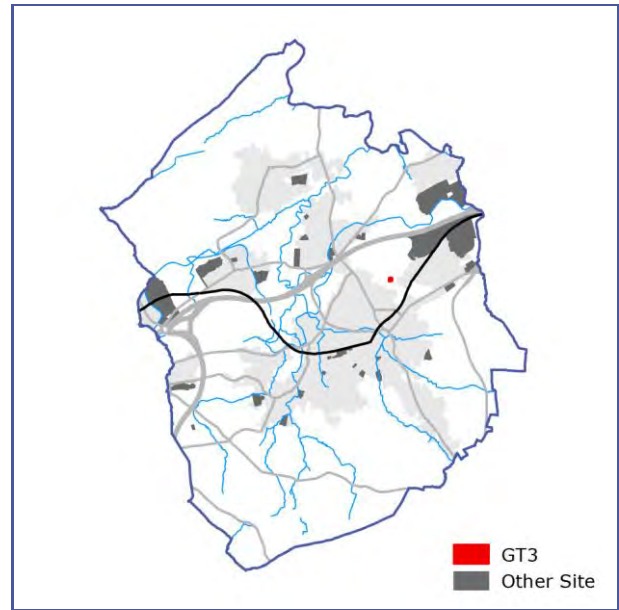
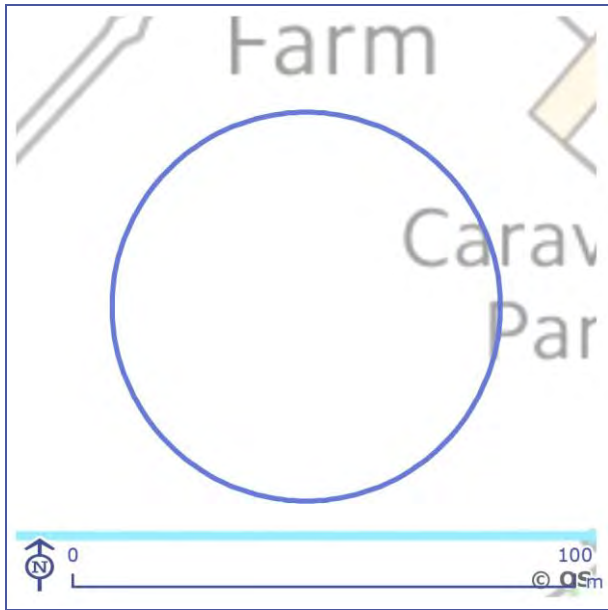
IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	0
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	0
IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	-
IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	+
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	++
<p>Site is within 400m of 19 bus stops; and within 800m of the National Cycle Network, and the Accrington train station, which will encourage residents of the G&T site to travel via sustainable transport modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	0
<p>The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, Gypsy and Traveller accommodation (e.g. caravans, mobile homes) is a 'highly vulnerable use' which is suitable in Flood Zone 1; will require an Exception Test in Flood Zone 2; and unsuitable in Flood Zones 3a and 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.</p>	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	-
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	++
<p>Site comprises contaminated land (Former Alliance Works) within the built-up area which, if developed, would positively contribute to the landscape quality of the Borough.</p>	
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	0
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	++
<p>Site is within 400m of 19 bus stops; and within 800m of the National Cycle Network, and the Accrington train station. Therefore, residents of the G&T site are within walking distance of numerous sustainable transport links which will help to reduce transport-related pollution.</p>	
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	+

GT3 Land adjacent to Sankey House Farm

Proposed use: Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation

Site area (ha):

0.47



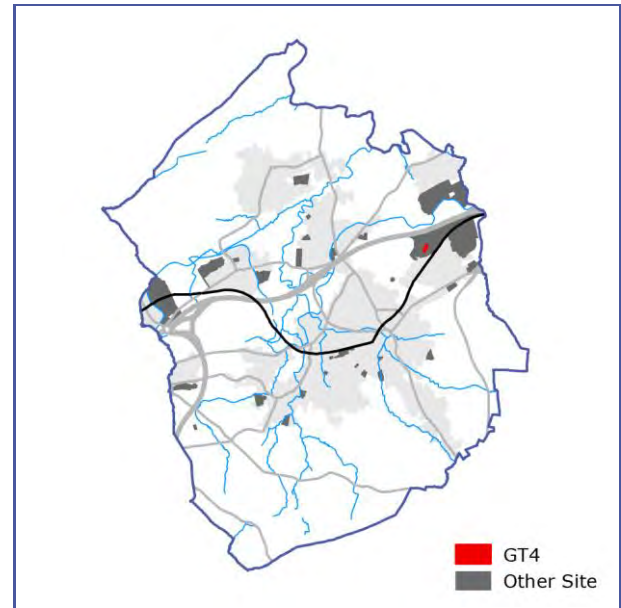
	SCORE
IIA1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities	+
IIA2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0
IIA3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough	+
IIA4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough Site is within 800m of several health care facilities, areas of open space and recreational routes.	++
IIA5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough	0
IIA6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion	+
IIA7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities.	++
IIA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health	+
IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing	+
IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	0
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	0
IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	-

IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	-
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	+
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	0
<p>The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, Gypsy and Traveller accommodation (e.g. caravans, mobile homes) is a 'highly vulnerable use' which is suitable in Flood Zone 1; will require an Exception Test in Flood Zone 2; and unsuitable in Flood Zones 3a and 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.</p>	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	-
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	0
<p>According to the Hyndburn Landscape Assessment Stage 1 Report, development of the site is unlikely to result in adverse effects on the landscape or adverse visual effects. Mitigation is not required to allow the site to be developed without causing undue adverse effects. An overall negligible effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>	
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	-
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	--/+
<p>Site is within 400m of five bus stops and within 800m of the Huncoat Greenway Indicative Route which will help to reduce transport-related pollution. However, it is also within 250m of the Whinney Hill Quarry and Whinney Hill Recycling Facility which may result in residents of the G&T site being exposed to noise, dust, odour and light pollution.</p>	
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	-

Proposed use: Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation

Site area (ha):

0.5



SCORE

IIA1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities

+

Site is within 400m of 12 bus stops; and within 800m of the National Cycle Network, the Huncoat Greenway Indicative Route, existing employment areas, and the Huncoat train station. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the railway line. Therefore, a minor positive rather than a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

IIA2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.

0

IIA3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough

-

Schools may not be easily accessible due to the railway line.

IIA4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough

-

Site is within 800m of numerous areas of open space and recreational routes, however, not all of these are easily accessible due to the railway line. Therefore, a minor negative rather than a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

IIA5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough

0

IIA6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion

+

Site is within 400m of 12 bus stops; and within 800m of the National Cycle Network, the Huncoat Greenway Indicative Route, the Huncoat train station and numerous footpaths, which will enable residents (particularly those without cars) to easily access services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, further afield. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the railway line. Therefore, a minor positive rather than a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

IIA7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all

+

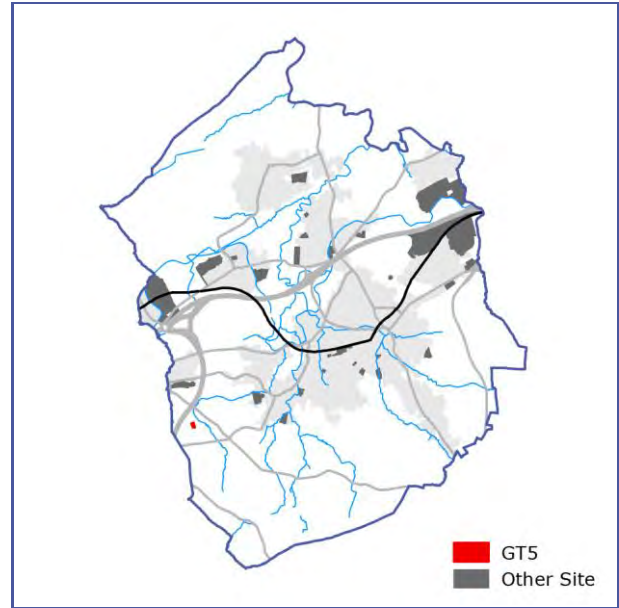
Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities, however not all of these are easily accessible due to the railway line. Therefore, a minor positive rather than a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

IIA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health	+
Site is within 400m of 12 bus stops; and within 800m of the National Cycle Network, the Huncoat Greenway Indicative Route, the Huncoat train station and numerous footpaths, which ensures that residents of the G&T site are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links. However not all of these are easily due to the railway line. Therefore, a minor positive rather than a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.	
IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing	+
IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	0
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	0
IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	-
IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	+/-
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	+
Site is within 400m of 12 bus stops; and within 800m of the National Cycle Network, the Huncoat Greenway Indicative Route, the Huncoat train station and numerous footpaths, which will encourage residents of the G&T site to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the railway line. Therefore, a minor positive rather than a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.	
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	0
The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, Gypsy and Traveller accommodation (e.g. caravans, mobile homes) is a 'highly vulnerable use' which is suitable in Flood Zone 1; will require an Exception Test in Flood Zone 2; and unsuitable in Flood Zones 3a and 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	-
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	-
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	-
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	--/+
Site is within 400m of 12 bus stops; and within 800m of the National Cycle Network, the Huncoat Greenway Indicative Route, the Huncoat train station and numerous footpaths, therefore, residents of the G&T site are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links, which will help to reduce transport-related pollution. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the railway line. Furthermore, the site is within 250m of the Whinney Hill Quarry and a designated mineral site, which may expose residents to odour, noise, air, dust emissions.	
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	+

Proposed use: Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation

Site area (ha):

0.53



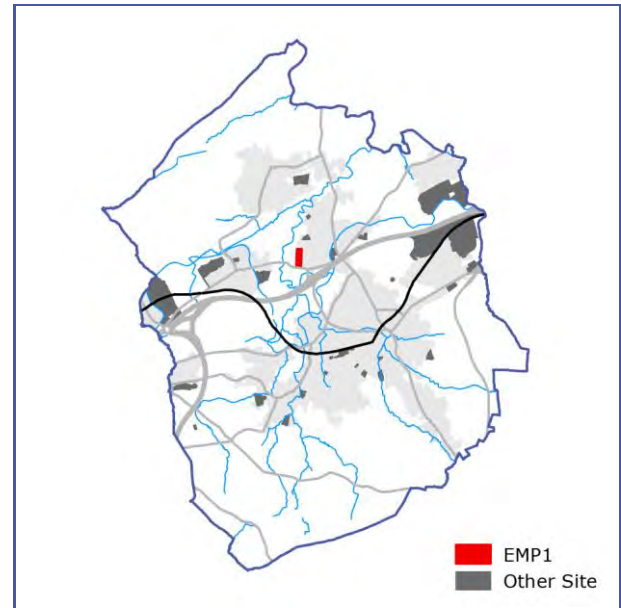
	SCORE
IIA1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities	+
IIA2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0
IIA3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough Primary schools may not be easily accessible due to the motorway.	-
IIA4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough Healthcare facilities and areas of open space not be easily accessible due to the presence of the motorway.	-
IIA5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough	0
IIA6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion Sustainable transport links may not be easily accessible due to the presence of the motorway.	-
IIA7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all Community facilities may not be easily accessible due to the presence of the motorway.	-
IIA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health Sustainable transport links may not be easily accessible due to the presence of the motorway.	-
IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing	+
IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	0
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	0
IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	-

IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	-
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	-
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	0
<p>The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, Gypsy and Traveller accommodation (e.g. caravans, mobile homes) is a 'highly vulnerable use' which is suitable in Flood Zone 1; will require an Exception Test in Flood Zone 2; and unsuitable in Flood Zones 3a and 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.</p>	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	-
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	--
<p>According to the Hyndburn Landscape Assessment Stage 1 Report, development of the site is likely to result in adverse visual effects but is unlikely to result in adverse landscape effects. The Stage 2 Report identifies that there is potential for adverse cumulative effects on the Hyndburn Clog. Mitigation is required to allow the site to be developed without causing undue adverse effects. An overall significant negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>	
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	0
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	-
<p>Sustainable transport links may not be easily accessible due to the presence of the motorway.</p>	
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	-

Proposed use: Employment

Site area (ha):

4.4



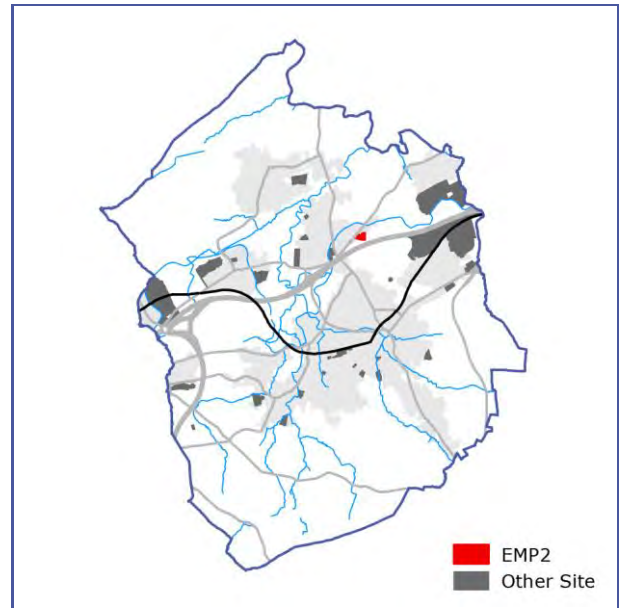
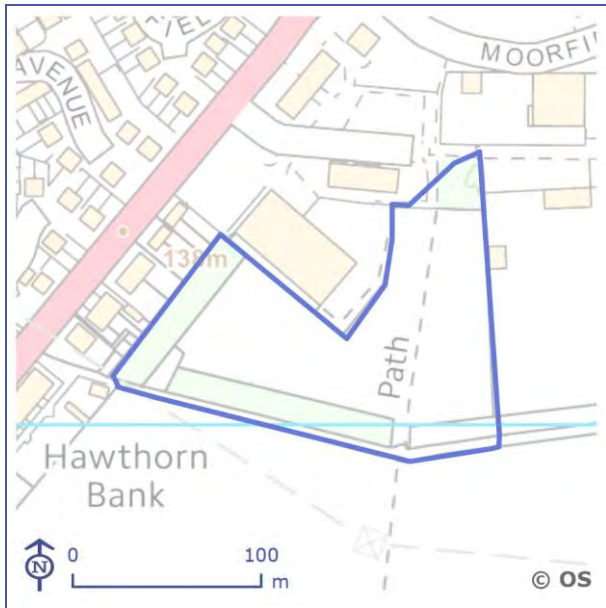
	SCORE
IIA1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities	+
IIA2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	+
IIA3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough	0
IIA4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough Site is within 800m of several areas of open space and recreational routes.	++
IIA5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough	0
IIA6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion	0
IIA7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that employees (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities.	++
IIA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health Site is within close proximity to several bus stops therefore, employees are within walking distance of sustainable transport links which will help to reduce transport-related pollution. However, development of this site may contribute to existing traffic congestion and transport-related emissions, particularly at Junction 7 and along the A678.	+/-
IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing	0
IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	+

IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	0
IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	-
IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	+/-
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	+/-
<p>Site is within close proximity to several bus stops therefore, employees are within walking distance of sustainable transport links which will help to reduce transport-related pollution.</p> <p>However, development of this site may contribute to existing traffic congestion and transport-related emissions, particularly at Junction 7 and along the A678.</p>	
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	0
<p>The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, employment land is a 'less vulnerable use' which is suitable in Flood Zones 1, 2 and 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.</p>	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	-
<p>Site does not contain but is within 250m of deciduous woodland and good quality semi-improved grassland which are listed on the Priority Habitat Inventory. However, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if the new development includes green infrastructure.</p>	
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	++
<p>Site comprises contaminated land (Clayton-le-Moors Business Park) within the built-up area which, if developed, would positively contribute to the landscape quality of the Borough.</p>	
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	0
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	+/-
<p>Site is within close proximity to several bus stops therefore, employees are within walking distance of sustainable transport links which will help to reduce transport-related pollution.</p> <p>However, the site is also within a 'moderate noise area' due to its close proximity to the A678.</p>	
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	+

Proposed use: Employment

Site area (ha):

1.75



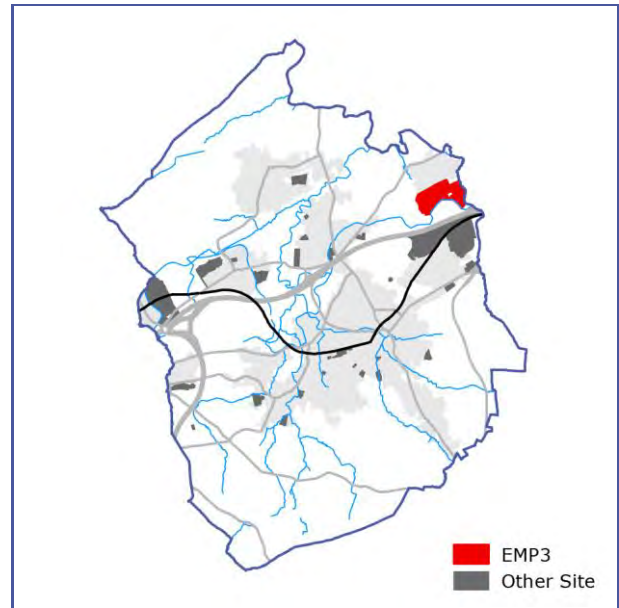
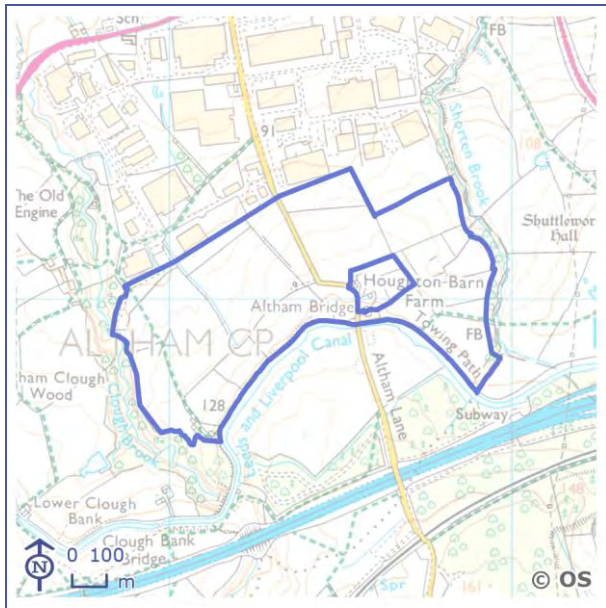
	SCORE
IIA1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities	+
IIA2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	+
IIA3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough	0
IIA4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough Site is within 800m of several areas of open space and recreational routes, however not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal, the motorway and/or the A678 and A680 roads. Therefore, a minor positive rather than a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.	+
IIA5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough	0
IIA6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion	0
IIA7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that employees (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities, however not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal, the motorway and/or the A678 and A680 roads. Therefore, a minor positive rather than a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.	+
IIA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health Site is within 400m of 8 bus stops and numerous footpaths which ensures that employees are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links, however not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal, the motorway and/or the A678 and A680 roads. Therefore, a minor negative rather than a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.	-
IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing	0

IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	+
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	0
IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	-
IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	+/-
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	-
<p>Site is within 400m of 8 bus stops and numerous footpaths which will encourage employees to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions. However not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal, the motorway and/or the A678 and A680 roads. Therefore, a minor negative rather than a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>	
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	0
<p>The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, employment land is a 'less vulnerable use' which is suitable in Flood Zones 1, 2 and 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.</p>	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	-
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	-
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	0
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	--
<p>Site is within 400m of 8 bus stops and within numerous footpaths. Therefore, employees are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links, which will help to reduce transport-related pollution. However not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal, the motorway and/or the A678 and A680 roads. Furthermore, the site is also within a 'moderate noise area' and within 250m of the Whinney Hill Quarry which may result in employees being exposed to noise, dust, odour and light pollution.</p>	
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	+

Proposed use: Employment

Site area (ha):

45.46



SCORE

IIA1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities

++

Site is 31ha in size and may accommodate a variety of businesses which is likely to help increase the diversity of job opportunities.

IIA2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.

++

The development of employment land will have a direct positive effect on this SA objective as it supports the provision of appropriate sites for new business opportunities. As the site is large in size (31ha) it offers great potential to accommodate a variety of businesses which is likely to help improve the resilience of the economy and diversity of business. Furthermore, new employment development should result in improved opportunities for work-based training and skills development.

IIA3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough

0

IIA4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough

++

Site is within 800m of several areas of open space and recreational routes.

IIA5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough

0

IIA6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion

0

IIA7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all

++

Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that employees (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities.

IIA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health

--/+

Site is within 400m of 2 bus stops and the Huncoat Lane proposed shared walking/cycle and vehicle route and numerous footpaths. Therefore, employees are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links, which will help to reduce transport-related pollution. However, development of a site of this scale is likely to contribute to traffic congestion and transport-related emissions, particularly along the M65, A6068 and at Junction 8.

IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing

0

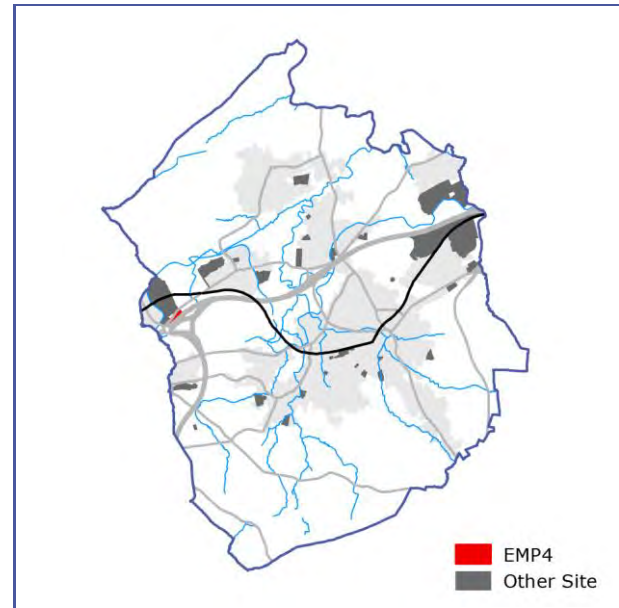
IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	--
Site is further than 1600m (>1600m) from a town or retail centre and its development will therefore not enhance the vitality and viability of these areas.	
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	--
Site is adjacent to the Grade II Listed Canal Bridge (Altham Bridge). Development of this large greenfield site will have an adverse effect on the character and setting of this Grade II Listed Building.	
IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	--
As the site is large in size (31ha) it can accommodate a high number of employees contributing to an increase in waste generation.	
IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	--
Site is large (31ha) and is composed of greenfield land. The development of this site would represent a less efficient use of natural resources compared to development of a brownfield or contaminated site.	
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	--/+
Site is within 400m of 2 bus stops and the Huncoat Lane proposed shared walking/cycle and vehicle route and numerous footpaths. Therefore, employees are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links, which will help to reduce transport-related emissions. However, development of a site of this scale is likely to contribute to traffic congestion and transport-related emissions, particularly along the M65, A6068 and at Junction 8.	
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	-
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	-
Site is adjacent to several habitats listed on the Priority Habitat Inventory, if developed it could lead to habitat fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. However, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if the new development includes green infrastructure.	
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	--
Site comprises greenfield land and is located outwith the built-up area which, if developed, may reduce the site's positive contribution to character and local distinctiveness.	
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	--
The site slopes steadily towards the Leeds and Liverpool Canal which forms the southern boundary of the site.	
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	--/+
Site is within 400m of 2 bus stops and the Huncoat Lane proposed shared walking/cycle and vehicle route and numerous footpaths. Therefore, employees are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links, which will help to reduce transport-related pollution. However, it contains a site designated in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan and is also within a 'moderate noise area' which may result in employees being exposed to noise, dust, odour and light pollution.	
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	--
Site is large (31ha) and comprises greenfield land which, if developed, would represent a less efficient use of land in comparison to the development of previously developed sites.	

EMP4 Land between Blackburn Road and M65 slipway

Proposed use: Employment

Site area (ha):

4.04



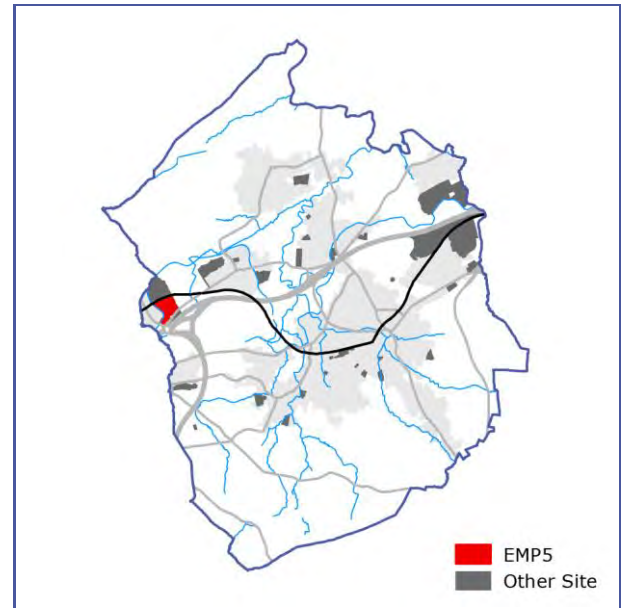
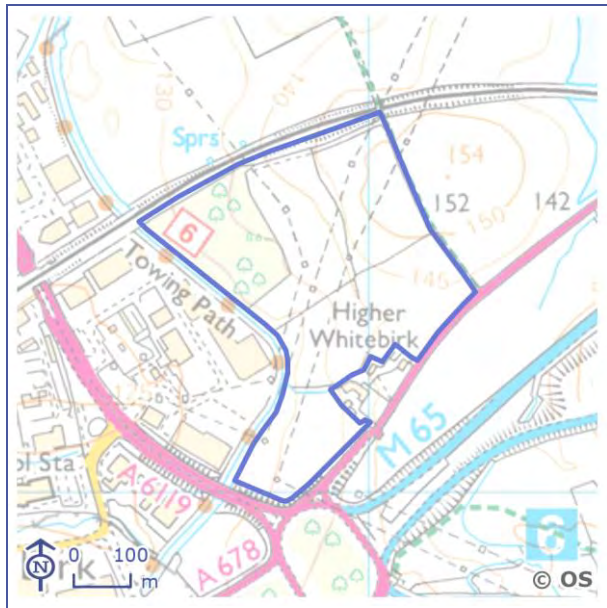
	SCORE
IIA1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities	+
IIA2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	+
IIA3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough	0
IIA4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough	+
Site is within 800m of several areas of open space and recreational routes, however, these are not easily accessible due to the railway line, canal, motorway, and/or the A670. Therefore, a minor rather than a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.	
IIA5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough	0
IIA6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion	0
IIA7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all	+
Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that employees (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities, however not all of these are easily accessible due to the railway line, canal, motorway, and/or the A670. Therefore, a minor rather than a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.	
IIA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health	--
Site is within 400m of 6 bus stops and the National Cycle Network, which ensures that employees are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links. However not all of these are easily due to the railway line, canal, motorway, and/or the A670.	
Furthermore, the site is bounded by the A678, M65 and Junction 6. Development of this site is likely to contribute to existing traffic congestion and transport-related emissions in this area.	
IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing	0

IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	+
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	0
IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	-
IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	-
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	--
<p>Site is within 400m of 6 bus stops and the National Cycle Network, which will encourage employees to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions. However not all of these are easily due to the railway line, canal, motorway, and/or the A670.</p> <p>Furthermore, the site is bounded by the A678, M65 and Junction 6. Development of this site is likely to contribute to existing traffic congestion and transport-related emissions in this area.</p>	
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	0
<p>The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, employment land is a 'less vulnerable use' which is suitable in Flood Zones 1, 2 and 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.</p>	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	-
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	-
<p>According to the Hyndburn Landscape Assessment Stage 1 Report, development of the site is unlikely to result in adverse effects on the landscape or adverse visual effects. The Stage 2 Report identifies that there is potential for adverse cumulative effects on the canal; M65 corridor; the Hyndburn Clog; and footpaths, roads and properties on Mellor Ridge from the development of this site in association with other sites. Mitigation is required to allow the site to be developed without causing undue adverse effects. An overall minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>	
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	-
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	--
<p>Site is within 400m of 6 bus stops and the National Cycle Network, therefore, employees are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links, which will help to reduce transport-related pollution. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the railway line, canal, motorway, and/or the A670.</p> <p>Furthermore, the site is also within a 'high noise area' which may result in employees being exposed to noise, air and light pollution.</p>	
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	-

Proposed use: Employment

Site area (ha):

18.14



SCORE

++

I1A1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities

Site is 18.1ha in size and may accommodate a variety of businesses which is likely to help increase the diversity of job opportunities.

I1A2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.

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The development of employment land will have a direct positive effect on this SA objective as it supports the provision of appropriate sites for new business opportunities. As the site is large in size (18.1ha) it offers great potential to accommodate a variety of businesses which is likely to help improve the resilience of the economy and diversity of business. Furthermore, new employment development should result in improved opportunities for work-based training and skills development.

I1A3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough

0

I1A4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough

+

Site is within 800m of several areas of open space and recreational routes, however not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal and/or railway line. Therefore, a minor positive rather than a significant positive effect is identified for this I1A objective.

I1A5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough

0

I1A6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion

0

I1A7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all

+

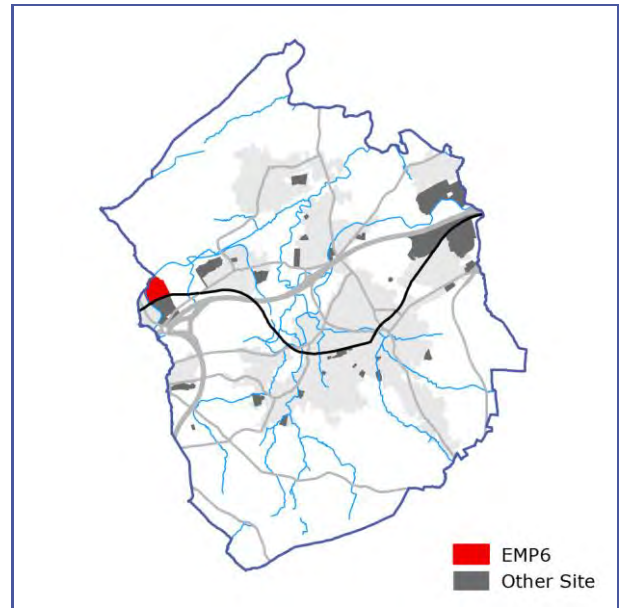
Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that employees (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities, however not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal and/or railway line. Therefore, a minor positive rather than a significant positive effect is identified for this I1A objective.

IIA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health	--
Site is within 400m of 7 bus stops; and within 800m of the National Cycle Network which ensures that employees are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links. However not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal and/or railway line.	
Furthermore, the site is in close proximity to the A678, A6119, and Junction 6. Development of this site is likely to contribute to existing traffic congestion and transport-related emissions in this area.	
IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing	0
IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	+
Town centre is not easily accessible due to the canal and/or railway line. Therefore, a minor positive rather than a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.	
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	--
The site wraps around the existing Listed Buildings at Whitebirk Moss Farm and Whitebirk North Cottage. Development of this large greenfield site will have an adverse effect on the character and setting of these Grade II Listed Buildings.	
IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	--
As the site is large in size (18.1ha) it can accommodate a high number of employees contributing to an increase in waste generation.	
IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	--
Site is large (18.1 ha) and comprises greenfield land. The development of this site would represent a less efficient use of natural resources compared to development of a brownfield or contaminated site.	
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	--
Site is within 400m of 7 bus stops; and within 800m of the National Cycle Network which will encourage residents to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions. However not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal and/or railway line.	
Furthermore, the site is in close proximity to the A678, A6119, and Junction 6. Development of this site is likely to contribute to existing traffic congestion and transport-related emissions in this area.	
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	0
The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, employment land is a 'less vulnerable use' which is suitable in Flood Zones 1, 2 and 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	--
Site contains deciduous woodland which is listed on the Priority Habitat Inventory, and could be lost due to development. However, there may be opportunities to retain the woodland as part of the design of the development.	
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	--
According to the Hyndburn Landscape Assessment Stage 1 Report, development of the site is likely to result in adverse landscape effects but is unlikely to result in adverse visual effects. The Stage 2 Report identifies that there is potential for adverse cumulative effects on the canal; M65 corridor; the Hyndburn Clog; and footpaths, roads and properties on Mellor Ridge from the development of this site in association with other sites. Mitigation is required to allow the site to be developed without causing undue adverse effects. An overall significant negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.	
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	--
The site is bounded to the west by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.	
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	--
Site is within 400m of 7 bus stops and within 800m of the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, employees are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links, which will help to reduce transport-related pollution. However not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal and/or railway line. Furthermore, the site is also within a 'high noise area' and 250m of MRT - Rail and MRT - Road which may result in employees being exposed to noise, air and light pollution.	
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	--
Site is a large (18.1 ha) greenfield site which, if developed, would represent a less efficient use of land in comparison to the development of previously developed sites.	

Proposed use: Employment

Site area (ha):

20.76



SCORE

IIA1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities

++

Site is 20.8 ha in size and may accommodate a variety of businesses which is likely to help increase the diversity of job opportunities.

IIA2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.

++

The development of employment land will have a direct positive effect on this SA objective as it supports the provision of appropriate sites for new business opportunities. As the site is large in size (20.7ha) it offers great potential to accommodate a variety of businesses which is likely to help improve the resilience of the economy and diversity of business. Furthermore, new employment development should result in improved opportunities for work-based training and skills development.

IIA3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough

0

IIA4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough

+

Site is within 800m of several areas of open space and recreational routes. However, not all of these are accessible due to the canal and/or railway line.

IIA5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough

0

IIA6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion

0

IIA7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all

+

Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that employees (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities, however not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal and/or railway line. Therefore, a minor positive rather than a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

IIA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health

-

Site is within 400m of four bus stops; and within 800m of 21 bus stops and the National Cycle Network, which ensures that employees are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links. However not all of these are easily due

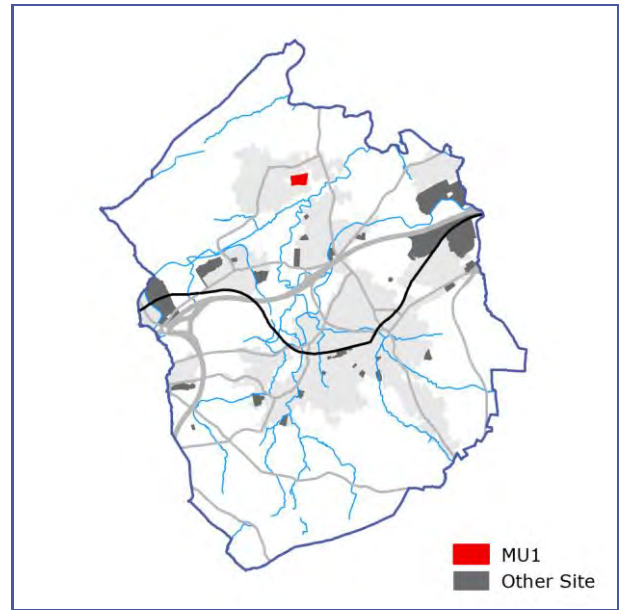
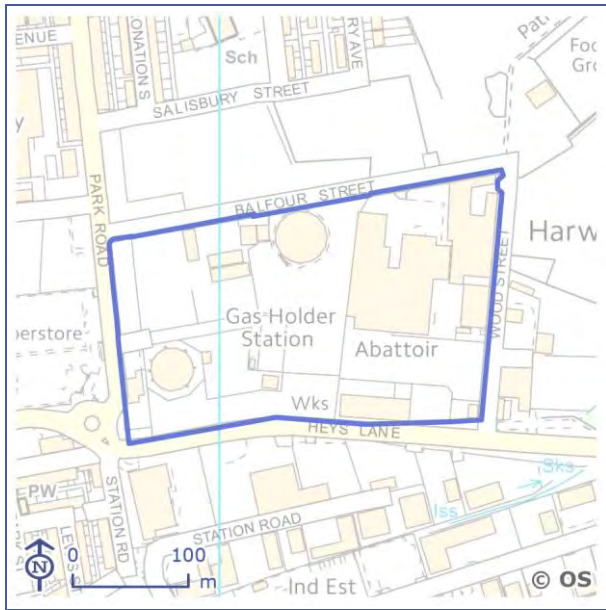
to the canal and/or railway line. Therefore, a minor negative rather than a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing	0
IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	+
Town centre not easily accessible due to the canal and/or railway line.	
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	--
Site is adjacent to two Listed Buildings at Higher Side Beet Farm and Canal Bridge No. 106 Side Beet Bridge. Development of this large greenfield site will have an adverse effect on the character and setting of these Grade II Listed Buildings.	
IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	--
As the site is large in size (20.8ha) it can accommodate a high number of employees contributing to an increase in waste generation.	
IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	--
Site is large (20.8 ha) and comprises greenfield land. The development of this site would represent a less efficient use of natural resources compared to development of a brownfield or contaminated site.	
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	-
Site is within 400m of four bus stops; and within 800m of 21 bus stops and the National Cycle Network, which will encourage employees to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal and/or railway line.	
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	0
The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, employment land is a 'less vulnerable use' which is suitable in Flood Zones 1, 2 and 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	-
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	--
According to the Hyndburn Landscape Assessment Stage 1 Report, development of the site is likely to result in adverse visual effects but is unlikely to result in adverse landscape effects. The Stage 2 Report identifies that there is potential for adverse cumulative effects on the canal; the Hyndburn Clog; footpaths, roads and properties on Mellor Ridge; and footpaths, towpath and lanes north of Rishton, from the development of this site in association with other sites. Mitigation is required to allow the site to be developed without causing undue adverse effects. An overall significant negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.	
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	--
The site is bounded to the west and north by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.	
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	-
Site is within 400m of 4 bus stops and within 800m of the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, employees are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links, which will help to reduce transport-related pollution. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal and/or railway line.	
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	--
Site is a large (20.8 ha) greenfield site which, if developed, would represent a less efficient use of land in comparison to the development of previously developed sites.	

Proposed use: Mixed Use

Site area (ha):

6.13



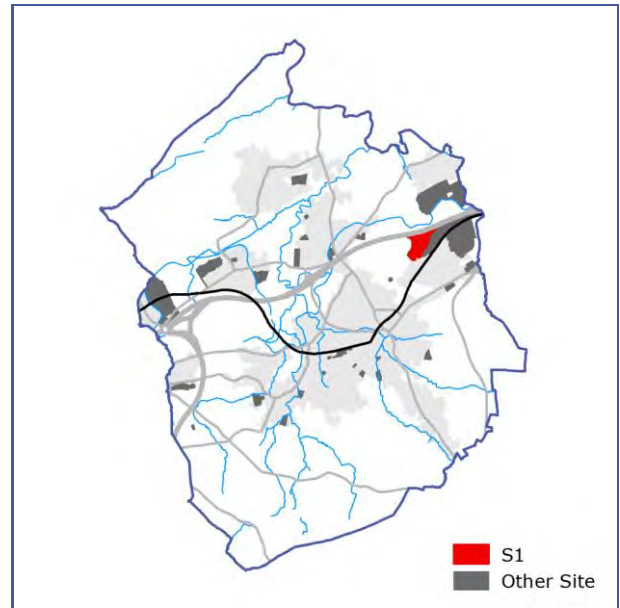
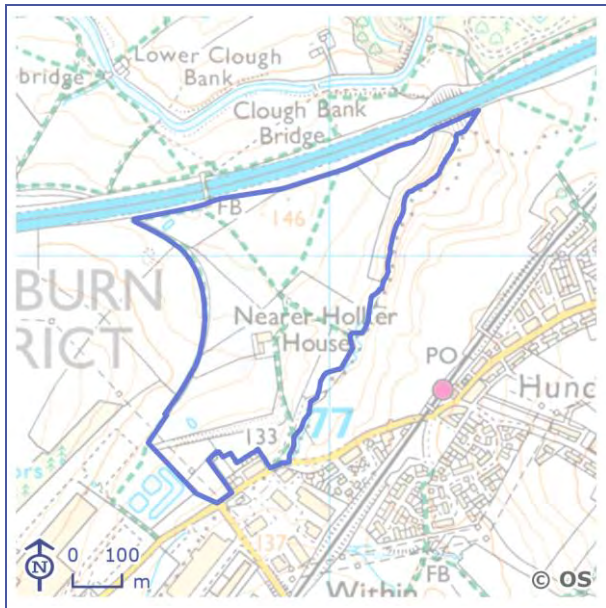
	SCORE
IIA1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities	++
IIA2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	++
IIA3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough	+
IIA4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough Site is within 800m of several healthcare facilities, areas of open space and recreational routes. However, there is also existing gas infrastructure on site which may expose residents of the site to a health hazard. Therefore, a mixed effect (significant positive / significant negative) is identified for this IIA objective.	+ / --
IIA5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough	0
IIA6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion	+
IIA7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities.	++
IIA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health	+
IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing Site is 6.12 ha in size which can accommodate a mix of housing sizes, types and tenures, including affordable housing.	++
IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	0
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	0

IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	--
As the site is large in size (6.12ha) it can accommodate a high number of residents contributing to an increase in waste generation.	
IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	+
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	+
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	0
The SFRA confirms that the site is 50.1% in Flood Zone 1 and 49.89% in Flood Zone 2. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	--
Site contains deciduous woodland which is listed on the Priority Habitat Inventory, and could be lost due to development. However, there may be opportunities to retain the woodland as part of the design of the development.	
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	++
Site comprises brownfield and contaminated land (Heys Lane Industrial Estate) within the built-up area which, if developed, would positively contribute to the landscape quality of the Borough.	
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	0
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	+
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	+

Proposed use: Safeguarded for Housing

Site area (ha):

21.47



SCORE

IIA1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities

+

Site is within 400m of 14 bus stops; and within 800m of several employment areas, the National Cycle Network, Huncoat Greenway Indicative Route, and the Huncoat train station. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the railway line. Therefore, a minor rather than a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

IIA2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.

0

IIA3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough

+

IIA4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough

-

Site is within 800m of areas of open space and numerous recreational routes, although it is not within 800m of a healthcare facility. Furthermore, not all of these are easily accessible due to the railway line. Therefore, a minor negative rather than a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

IIA5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough

0

IIA6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion

+

Site is within 400m of 14 bus stops; and within 800m of the National Cycle Network, the Huncoat Greenway Indicative Route, the Huncoat train station, and numerous footpaths which will enable residents (particularly those without cars) to easily access services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, further afield. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the railway line. Therefore, a minor positive rather than a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

IIA7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all

+

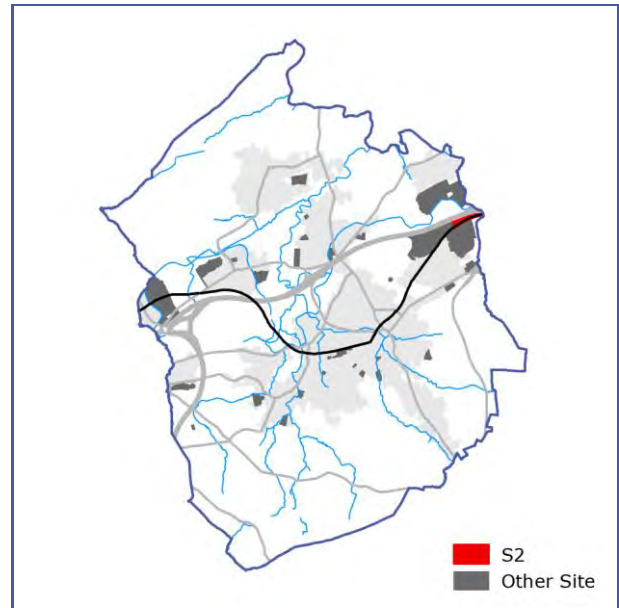
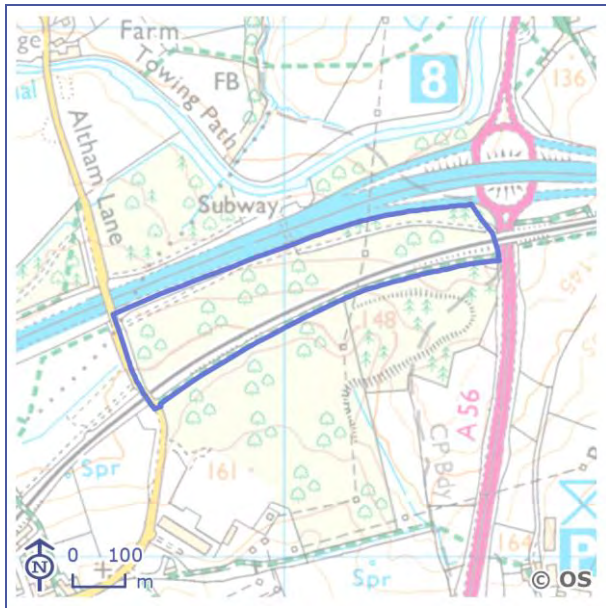
Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities, however not all of these are easily accessible due to the railway line. Therefore, a minor positive rather than a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

IIA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health	--/+
Site is within 400m of 14 bus stops; and within 800m of the National Cycle Network, the Huncoat Greenway Indicative Route, the Huncoat train station, and numerous footpaths which ensures that residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links. However not all of these are easily due to the railway line.	
Furthermore, the site is bounded by the M65 and development of this site may contribute to existing traffic congestion and transport-related emissions in this area.	
IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing	++
Site is 21.47ha in size which can accommodate a mix of housing sizes, types and tenures, including affordable housing.	
IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	0
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	0
IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	--
As the site is large in size (21.4ha) it can accommodate a high number of residents contributing to an increase in waste generation.	
IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	--
Site is a large (21.4ha) greenfield site. The development of this site would represent a less efficient use of natural resources compared to development of a brownfield or contaminated site.	
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	--/+
Site is within 400m of 14 bus stops; and within 800m of the National Cycle Network, the Huncoat Greenway Indicative Route, the Huncoat train station, and numerous footpaths which will encourage residents to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the railway line.	
Furthermore, the site is bounded by the M65 and development of this site may contribute to existing traffic congestion and transport-related emissions in this area.	
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	-
The SFRA confirms that the site is 99.2% in Flood Zone 1, 0.17% in Flood Zone 2 and 0.59% in Flood Zone 3a. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that an Exception Test is undertaken and that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	--
Site contains deciduous woodland which is listed on the Priority Habitat Inventory and a Local Wildlife Site which could be lost due to development. However, there may be opportunities to retain the woodland as part of the design of the development.	
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	--
Site comprises land that is neither brownfield or contaminated land and is located outwith the built-up area which, if developed, may reduce the site's positive contribution to character and local distinctiveness.	
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	-
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	--/+
Site is within 400m of 14 bus stops; and within 800m of the National Cycle Network, the Huncoat Greenway Indicative Route, the Huncoat train station, and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links, which will help to reduce transport-related pollution. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the railway line. Furthermore, the site also contains a designated mineral and waste site; is within a 'high noise area' due to the close proximity of the M65 and the railway line; and is within 250m of the Whinney Hill Quarry, which may expose residents to odour, noise, air, dust emissions.	
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	--
Site is a large (21.4ha) greenfield site which, if developed, would represent a less efficient use of land in comparison to the development of previously developed sites.	

Proposed use: Safeguarded for Transport Infrastructure

Site area (ha):

10.31

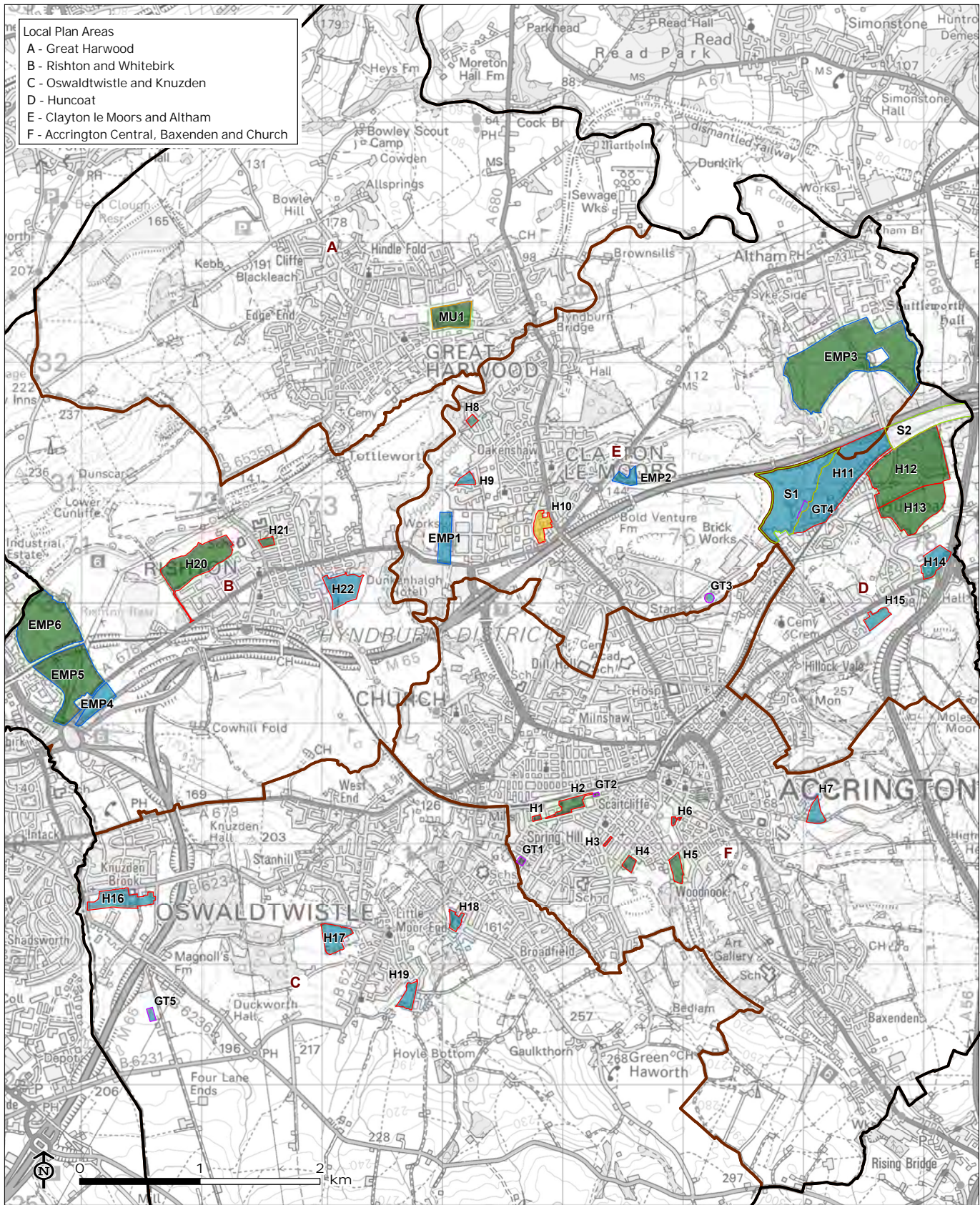


	SCORE
IIA1: Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities	0
IIA2: Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0
IIA3: Raise educational achievements throughout the Borough	0
IIA4: Improve the health of the people in the Borough	0
IIA5: Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Borough	0
IIA6: Reduce poverty and promote equality and social inclusion	0
IIA7: Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all	0
IIA8: Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health Site is safeguarded for a rail freight terminal which will have a direct positive effect on this IIA objective.	++
IIA9: Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing	0
IIA10: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres	0
IIA11: Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements	0
IIA12: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy	0

IIA13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	--
Site is a large (10.3ha) greenfield site. The development of this site would represent a less efficient use of natural resources compared to development of a brownfield or contaminated site.	
IIA14: Reduce contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures	++
Site is safeguarded for a rail freight terminal. The development of sustainable transport infrastructure will help to reduce transport-related greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, a significant rather than a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.	
IIA15: Reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding	0
The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, all types of uses are suitable in Flood Zone 1. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.	
IIA16: Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity	--
Site contains deciduous woodland which is listed on the Priority Habitat Inventory, and could be lost due to development. However, there may be opportunities to retain the woodland as part of the design of the development.	
IIA17: Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality, including rural areas	--
Site comprises greenfield land and is located outwith the built-up area which, if developed, may reduce the site's positive contribution to character and local distinctiveness.	
IIA18: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies	-
IIA19: Minimise noise, light and air pollution	++
Site is safeguarded for a rail freight terminal. The development of sustainable transport infrastructure will help to reduce transport-related pollution. The site is also safeguarded as an MRT - rail site. Overall, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.	
IIA20: Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources	--
Site is a large (10.3ha) greenfield site which, if developed, would represent a less efficient use of land in comparison to the development of previously developed sites.	

Appendix F

Maps depicting the IIA effects



Local Plan Areas
 A - Great Harwood
 B - Rishton and Whitebirk
 C - Oswaldtwistle and Knuzden
 D - Huncoat
 E - Clayton le Moors and Altham
 F - Accrington Central, Baxenden and Church

IIA of the Hyndburn Local Plan

Figure B1: All Sites IIA Effects for Objective 1 - Employment

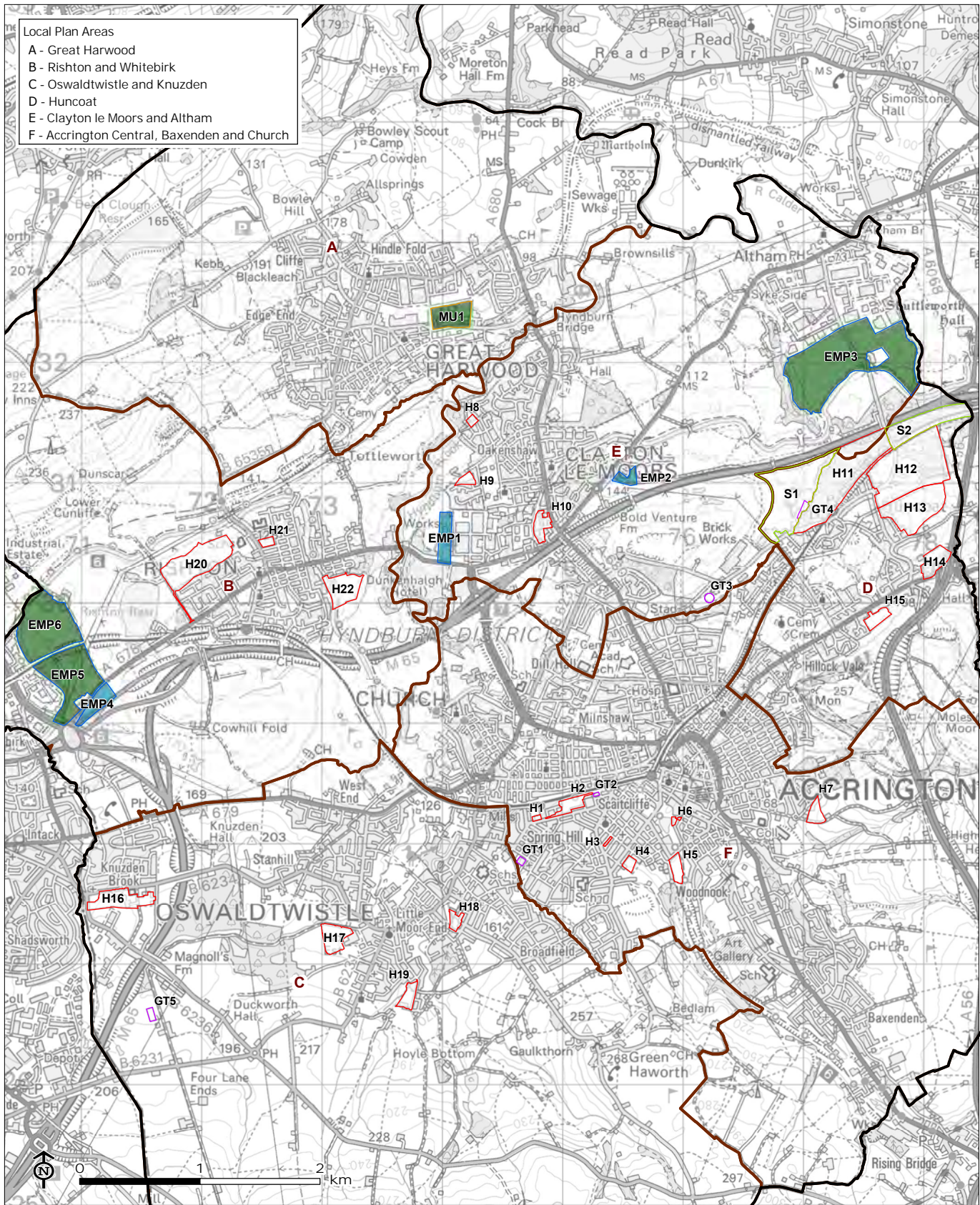


- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Local Plan Area
- Assessment site
- Housing
- Employment
- Mixed Use
- Gypsy and traveller accommodation
- Safeguarded

- IIA1 Effect
- ++
 - +
 - 0
 -

Source: Hyndburn BC, LUC

Map Scale @ A4: 1:45,000



Local Plan Areas
 A - Great Harwood
 B - Rishton and Whitebirk
 C - Oswaldtwistle and Knuzden
 D - Huncoat
 E - Clayton le Moors and Altham
 F - Accrington Central, Baxenden and Church

- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Local Plan Area
- Assessment site
- Housing
- Employment
- Mixed Use
- Gypsy and traveller accommodation
- Safeguarded

- IIA2 Effect
- ++
 - +
 - 0

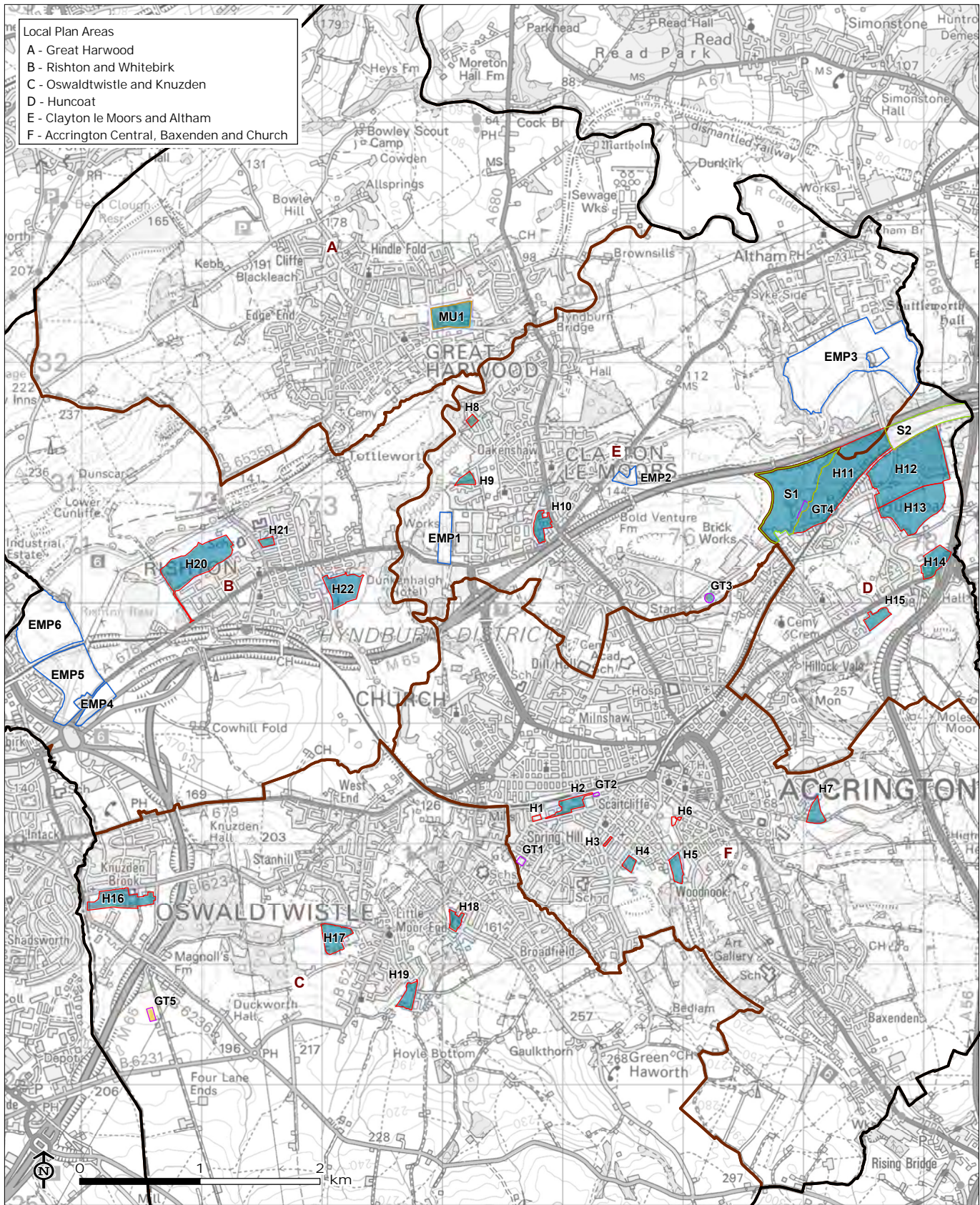
IIA of the Hyndburn Local Plan

Figure B2: All Sites IIA Effects for Objective 2 - Economy



Source: Hyndburn BC, LUC

Map Scale @ A4: 1:45,000



Local Plan Areas
 A - Great Harwood
 B - Rishton and Whitebirk
 C - Oswaldtwistle and Knuzden
 D - Huncoat
 E - Clayton le Moors and Altham
 F - Accrington Central, Baxenden and Church

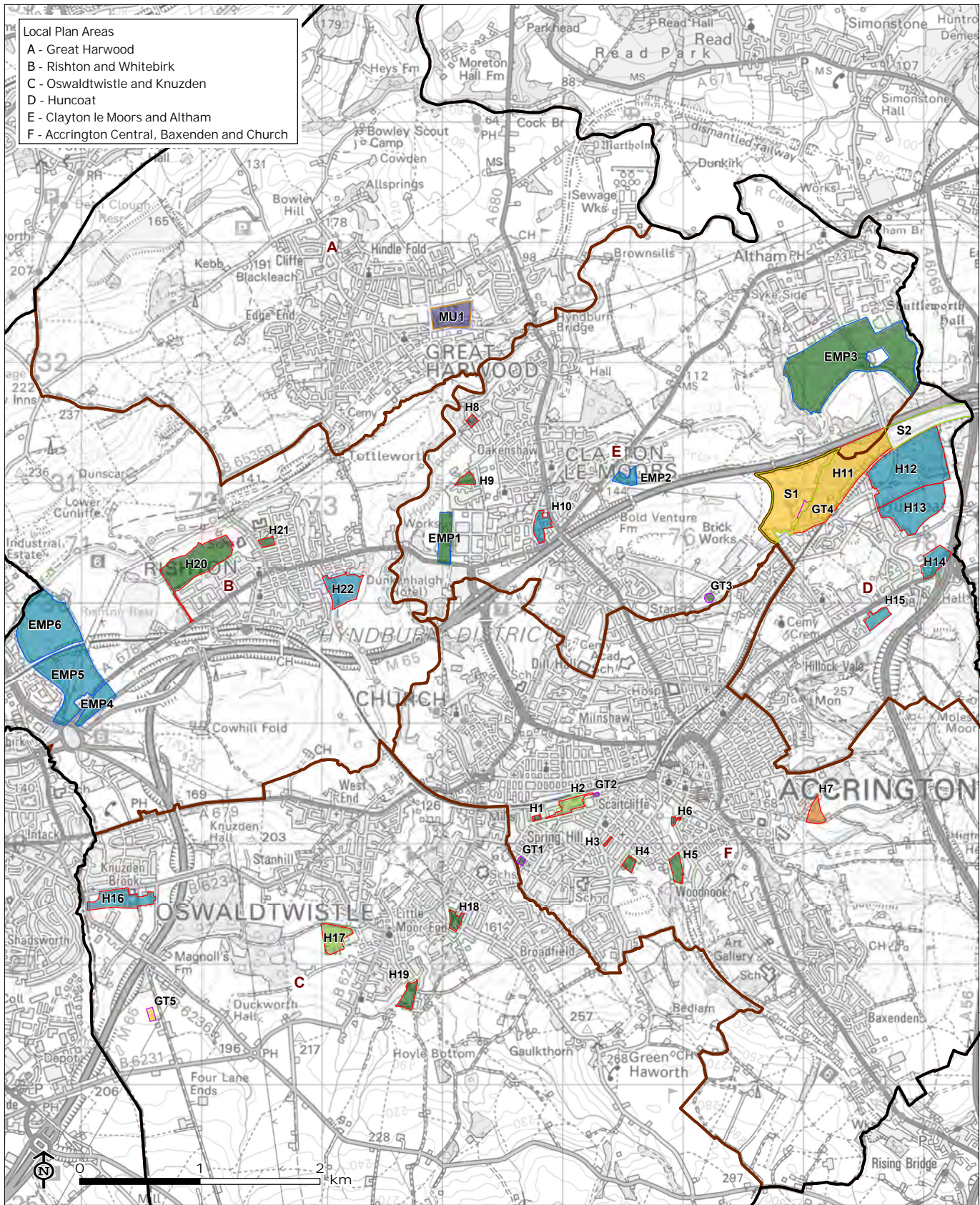
- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Local Plan Area
- Assessment site
- Housing
- Employment
- Mixed Use
- Gypsy and traveller accommodation
- Safeguarded

- IIA3 Effect
- +
 - 0
 -

IIA of the Hyndburn Local Plan

Figure B3: All Sites IIA Effects for Objective 3 - Education





Local Plan Areas
 A - Great Harwood
 B - Rishton and Whitebirk
 C - Oswaldtwistle and Knuzden
 D - Huncoat
 E - Clayton le Moors and Altham
 F - Accrington Central, Baxenden and Church

- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Local Plan Area
- Assessment site
- Housing
- Employment
- Mixed Use
- Gypsy and traveller accommodation
- Safeguarded

- IIA4 Effect
- ++
 - ++/-
 - +
 - 0
 -
 - /+
 - +/-

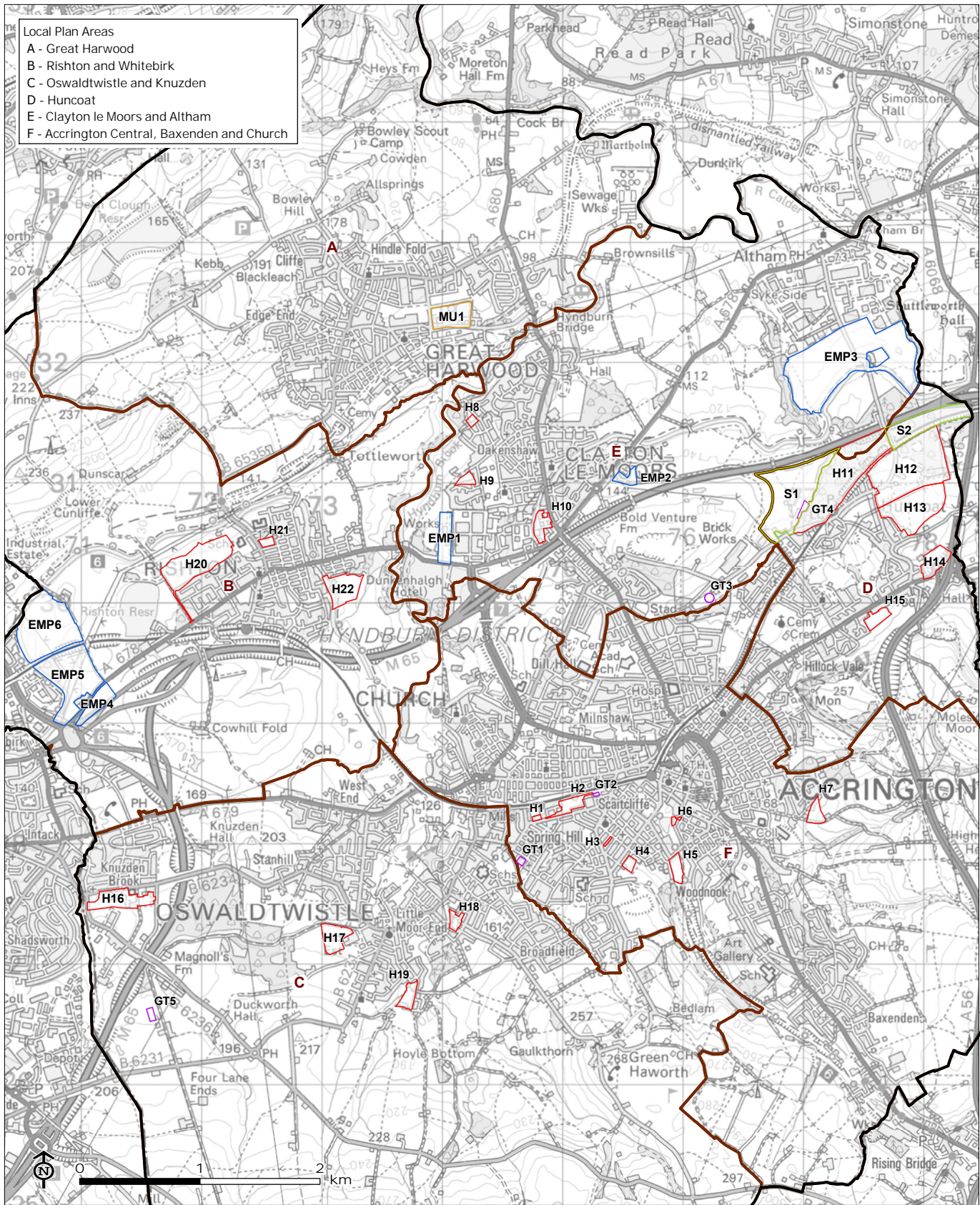
IIA of the Hyndburn Local Plan

Figure B4: All Sites IIA Effects for Objective 4 - Health



Source: Hyndburn BC, LUC

Map Scale @ A4: 1:45,000



Local Plan Areas
 A - Great Harwood
 B - Rishton and Whitebirk
 C - Oswaldtwistle and Knuzden
 D - Huncoat
 E - Clayton le Moors and Altham
 F - Accrington Central, Baxenden and Church

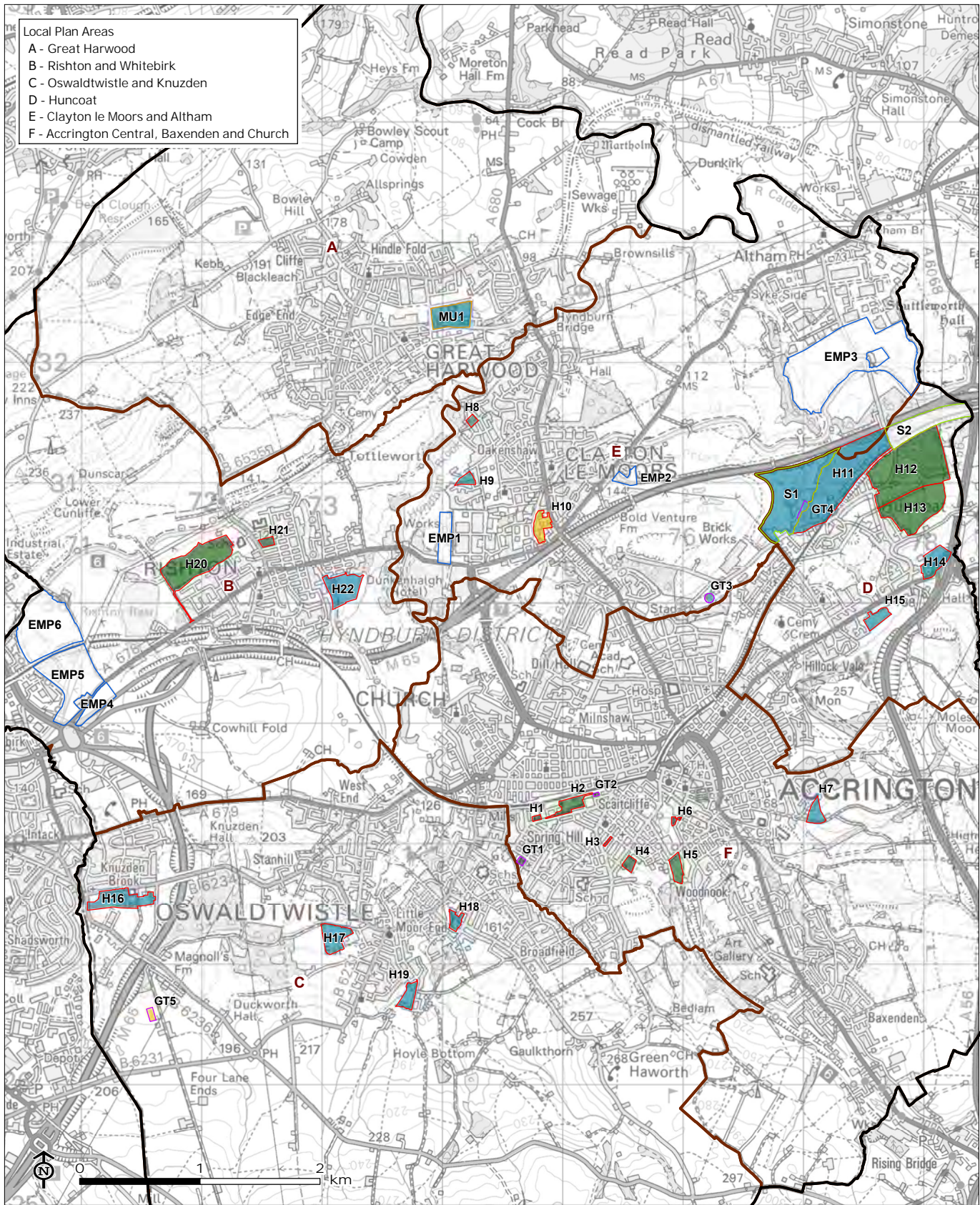
- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Local Plan Area
- Assessment site
- Housing
- Employment
- Mixed Use
- Gypsy and traveller accommodation
- Safeguarded

IIA5 Effect
 0

IIA of the Hyndburn Local Plan

Figure B5: All Sites IIA Effects for Objective 5 - Crime





Local Plan Areas
 A - Great Harwood
 B - Rishton and Whitebirk
 C - Oswaldtwistle and Knuzden
 D - Huncoat
 E - Clayton le Moors and Altham
 F - Accrington Central, Baxenden and Church

- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Local Plan Area
- Assessment site
- Housing
- Employment
- Mixed Use
- Gypsy and traveller accommodation
- Safeguarded

- IIA6 Effect
- ++
 - +
 - 0
 -

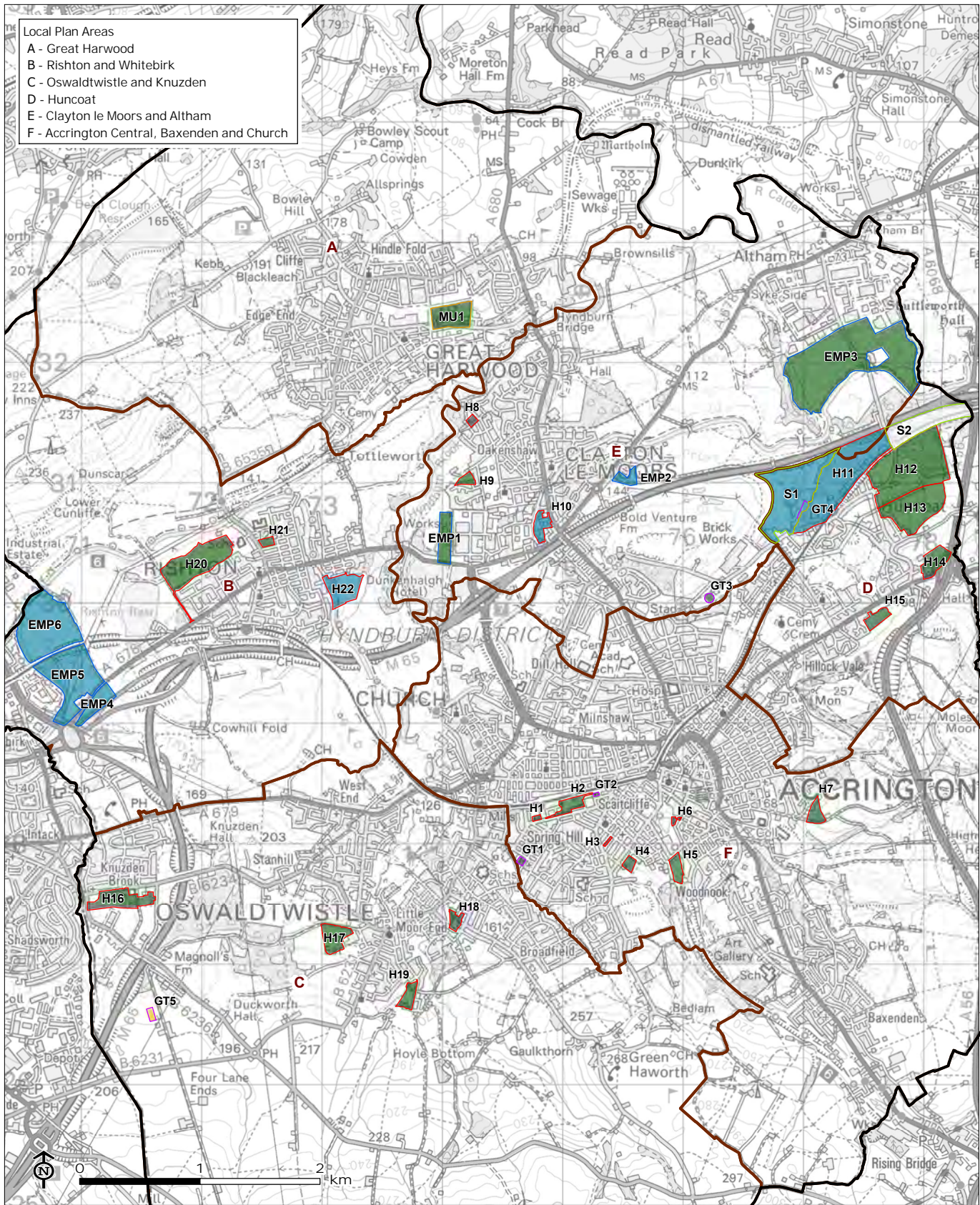
IIA of the Hyndburn Local Plan

Figure B6: All Sites IIA Effects for Objective 6 - Poverty



Source: Hyndburn BC, LUC

Map Scale @ A4: 1:45,000



Local Plan Areas
 A - Great Harwood
 B - Rishton and Whitebirk
 C - Oswaldtwistle and Knuzden
 D - Huncoat
 E - Clayton le Moors and Altham
 F - Accrington Central, Baxenden and Church

- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Local Plan Area
- Assessment site
- Housing
- Employment
- Mixed Use
- Gypsy and traveller accommodation
- Safeguarded

- IIA7 Effect
- ++
 - +
 - 0
 -

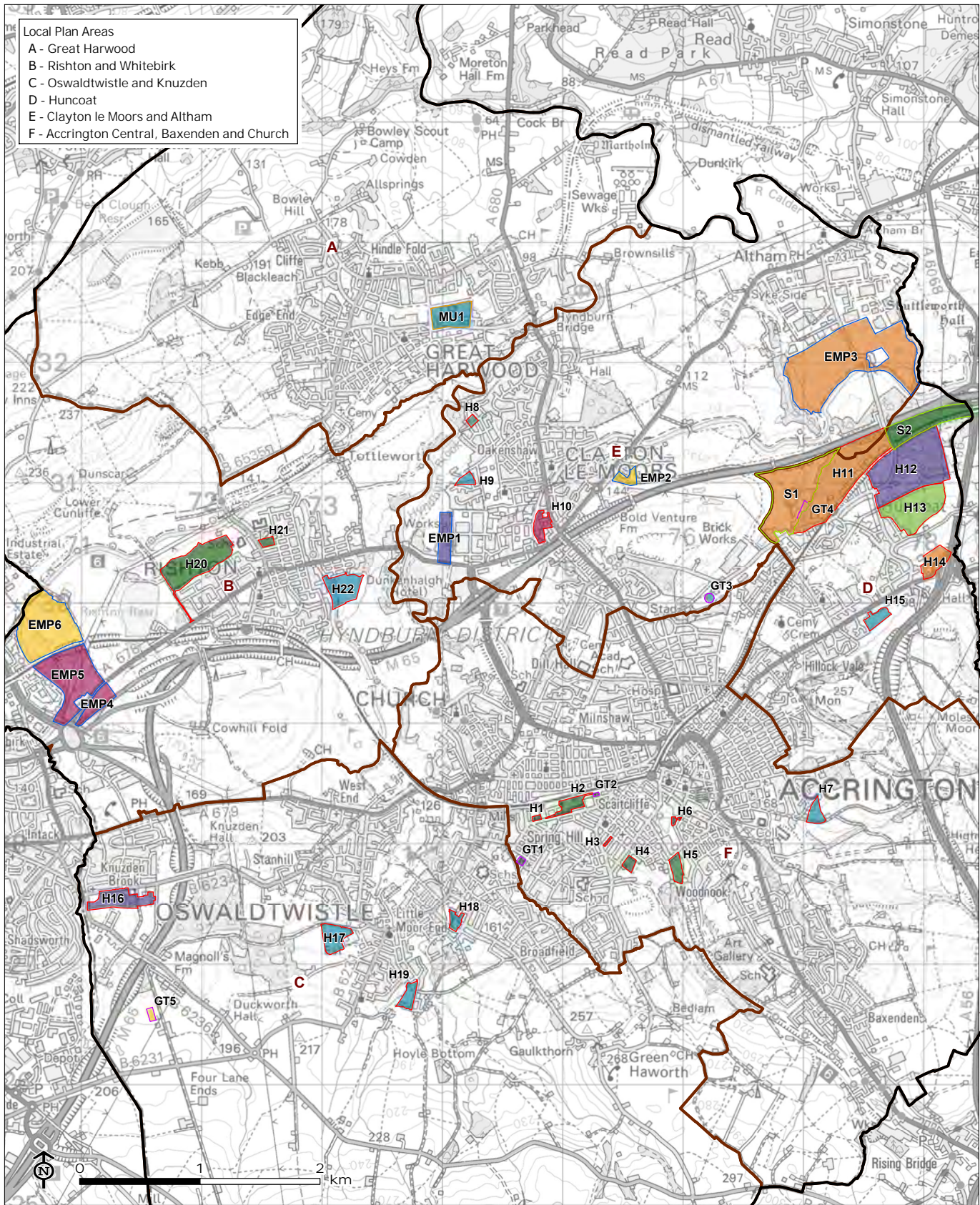
IIA of the Hyndburn Local Plan

Figure B7: All Sites IIA Effects for Objective 7 - Equality of Access



Source: Hyndburn BC, LUC

Map Scale @ A4: 1:45,000



Local Plan Areas
 A - Great Harwood
 B - Rishton and Whitebirk
 C - Oswaldtwistle and Knuzden
 D - Huncoat
 E - Clayton le Moors and Altham
 F - Accrington Central, Baxenden and Church

- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Local Plan Area
- Assessment site
- Housing
- Employment
- Mixed Use
- Gypsy and traveller accommodation
- Safeguarded

- IIA8 Effect
- ++
 - ++/-
 - +
 -
 - /+
 -
 - ++/--
 - +/-

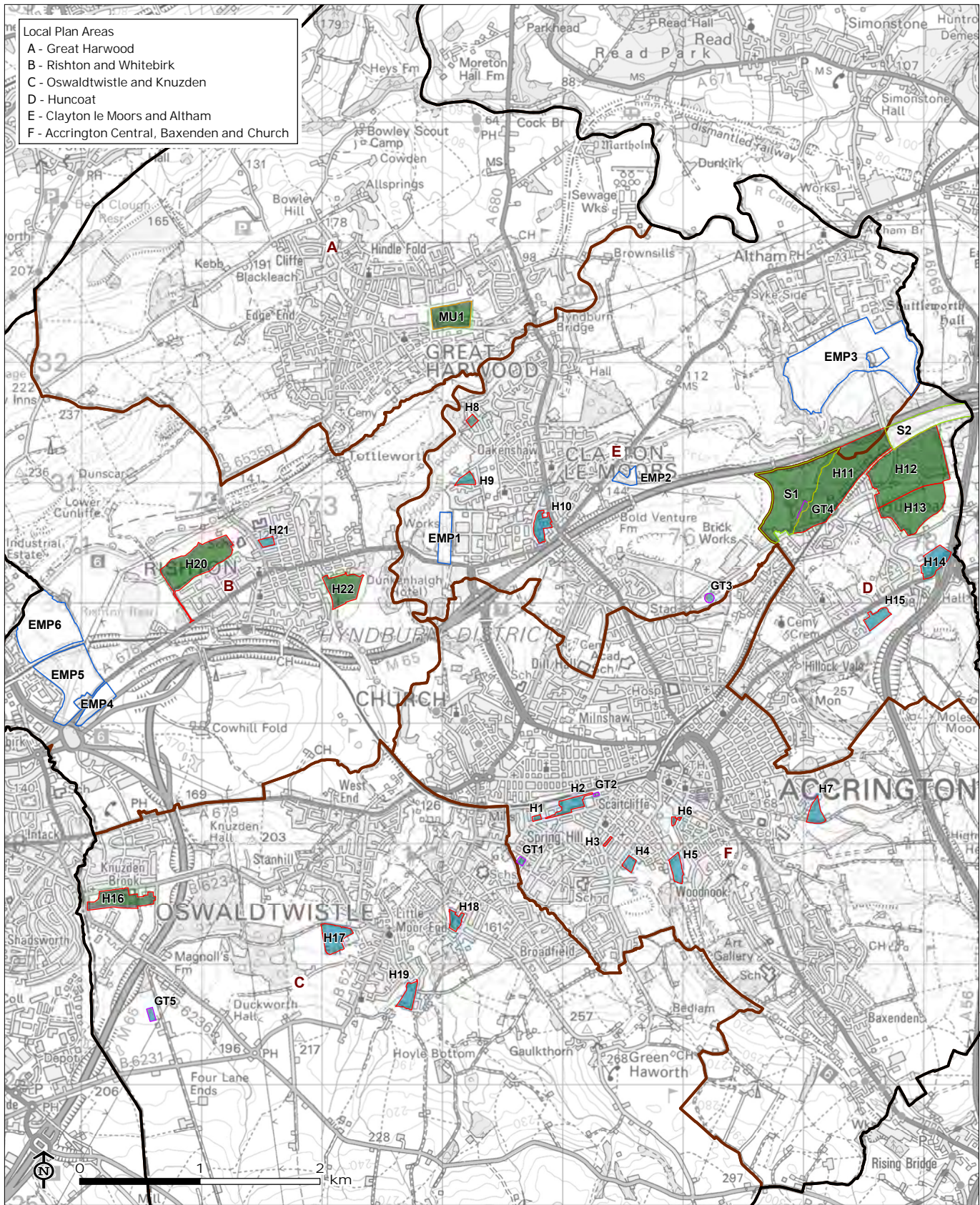
IIA of the Hyndburn Local Plan

Figure B8: All Sites IIA Effects for Objective 8 - Sustainable Transport



Source: Hyndburn BC, LUC

Map Scale @ A4: 1:45,000



Local Plan Areas
 A - Great Harwood
 B - Rishton and Whitebirk
 C - Oswaldtwistle and Knuzden
 D - Huncoat
 E - Clayton le Moors and Altham
 F - Accrington Central, Baxenden and Church

- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Local Plan Area
- Assessment site
- Housing
- Employment
- Mixed Use
- Gypsy and traveller accommodation
- Safeguarded

- IIA9 Effect
- ++
 - +
 - 0

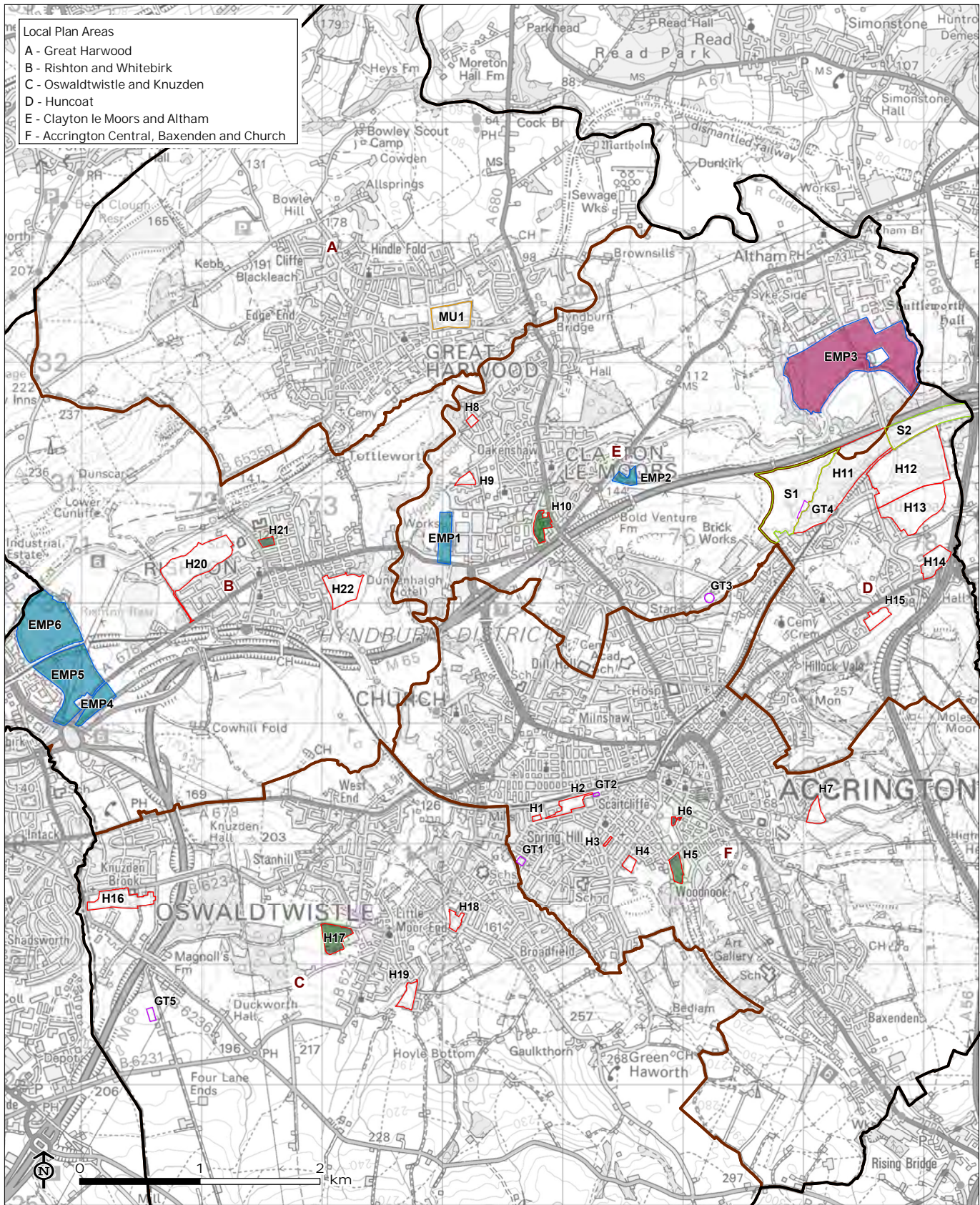
IIA of the Hyndburn Local Plan

Figure B9: All Sites IIA Effects for Objective 9 - Housing



Source: Hyndburn BC, LUC

Map Scale @ A4: 1:45,000



Local Plan Areas
 A - Great Harwood
 B - Rishton and Whitebirk
 C - Oswaldtwistle and Knuzden
 D - Huncoat
 E - Clayton le Moors and Altham
 F - Accrington Central, Baxenden and Church

- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Local Plan Area
- Assessment site
- Housing
- Employment
- Mixed Use
- Gypsy and traveller accommodation
- Safeguarded

- IIA10 Effect
- ++
 - +
 - 0
 -

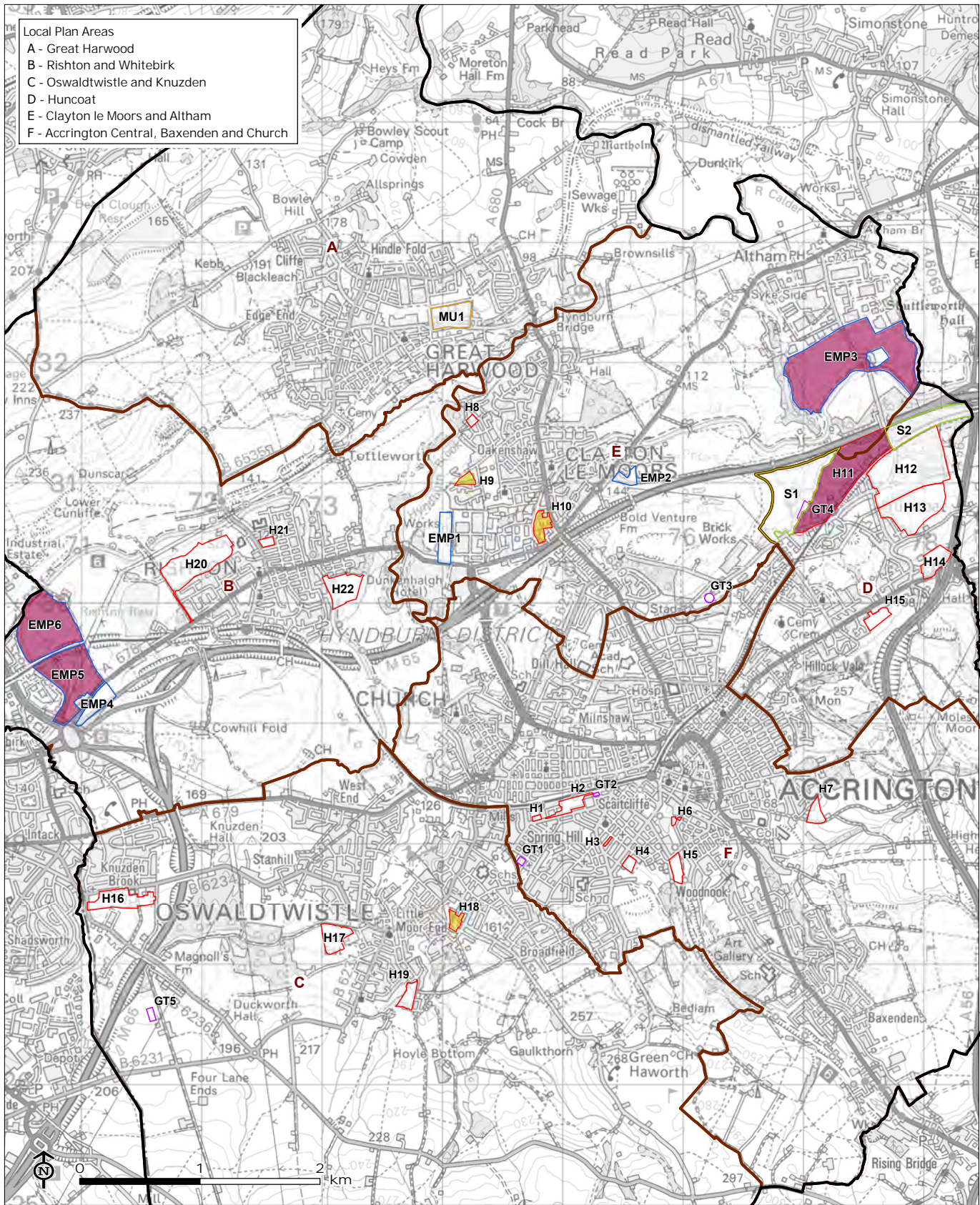
IIA of the Hyndburn Local Plan

Figure B10: All Sites IIA Effects for Objective 10 - Town Centres



Source: Hyndburn BC, LUC

Map Scale @ A4: 1:45,000



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Figure B11: All Sites IIA Effects for Objective 11 - Historic Environment

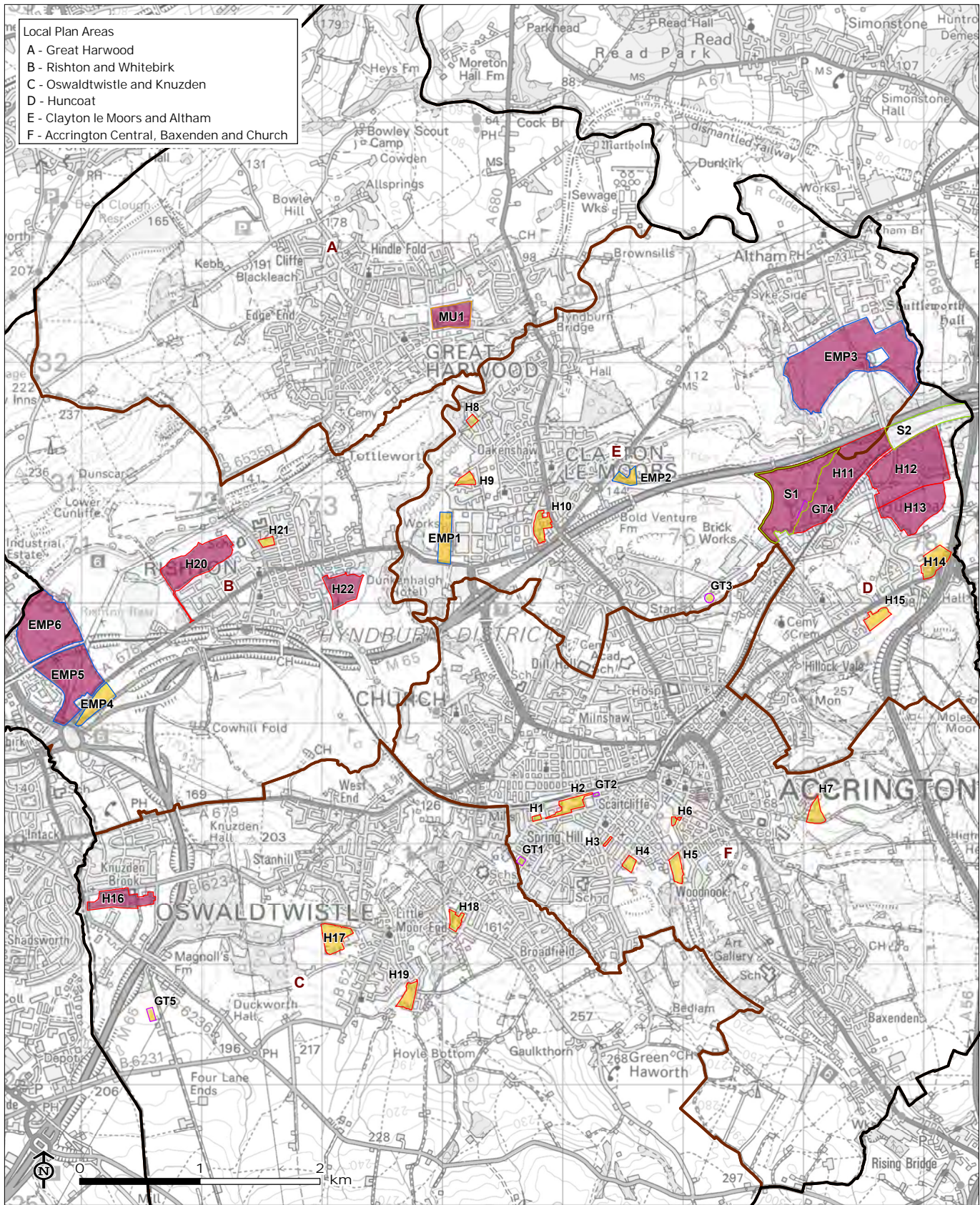


- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Local Plan Area
- Assessment site
- Housing
- Employment
- Mixed Use
- Gypsy and traveller accommodation
- Safeguarded

- IIA11 Effect
- 0
-
-

Source: Hyndburn BC, LUC

Map Scale @ A4: 1:45,000



Local Plan Areas
 A - Great Harwood
 B - Rishton and Whitebirk
 C - Oswaldtwistle and Knuzden
 D - Huncoat
 E - Clayton le Moors and Altham
 F - Accrington Central, Baxenden and Church

- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Local Plan Area
- Assessment site
- Housing
- Employment
- Mixed Use
- Gypsy and traveller accommodation
- Safeguarded

- IIA12 Effect
- 0
 -
 -

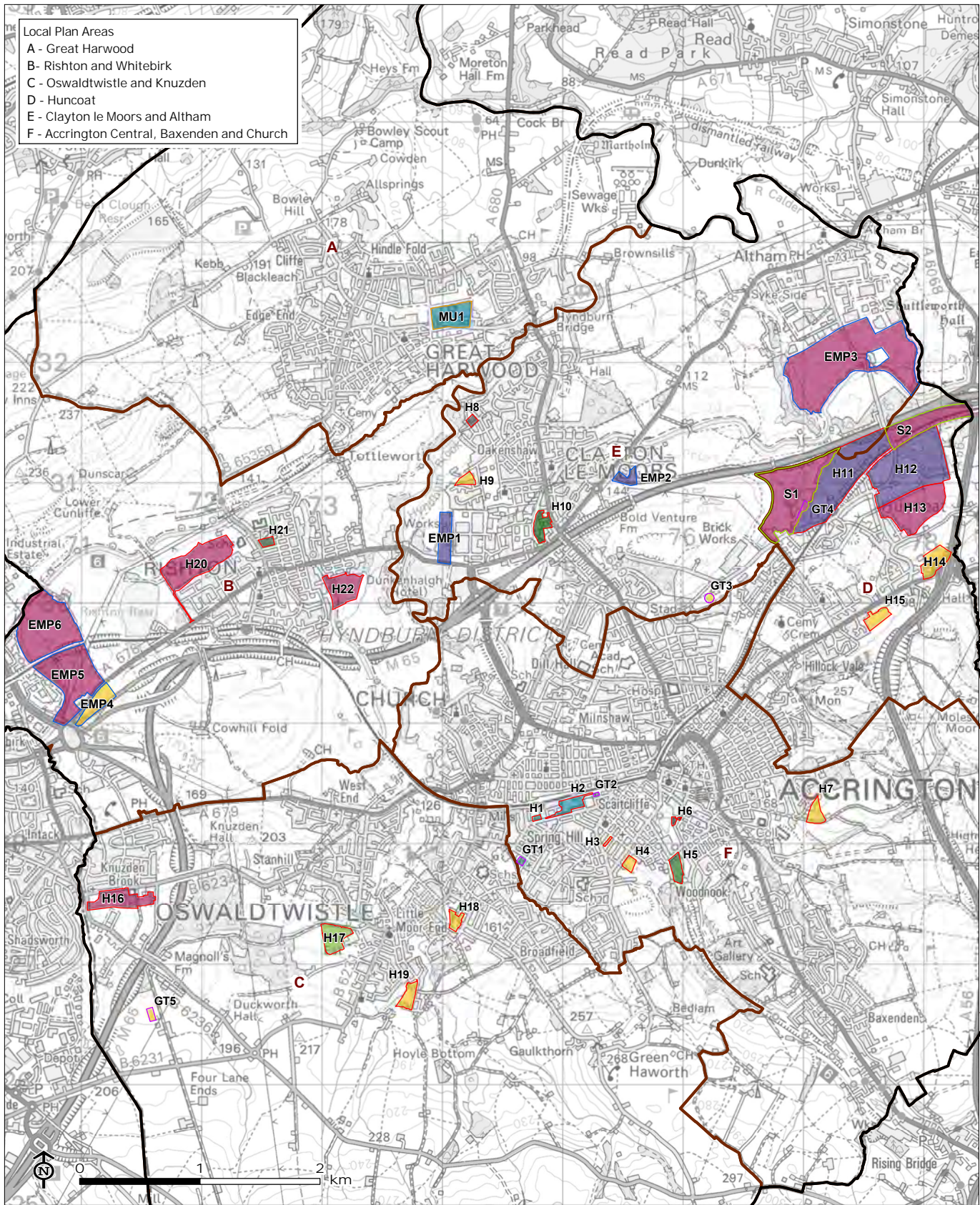
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Figure B12: All Sites IIA Effects for Objective 12 - Waste



Source: Hyndburn BC, LUC

Map Scale @ A4: 1:45,000



Local Plan Areas
 A - Great Harwood
 B - Rishton and Whitebirk
 C - Oswaldtwistle and Knuzden
 D - Huncoat
 E - Clayton le Moors and Altham
 F - Accrington Central, Baxenden and Church

- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Local Plan Area
- Assessment site
- Housing
- Employment
- Mixed Use
- Gypsy and traveller accommodation
- Safeguarded

- IIA13 Effect
- ++
 - ++/-
 - +
 -
 -
 - +/-

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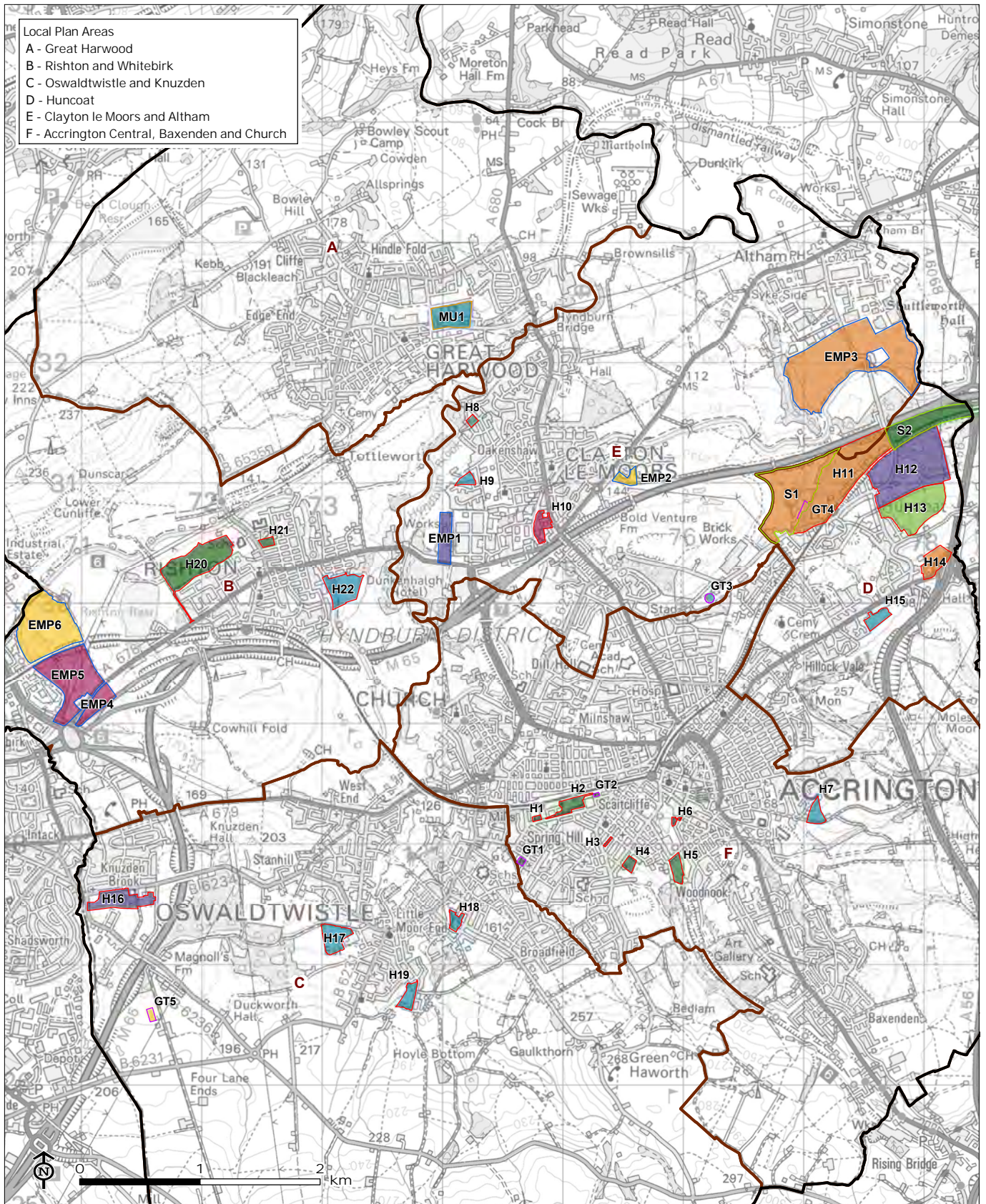
Figure B13: All Sites IIA Effects for Objective 13 - Natural Resources



Source: Hyndburn BC, LUC

Map Scale @ A4: 1:45,000

- Local Plan Areas
- A - Great Harwood
 - B - Rishton and Whitebirk
 - C - Oswaldtwistle and Knuzden
 - D - Huncoat
 - E - Clayton le Moors and Altham
 - F - Accrington Central, Baxenden and Church

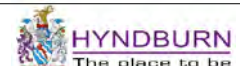


- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Local Plan Area
- Assessment site
- Housing
- Employment
- Mixed Use
- Gypsy and traveller accommodation
- Safeguarded

- IIA14 Effect
- ++
 - ++/-
 - +
 -
 - /+
 -
 - ++/--
 - +/-

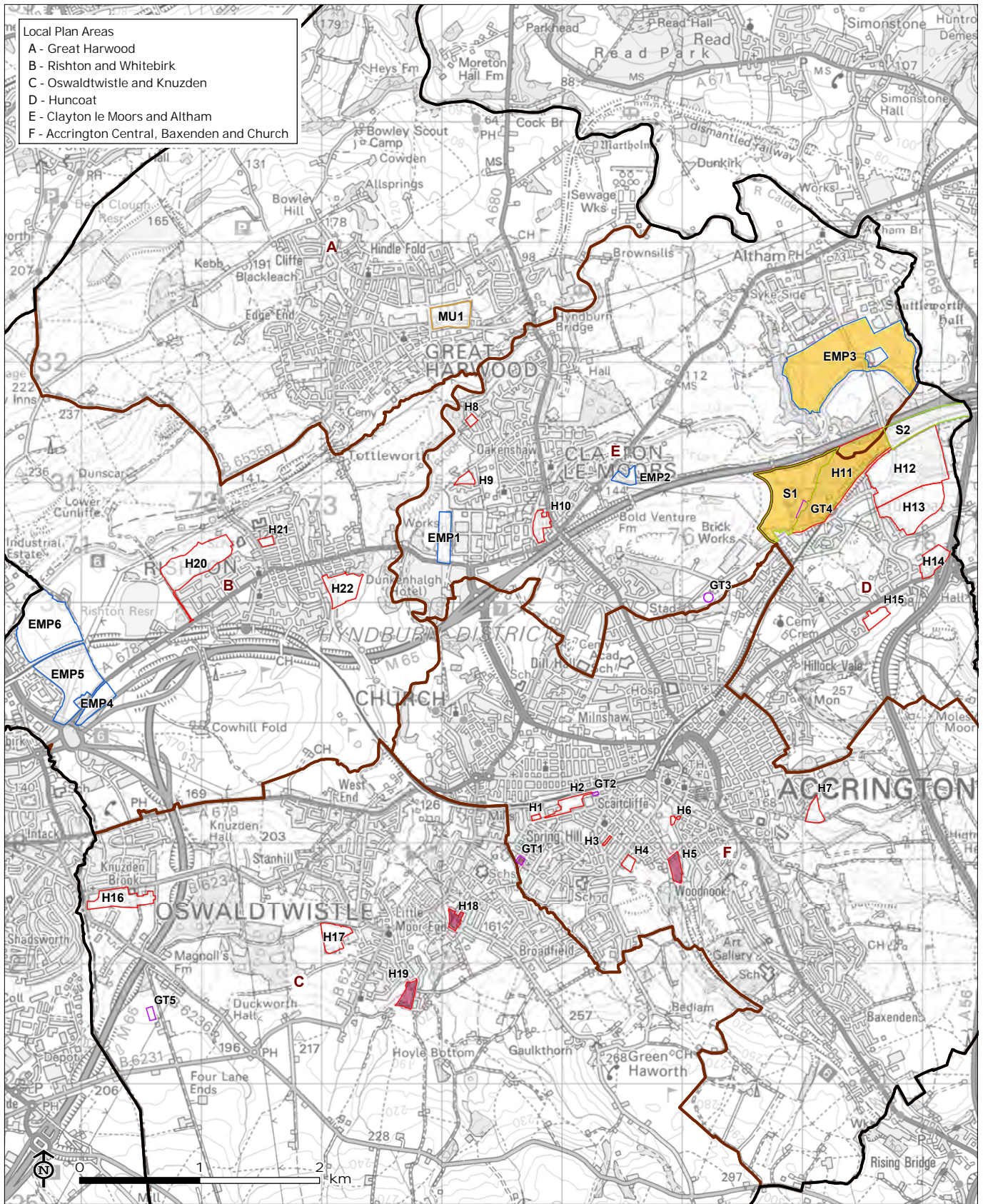
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Figure B14: All Sites IIA Effects for Objective 14 - Climate Change



Source: Hyndburn BC, LUC

Map Scale @ A4: 1:45,000



Local Plan Areas
 A - Great Harwood
 B - Rishton and Whitebirk
 C - Oswaldtwistle and Knuzden
 D - Huncoat
 E - Clayton le Moors and Altham
 F - Accrington Central, Baxenden and Church

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Figure B15: All Sites IIA Effects for Objective 15 - Flood Risk

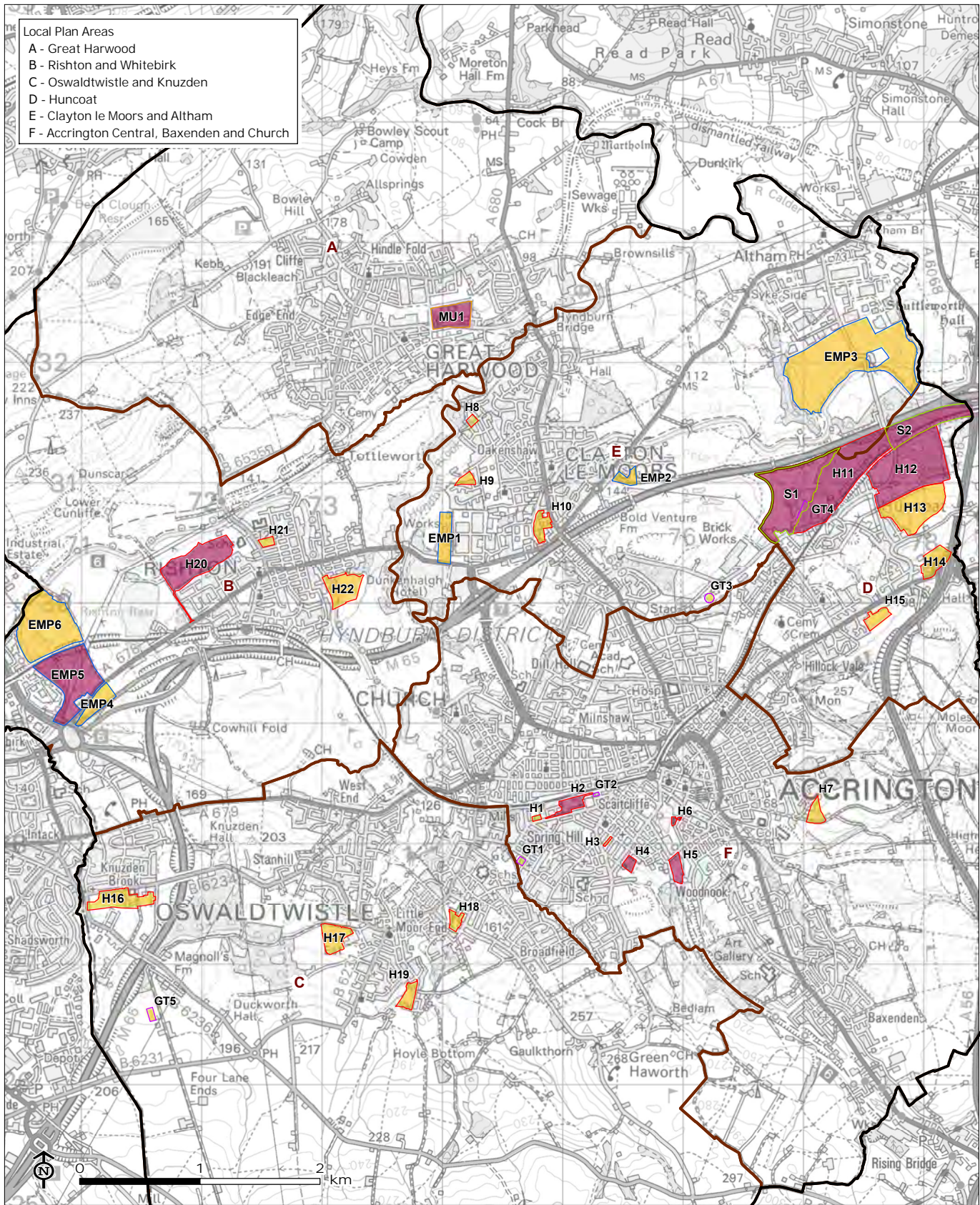


- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Local Plan Area
- Assessment site
- Housing
- Employment
- Mixed Use
- Gypsy and traveller accommodation
- Safeguarded

- IIA15 Effect
- 0
 -
 -

Source: Hyndburn BC, LUC

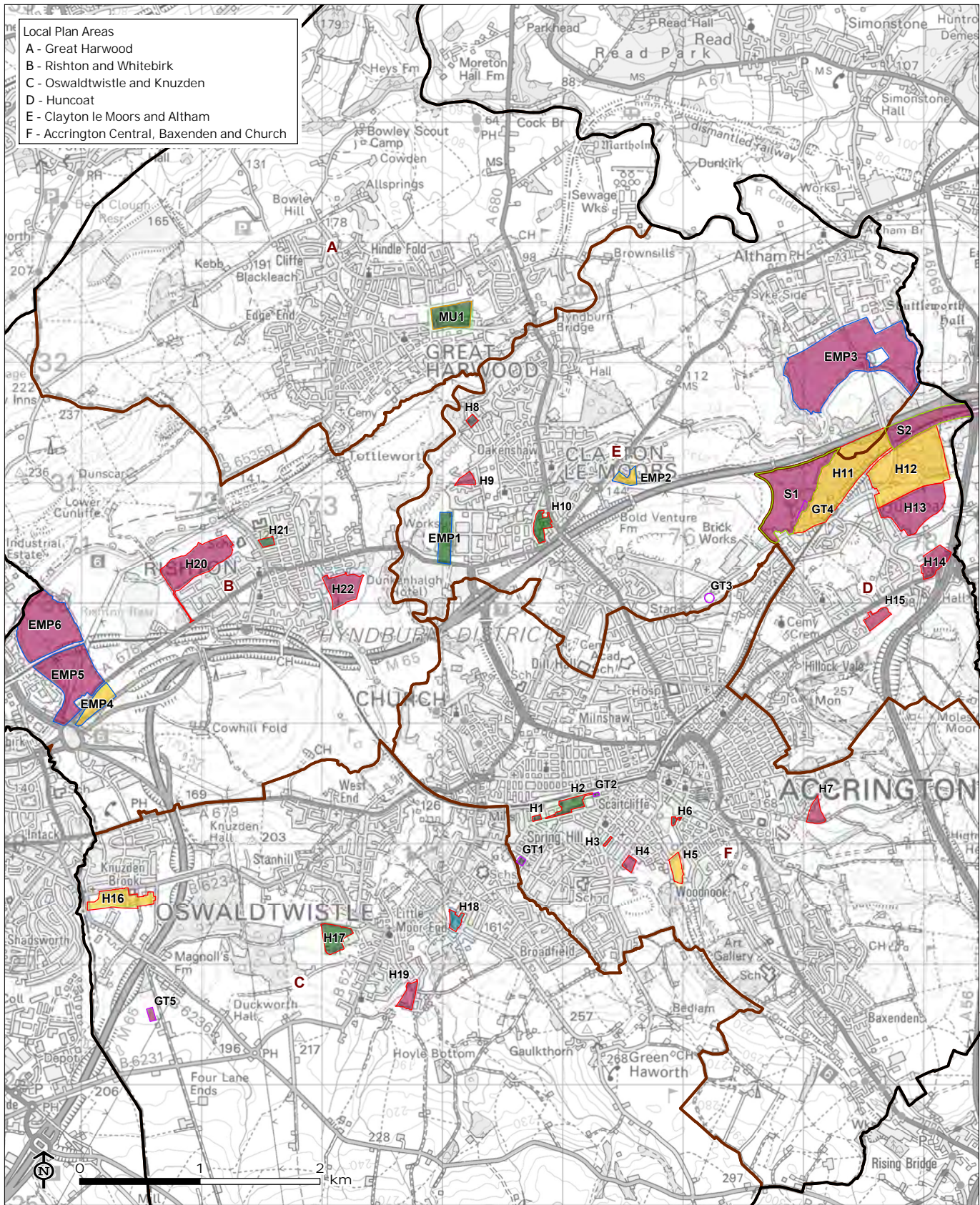
Map Scale @ A4: 1:45,000



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Figure B16: All Sites IIA Effects for Objective 16 - Biodiversity and Geodiversity





Local Plan Areas
 A - Great Harwood
 B - Rishton and Whitebirk
 C - Oswaldtwistle and Knuzden
 D - Huncoat
 E - Clayton le Moors and Altham
 F - Accrington Central, Baxenden and Church

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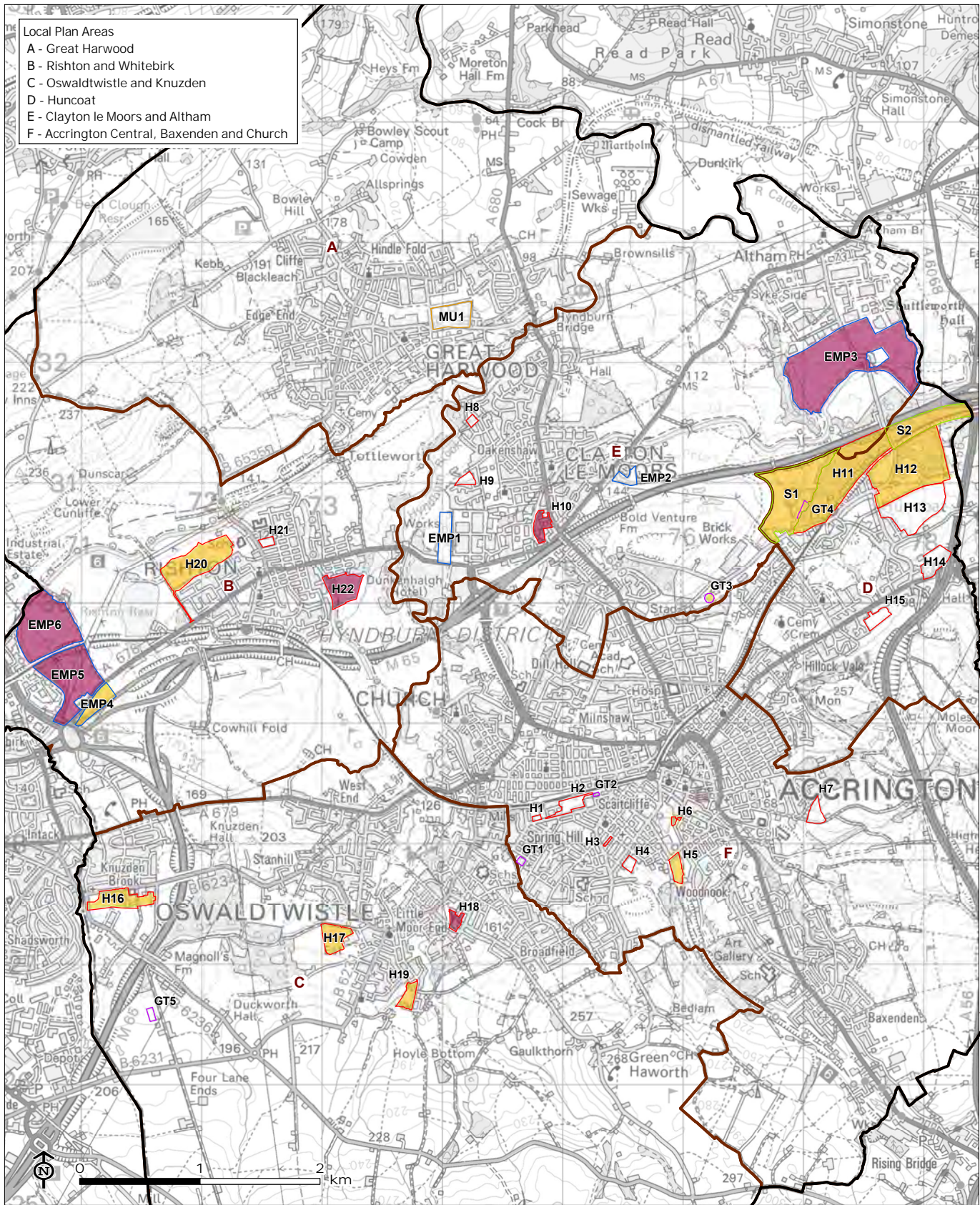
Figure B17: All Sites IIA Effects for Objective 17 - Landscape



- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Local Plan Area
- Assessment site
- Housing
- Employment
- Mixed Use
- Gypsy and traveller accommodation
- Safeguarded
- IIA17 Effect
- ++
- +
- 0
-
-

Source: Hyndburn BC, LUC

Map Scale @ A4: 1:45,000



Local Plan Areas
 A - Great Harwood
 B - Rishton and Whitebirk
 C - Oswaldtwistle and Knuzden
 D - Huncoat
 E - Clayton le Moors and Altham
 F - Accrington Central, Baxenden and Church

- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Local Plan Area
- Assessment site
- Housing
- Employment
- Mixed Use
- Gypsy and traveller accommodation
- Safeguarded

- IIA18 Effect
- 0
 -
 -

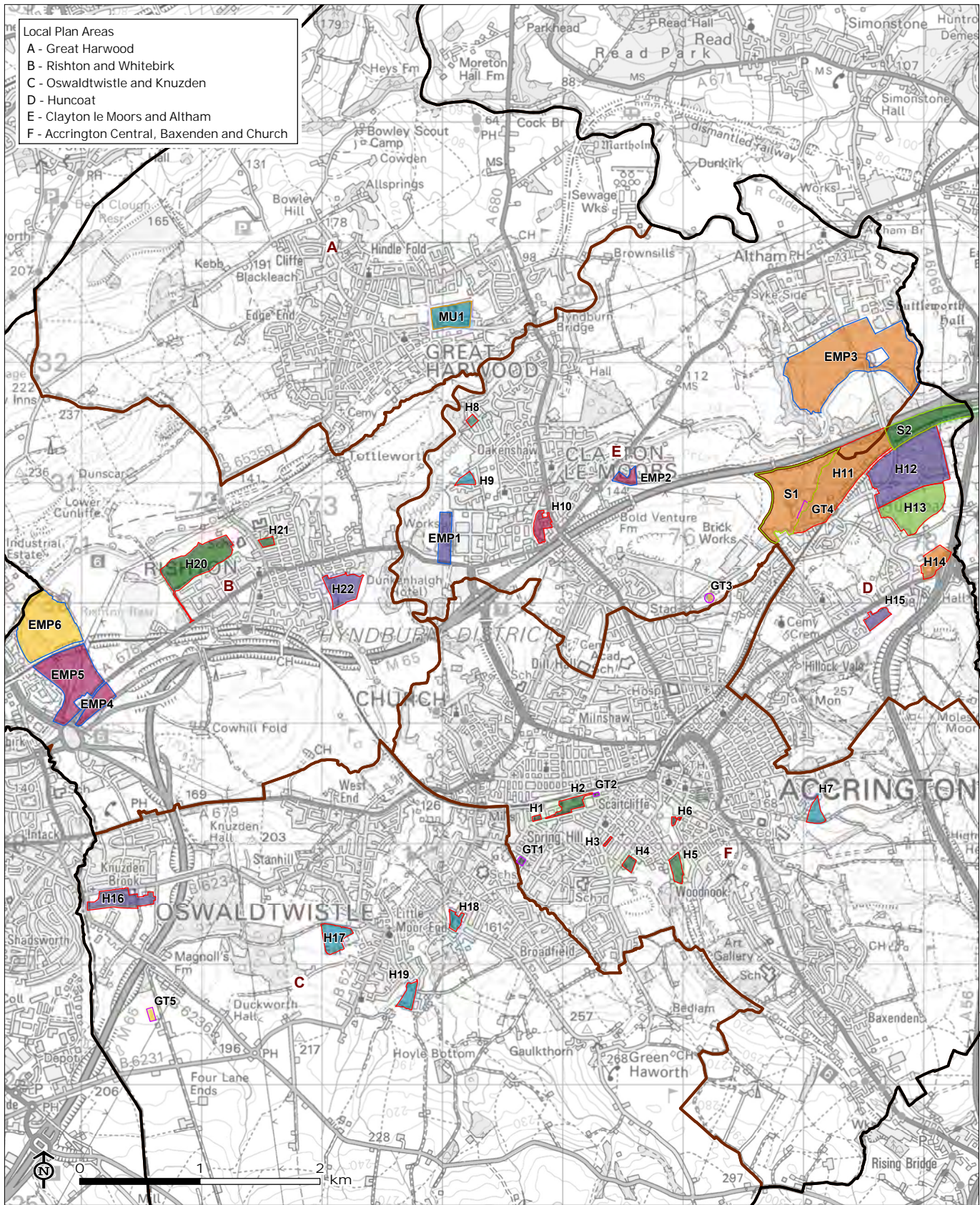
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Figure B18: All Sites IIA Effects for Objective 18 - Water



Source: Hyndburn BC, LUC

Map Scale @ A4: 1:45,000



Local Plan Areas
 A - Great Harwood
 B - Rishton and Whitebirk
 C - Oswaldtwistle and Knuzden
 D - Huncoat
 E - Clayton le Moors and Altham
 F - Accrington Central, Baxenden and Church

- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Local Plan Area
- Assessment site
- Housing
- Employment
- Mixed Use
- Gypsy and traveller accommodation
- Safeguarded

- IIA19 Effect
- ++
 - ++/-
 - +
 -
 - /+
 -
 - ++/--
 - +/-

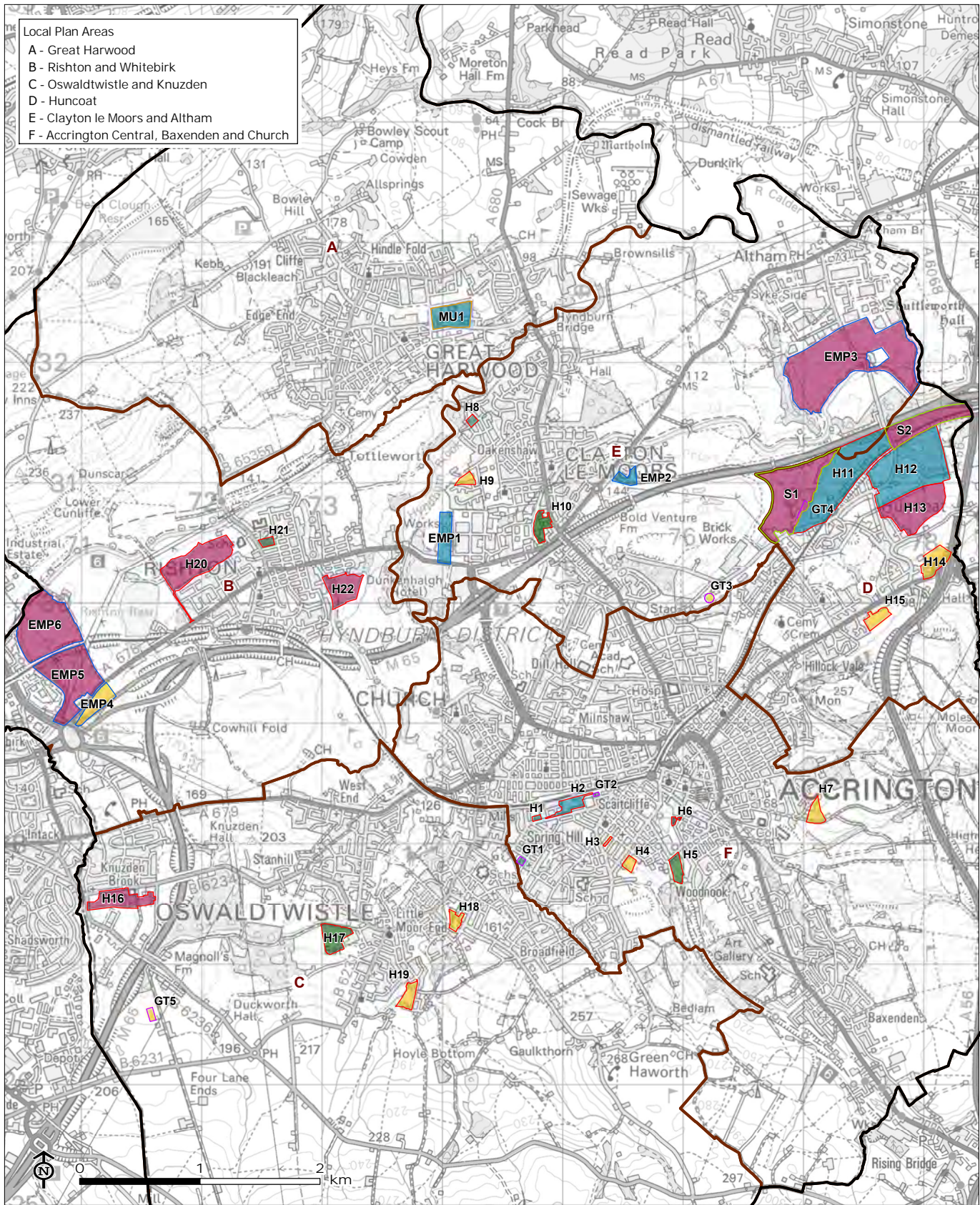
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Figure B19: All Sites IIA Effects for Objective 19 - Pollution



Source: Hyndburn BC, LUC

Map Scale @ A4: 1:45,000



Local Plan Areas
 A - Great Harwood
 B - Rishton and Whitebirk
 C - Oswaldtwistle and Knuzden
 D - Huncoat
 E - Clayton le Moors and Altham
 F - Accrington Central, Baxenden and Church

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Figure B20: All Sites IIA Effects for Objective 20 - Soil



- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Local Plan Area
- Assessment site
- Housing
- Employment
- Mixed Use
- Gypsy and traveller accommodation
- Safeguarded

- IIA20 Effect
- ++
 - +
 -
 -

Source: Hyndburn BC, LUC

Map Scale @ A4: 1:45,000

Appendix G

Detailed IIA matrices for the Hyndburn Local Plan policies

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Vision and objectives

Vision

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	+	A minor positive effect is identified for the Vision as it supports the provision of skilled local jobs.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	++	A significant positive effect is identified for the Vision as it aims to make Hyndburn a prosperous area of Pennine Lancashire by 2037.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	+	The Vision supports the provision of skilled local jobs, and efficient infrastructure and service provision, which will indirectly help residents to access education and training opportunities, therefore a minor positive effect is identified.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	+	The Vision for Hyndburn aims to ensure that residents of Hyndburn are healthier therefore a minor positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	+	The Vision for Hyndburn aims to create safer communities therefore a minor positive effect is identified.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	+	The Vision aims to provide a good choice of homes and skilled local jobs within Hyndburn which will make a positive contribution towards reducing poverty, promoting equality and reducing deprivation. The Vision also supports diverse and safe communities which will directly contribute to this IIA objective. Overall, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	+	A minor positive effect is identified in relation to this IIA objective as the Vision aims to provide efficient infrastructure and service provision which could include access to cultural, leisure, recreational and community facilities.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	+	The Vision aims to ensure Hyndburn has efficient infrastructure which is likely to include sustainable transport infrastructure which will result in reduced traffic and congestion and air pollution. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++	The Vision for Hyndburn states that, by 2037, there will be a good choice of homes within the area with the Vision aspiring for Hyndburn to be seen as a good place to live. Overall, a significant positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	+	The Vision aims to improve the quality and attractiveness of the Boroughs market towns. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+	A minor positive effect is identified for the Vision as it aims to ensure the quality and attractiveness of the Boroughs market towns and communities, protecting the built quality and character of the area.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	+	A minor positive effect is identified for the Vision as it aims to ensure Hyndburn has efficient infrastructure and service provision which is likely to include facilities for recycling of waste.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	+	A minor positive effect is identified for the Vision as it continues to support the Boroughs environmental credentials.
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	+	A minor positive effect is identified for the Vision as it supports the Borough's response to climate change. It also supports efficient infrastructure and provision of local services which will reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	+	A minor positive effect is identified for the Vision as it supports the Borough's response to climate change and the protection and enhancement of a healthy natural environment.
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	+	A minor positive effect is identified for the Vision as it directly supports the protection and enhancement of a healthy natural environment and continues to support the Boroughs environmental credentials.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	+	The Vision states that by 2037, Hyndburn will be recognised as an area with an attractive landscape setting, a healthy natural environment which is protected and enhanced and is an area with good environmental credentials. In this respect, a minor positive effect is expected in relation to this IIA objective.
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	+	A minor positive effect is identified for the Vision as it directly supports the protection and enhancement of a healthy natural environment and continues to support the Boroughs environmental credentials.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+	A minor positive effect is identified for the Vision as it directly supports the protection and enhancement of a healthy natural environment and continues to support the Boroughs environmental credentials.
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	+	A minor positive effect is identified for the Vision as it directly supports the protection and enhancement of a healthy natural environment and continues to support the Boroughs environmental credentials.

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Strategic objectives (assessed in combination)

IIA objective	IIA Score					Commentary/Justification
	SO1: Economy and Employment	SO2: Housing	SO3: Health	SO4: Environment	SO5: Services and Facilities	
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	++	+	0	0	++	<p>A significant positive effect is identified for SO1 as it supports the creation of greater opportunities for all to access improved economic opportunities. Furthermore, it supports higher wage employment which will help to increase the diversity of jobs in the Borough.</p> <p>A minor positive effect is identified for SO2 as the supporting text highlights that delivering good quality housing is key to delivering the Borough's growth aspirations in terms of retaining and attracting economically active residents.</p> <p>A significant positive effect is identified for SO5. The provision of improved public transport links to and from employment hubs may lead to more accessible job opportunities inside and outside of the Borough.</p>
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	++	+	0	0	++	<p>A significant positive effect is identified for SO1 as it supports the growth and diversification of the local economy. The supporting text outlines that the Lancashire Strategic Economic Plan 2015-2025, the Pennine Lancashire Growth and Prosperity Plan 2016-2032, and the Hyndburn Corporate Strategy 2018-23 sets out the economic strategy that the Local Plan is seeking to support which includes increased productivity and employment growth in advanced manufacturing and businesses in higher value sectors. The supporting text also states that the strategy being adopted by the Local Plan seeks to ensure there is sufficient housing to support economic growth to help retain and attract a highly skilled workforce.</p> <p>A minor positive effect is identified for SO2 as the supporting text highlights that delivering good quality housing is key to delivering the Borough's growth aspirations in terms of retaining and attracting economically active residents.</p> <p>A significant positive effect is expected for SO5. The supporting policy text states that improvements in transport links to and from major employment sites have been made and further improvements may attract more business towards the area.</p>

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IIA objective	IIA Score					Commentary/Justification
	SO1: Economy and Employment	SO2: Housing	SO3: Health	SO4: Environment	SO5: Services and Facilities	
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	+	0	0	0	++	SO1 does not refer directly to improvements to educational provision within the Borough, although it is noted in the supporting text that education attainment still remains below average and there remains a lack of skilled employees. Creating greater opportunities for access to improved economic opportunities will contribute to opportunities for work-based training, and therefore a minor positive effect is identified. SO5 supports the provision of educational facilities. As such a significant positive effect is identified.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	0	+	++	+	++	A minor positive effect is identified for SO2 as it requires housing to be designed and built to incorporate 'active design' principles to enable active lifestyles, which may benefit the health of residents in the Borough. A significant positive effect is identified for SO3 as it seeks to improve and sustain the health and wellbeing of residents and enabling them to lead active lifestyles. It recognises the health issues present within the Borough and in response, has integrated planning policies which set out to promote healthy lifestyles throughout the Local Plan. A minor positive effect is identified for SO4. The protection of Hyndburn surrounding landscapes and retention of Green Belt, and their role in addressing the effects of climate change may have an indirect effect on health due to the provision of green spaces which residents can use for recreational and sporting activities, and reducing the adverse effects of climate change. A significant positive effect is expected in relation to SO5. The supporting text notes that while there are challenges with the Cycle Network, any improvements to the provision of active travel infrastructure may benefit the residents of Hyndburn, along with providing health, social and recreational facilities
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	0	+	+	+	0	Minor positive effects are identified for SO2 and SO3 as they support development incorporating 'active design' principles and encourage active lifestyles. This may encourage more people to travel on foot, increasing natural surveillance in the area, thereby reducing and/or preventing crime and anti-social behaviour.

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IIA objective	IIA Score					Commentary/Justification
	SO1: Economy and Employment	SO2: Housing	SO3: Health	SO4: Environment	SO5: Services and Facilities	
						SO4 seeks to conserve and enhance a valued urban environment through the redevelopment of brownfield sites which can contribute positively towards reducing crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour. As such, a minor positive effect is identified.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	+	+	+	+	++	<p>A minor positive effect is identified for SO1 as it seeks to create greater opportunities for all to access improved economic opportunities thereby helping to reduce poverty and economic exclusion by disadvantaged groups.</p> <p>A minor positive effect is identified for SO2 as it supports a diversity of housing types, which will include affordable housing and provision for travellers. The creation of well-designed and insulated homes will also help to reduce fuel poverty in the Borough.</p> <p>The provision of sporting facilities and promotion of healthy and active lifestyles within the Borough may indirectly address social inclusion leading to a minor positive effect for SO3.</p> <p>SO4 supports the conservation and enhancement of the urban and rural environment, and the improvement of the quality of the physical environment which will contribute to reducing the gaps in environmental quality between the most deprived areas and the rest of the borough.</p> <p>A significant positive effect is identified for SO5. This objective seeks to improve services and facilities, including health, social, recreational facilities. It also seeks to improve the rail and road network which will provide better links between the towns and settlements in Hyndburn. This objective is likely to enable easier access to services, facilities and employment opportunities.</p>
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	0	+	+	+	++	A minor positive effect is identified for SO2 as it requires housing to be designed and built to incorporate 'active design' principles to enable active lifestyles, which may improve access to local services and facilities.

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Detailed IIA matrices for the Hyndburn Local Plan policies

IIA of Hyndburn 2037: The Local Plan Regulation 19 Consultation
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IIA objective	IIA Score					Commentary/Justification
	SO1: Economy and Employment	SO2: Housing	SO3: Health	SO4: Environment	SO5: Services and Facilities	
						<p>A minor positive effect is identified for SO3 as it continues to support and promote healthy and active lifestyles through the provision of leisure, sporting and recreational facilities within the Borough. The increase in the number of these facilities will improve access for the residents of Hyndburn.</p> <p>A minor positive effect is identified for SO4. The objective seeks to conserve and enhance a valued urban and rural environment in which the residents of Hyndburn can engage with. This objective would improve equality of access to green spaces and recreational activities such as walking.</p> <p>A significant positive effect is identified for SO5 which supports better social, educational, spiritual, recreational and cultural facilities and improved road, bus and rail links providing greater access to services.</p>
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	0	+	+	0	++	<p>A minor positive effect is identified for SO2 as it requires housing to be designed and built to incorporate 'active design' principles to enable active lifestyles, which may encourage people to travel more on foot or bike thereby reducing road traffic and congestion, and any associated pollution and accidents.</p> <p>A minor positive effect is identified for SO3 as it seeks to encourage residents to lead active lifestyles, which may subsequently reduce road traffic and congestion.</p> <p>A minor positive effect is identified for SO5. Improving access to goods and services throughout Hyndburn by sustainable transport modes may support a decrease in road traffic. The supporting text recognises continuing issues surrounding capacity present on the M65 between central Lancashire and Blackburn and Junction 8. However, if easier access was to be provided in the form of public transport, there could be a reduction in road traffic congestion, accidents and pollution while the provision of a more connected Cycle Network could reduce pollution and improve physical activity.</p>
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of	0	++	0	+	0	<p>A significant positive effect is identified for SO2 as it supports high quality design and diversity of housing types in Hyndburn, including the development of Huncoat Garden Village.</p>

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IIA objective	IIA Score					Commentary/Justification
	SO1: Economy and Employment	SO2: Housing	SO3: Health	SO4: Environment	SO5: Services and Facilities	
the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.						A minor positive effect is identified for SO4 as it supports the protection of the surrounding rural environment, redevelopment of brownfield sites and provision of green spaces providing local residents with safe and pleasant local environments which improves overall environmental quality.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	+	0	0	0	++	The supporting text of SO1 recognises the challenges facing town and local centres. A minor positive effect is identified for SO1 as it seeks to support the local economy which includes the town and retail centres of Hyndburn. A significant positive effect is identified for SO5 as this objective supports the provision of easy access to good quality services and facilities. With this objective in place, the vitality and viability of town and retail centres can be maintained as easier access ensures greater footfall and may attract shoppers.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	0	0	0	++	0	A significant positive effect is identified in relation to SO4. This objective seeks to conserve and enhance a valued urban and rural environment which includes the protection of the quality of the urban environment and the character of individual settlements through the surrounding Green Belt. The protection of green belt safeguards against urban sprawl while the Local Plan aims to ensure development occurring in rural areas must be developed in keeping with the rural setting. This will protect the character of Hyndburn's rural areas while enhancing the built quality of its settlements.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	0	0	0	0	0	None of the strategic objectives directly influence this objective. Recommendation: Strategic Objective 4 should be updated to support the efficient and sustainable management of waste.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	0	0	0	+/-	0	A mixed effect (minor positive and minor negative) is identified for SO4. While the redevelopment of brownfield sites within the area indicates that there is an efficient use of land, there may be some development of greenfield spaces which will adversely impact upon the area's natural resources.

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IIA objective	IIA Score					Commentary/Justification
	SO1: Economy and Employment	SO2: Housing	SO3: Health	SO4: Environment	SO5: Services and Facilities	
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	0	+	+	++	++	<p>A minor positive effect is identified for SO2 as requires housing to be designed and built to incorporate 'active design' principles to enable active lifestyles, which may encourage people to travel more on foot or bike and have subsequent benefits for climate change by reducing transport related greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>A minor positive effect is identified for SO3 as it seeks to enable residents to lead active lifestyles, which may encourage more people to travel on foot or bike and have subsequent benefits for climate change by reducing transport related greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>A significant positive effect is identified for SO4 as this objective seeks to conserve and enhance a valued urban and rural environment that is ready to address the causes and effects of climate change. The supporting text also refers to development of renewable energy.</p> <p>SO5 directly supports the provision of active and sustainable transport modes, and therefore makes a significant positive contribution to mitigating the effects of climate change.</p>
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	0	0	0	++	0	<p>A significant positive effect is identified for SO4 as this objective seeks to conserve and enhance a valued urban and rural environment that is ready to address the causes and effects of climate change.</p>
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	0	0	0	++	0	<p>A significant positive effect is expected for SO4. This objective sets out to conserve and enhance a valued urban and rural environment which supports habitat enhancement, biodiversity net gain and the protection of the Borough's designated and undesignated biodiversity assets e.g. the Oswaldtwistle Moor SSSI, and the Woodnock Vale and Peel Park Local Nature Reserves.</p>
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	0	0	0	++	0	<p>A significant positive effect is identified for SO4. This objective seeks to conserve and enhance a valued urban and rural environment which includes the protection of the Ribble Valley and the Forest of Bowland AONB to the north and the West Pennine Moors to the south. It also supports the protection of the green belt against urban sprawl aiming to direct development to previously developed land in urban</p>

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IIA objective	IIA Score					Commentary/Justification
	SO1: Economy and Employment	SO2: Housing	SO3: Health	SO4: Environment	SO5: Services and Facilities	
						areas. Where development does occur in rural areas this must be developed in keeping with the rural setting. This will protect the landscape quality of the Borough.
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	0	0	0	++	0	A significant positive effect is identified for SO4 as this objective seeks to conserve and enhance a valued urban and rural environment including the Borough's network of waterways.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	0	+	+	+	+	<p>A minor positive effect is identified for SO2 as requires housing to be designed and built to incorporate 'active design' principles to enable active lifestyles. This may encourage people to travel more on foot or bike and have subsequent benefits by reducing noise and air pollution associated with road traffic and congestion.</p> <p>A minor positive effect is identified for SO3 as it seeks to enable residents to lead active lifestyles. This may encourage more people to travel on foot or bike and have subsequent benefits by reducing noise and air pollution associated with road transportation.</p> <p>A minor positive effect is identified for SO4 as this objective seeks to conserve and enhance a valued urban and rural environment.</p>
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	0	0	0	+/-	0	SO4 supports the conservation and enhancement of a valued urban and rural environment and states that several brownfield sites will be developed but also includes the development of greenfield land. It is therefore likely to have a mixed effect (minor positive and minor negative) on this objective.

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November 2023

The Spatial Development Strategy

SP1: The Spatial Development Strategy

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	++	Policy SP1 outlines the spatial development strategy for Hyndburn, including the settlement hierarchy for development. It highlights that the principal town of Accrington and the Huncoat Garden Village will accommodate the majority of new development, however smaller towns and villages will develop in a manner consistent with their size. The policy highlights 59 hectares of employment land will be made available in the Borough, including the business park at Altham village and the development of a strategic employment site at Whitebirk which will provide a significant increase in accessible employment opportunities for the Borough. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	++	Policy SP1 requires that the employment and housing needs of the Borough must be met. Through this policy, investment will be focussed in key regeneration areas and developing brownfield land. This will support the development and growth of the local economy, and will encourage continued investment. A significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	+	Although Policy SP1 does not explicitly make reference to educational facilities, it does state developers will be required to contribute towards the key infrastructure required to support the planned growth as identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	++	Policy SP1 seeks to protect and enhance environmental assets and green and blue infrastructure which provide opportunities for recreation and leisure, and therefore promotes healthier and more active lifestyles. The policy also highlights that development will be required to contribute towards necessary infrastructure to support the development, such as healthcare facilities. Although not specifically mentioned, this could include provision for open space or green infrastructure, both of which would encourage interaction with the outdoors and promote walking or cycling over private petrol/diesel vehicle use. A significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	0	Policy SP1 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	+	Whilst Policy SP1 does not specifically mention reducing poverty and promoting equality and social inclusion, it does require developers to contribute to the necessary infrastructure required to support the development, such as social and health facilities. The provision of accessible facilities, along with access to open space promotes social inclusion and equality, may contribute towards reducing poverty. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	++	Policy SP1 seeks to protect and enhance environmental assets and green and blue infrastructure which provide recreational and leisure opportunities, and also requires development to contribute towards necessary infrastructure to support the development, such as local social and health facilities. The provision of open space and local facilities will improve access to and engagement in cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities. Therefore, a significant positive effect is assigned to this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	+/-	<p>Whilst Policy SP1 does not explicitly make reference to improving sustainable transport opportunities or reducing traffic, congestion and pollution, there is a requirement that green and blue infrastructure is protected and enhanced. This will contribute to reduced emissions by encouraging sustainable transport options such as walking and cycling over the use of cars. The policy also highlights that development will be required to contribute towards necessary infrastructure to support the development. Although specific examples are not provided, it is assumed that this could include provision for public transport or green infrastructure, both of which would help to reduce travel (particularly by car) and thus reduce air pollution.</p> <p>However, the scale of development proposed in the Borough over the plan period is likely to increase the volume of traffic, congestion and transport-related emissions.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (significant positive /significant negative) is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++	Policy SP1 outlines the spatial development strategy for Hyndburn, including the settlement hierarchy for development. The policy outlines that at least 3,104 dwellings will be delivered over the Plan Period. It states that the principal town of Accrington will accommodate the majority of new development, as well as the Huncoat Garden Village, however smaller towns and villages will develop in a manner consistent with their size. A significant positive effect has been identified for this IIA objective.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	++	Policy SP1 outlines the spatial development strategy for Hyndburn, including the settlement hierarchy for development. Whilst the policy does not explicitly mention retail needs, it highlights that the principal town of Accrington and the Huncoat Garden Village will accommodate the majority of new development. This policy will help to improve the quality of the town and retail centres by returning vacant sites back into use which may include the provision of retail sites. This will attract more people to the town and retail centres and enhance the vitality and viability of these centres. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+/-	Policy SP1 outlines the spatial development strategy for Hyndburn and requires that new development contributes towards the local character and distinctiveness of the natural, built and historic environment. The policy will help to protect and enhance the setting of built development, including heritage assets such as listed buildings by requiring new development to be sympathetic in design and character to the existing built environment. However, the scale of development proposed under the Spatial Development Strategy is likely to have some adverse effects on the built and historic environment. Therefore, a mixed effect (minor positive and minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.

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12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	+/-	The scale of development proposed under Policy SP1 will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, however, the policy also highlights that development will be required to contribute towards necessary infrastructure to support the development which may include recycling facilities. An overall mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	++/--	<p>Policy SP1 is expected to have a significant positive effect on this IIA objective, as it promotes the development of brownfield land and returning vacant properties back into use. Therefore, this policy seeks the efficient use of natural resources. The policy also requires green and blue infrastructure is protected and enhanced, which may reduce the number of journeys made by car, therefore reducing the consumption of non-renewable energy.</p> <p>However, the supporting text for the policy highlights that large strategic development sites in greenfield locations including the Green Belt have been identified for housing and employment, particularly to deliver the plan strategy at Huncoat Garden Village, Rishton and around Accrington, which contribute to the loss of soil resources. Therefore, a mixed effect (significant positive and significant negative) is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	++/--	<p>Whilst Policy SP1 does not explicitly state appropriate mitigation measures to reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change, there is a requirement that green and blue infrastructure is protected and enhanced. This will contribute to reduced greenhouse gas emissions by encouraging sustainable transport options such as walking and cycling over the use of cars.</p> <p>The policy also highlights that development will be required to contribute towards necessary infrastructure to support the development. Although specific examples are not provided, it is assumed that this could include provision for public transport or green infrastructure, both of which would help to reduce travel (particularly by car) and thus reduce carbon emissions.</p> <p>However, the scale of development proposed in the Borough over the plan period is likely to increase the volume of traffic, congestion and transport-related emissions.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (significant positive /significant negative) is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	+/-	Although the policy does not explicitly refer to flood risk, it requires that the causes and consequences of climate change are addressed and also that green infrastructure is protected and enhanced. However, sealing of greenfield land will occur at some locations which may increase surface water runoff and flood risk. Therefore, a mixed (minor positive and minor negative) effect is identified for this IIA objective.
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	+/-	Policy SP1 requires existing environmental assets including green and blue infrastructure, to be protected and enhanced. It also requires development to contribute towards biodiversity net gain. A connected network of various environmental assets including open green space, waterbodies and courses and green infrastructure will benefit biodiversity and ecological networks by preventing fragmentation. Therefore, a well-connected network of environmental assets will provide valuable habitats and a net gain in biodiversity.

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		<p>However, the supporting text highlights that greenfield land, including areas of the Green Belt may be developed for housing and employment purposes e.g. Huncoat Garden Village and Altham Business Park. Therefore, it is considered that this policy will have a mixed effect (minor positive and minor negative) on this IIA objective as it will contribute to enhancing and maintaining biodiversity and geodiversity but will also result in the development of greenfield land which could negatively impact biodiversity and geodiversity.</p>
<p>17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.</p>	<p>++/--</p>	<p>Policy SP1 requires existing environmental assets including green and blue infrastructure, to be protected and enhanced, and to contribute towards the local character of the natural and built environment. It explicitly states that development in rural areas will be limited to supporting farm diversification and promoting leisure and recreational facilities, and that it must retain the landscape character.</p> <p>However, the supporting text highlights that greenfield land, including areas of the Green Belt may be developed for housing and employment purposes e.g. Huncoat Garden Village and Altham Business Park. Therefore, it is considered that this policy will have a mixed effect (significant positive and significant negative) on this IIA objective as it will contribute to protecting and enhancing the quality of the landscape, but will also result in the development of greenfield land.</p>
<p>18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p>Policy SP1 requires existing environmental assets including green and blue infrastructure, to be protected and enhanced, and to contribute towards the local character of the natural environment. The policy explicitly makes reference to blue infrastructure (e.g. waterbodies and watercourses), and as such this policy requires they are protected and enhanced. However, sealing of greenfield land will occur at some locations which may increase surface water runoff and potentially contaminate nearby waterbodies. Therefore, a mixed (minor positive and minor negative) effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
<p>19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.</p>	<p>++/--</p>	<p>Policy SP1 requires green and blue infrastructure to be protected and enhanced, which may encourage active travel to reduce the number of journeys made by car, therefore reducing noise and air pollution associated with road transport.</p> <p>The policy also highlights that development will be required to contribute towards necessary infrastructure to support the development. Although specific examples are not provided, it is assumed that this could include provision for public transport or green infrastructure, both of which would help to reduce travel (particularly by car) and thus reduce noise and air pollution from petrol/diesel vehicles.</p> <p>However, the scale of development proposed in the Borough over the plan period is likely to increase the volume of traffic, congestion and thus transport-related noise and air pollution.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (significant positive / significant negative) is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
<p>20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.</p>	<p>++/--</p>	<p>Policy SP1 outlines the spatial development strategy for Hyndburn. This policy states that priority will be given to the development of brownfield land and therefore seeks to protect and enhance soil quality and resources.</p>

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		However, the supporting text highlights that large strategic development sites in greenfield locations including the Green Belt have been identified for housing and employment which could be identified for this IIA objective.

SP2: Huncoat Garden Village

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	++	The delivery of a village local centre in the Huncoat Garden Village will provide employment uses and opportunities within the Garden Village. In addition, the policy seeks to improve connectivity to Altham Business Park by providing a pedestrian and cycle bridge across the railway. This will improve accessibility to a large number of employment opportunities in close proximity to the settlement. Therefore, a significant positive effect is expected in relation to Policy SP2.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	++	Policy SP2 seeks to deliver a village local centre which could attract further investment in the Borough. With the new local centre placed in an attractive location with good transport links, it may attract further investment in Hyndburn's local economy. Overall, a significant positive effect is expected.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	+	Policy SP2 supports an extension to Huncoat Primary School so it accommodates an additional 1.5 forms of entry. In addition, the policy supports new employment opportunities which may encourage work-based training. Overall, a minor positive effect is identified.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	++	Policy SP2 seeks to deliver accessible multi-functional green infrastructure which will promote healthy lifestyles and choices. This includes the delivery of cycle and pedestrian infrastructure, and development of the Huncoat Wheel circular cycle-way around the periphery of the Garden Village. In addition, the policy seeks to provide leisure, recreational (including play areas) and sports facilities which will help encourage more active lifestyles. The policy also highlights that development will be required to contribute towards necessary infrastructure to support the development, such as healthcare facilities. A significant positive effect has been identified for this IIA objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	+	Policy SP2 outlines that the Huncoat Garden Village should seek to create a safe and attractive place to live, with a safe streetscape. The promotion of green infrastructure, active travel and landscaped and attractive public realm may encourage more people to travel and move through the area on foot. This will therefore improve natural surveillance and reduce and prevent crime and anti-social behaviour. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between	+	The Huncoat Garden Village has the potential to alleviate poverty and social isolation within the Hyndburn area. The overarching aim of the policy is to provide affordable housing, local employment and sustainable communities. Although the policy does not

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.		address closing the gap between deprived areas and the rest of the borough as this is a new settlement, it does encourage the development of a balanced and mixed community. It also supports a range of housing which vary in size and are adaptable. Therefore, a minor positive effect is anticipated for this IIA objective.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	++	<p>The policy supports the creation of a new Local/Neighbourhood Centre and the improvement of community services/facilities. The connectivity of the Garden Village will be beneficial to the residents by improving access to important town centres such as Accrington, Burnley and Blackburn which will improve the accessibility to a wider range of cultural and recreational activities.</p> <p>The policy explicitly states that multifunctional green space, cycle and pedestrian infrastructure, and development of the Huncoat Wheel circular cycle-way will be provided. In addition, the policy seeks to provide leisure, recreational (including play areas) and sports facilities.</p> <p>Developer contributions are also expected to provide the management and maintenance of any infrastructure as well as the provision of community facilities. This may lead to an increase in the accessibility and engagement in recreational and community activities. Policy SP2 is therefore expected to have a significant positive effect in relation to this IIA objective.</p>
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	++/--	<p>Policy SP2 has a strong focus on delivering multi-functional green infrastructure, including active travel infrastructure such as walking and cycling routes. The promotion of active travel may reduce the use of cars in Huncoat Garden Village, particularly for short journeys which can be made on foot or bike. The policy also highlights that land has been safeguarded for the delivery of strategic rail infrastructure, and that developers will be required to contribute towards infrastructure needs, which may include the provision of public transport such as buses. Active and sustainable travel will help reduce the number of cars on the roads, and also have subsequent benefits for reducing congestion and pollution. In addition, the policy also requires residential roads to have a speed limit of no more than 20mph, which could reduce the number of accidents.</p> <p>However, the delivery of the scale of development proposed in Huncoat is likely to result in an increase in traffic congestion and transport-related emissions on existing roads. Furthermore, the policy also supports the early delivery of the Huncoat Relief Road which may encourage more people to travel by car.</p> <p>Overall, the policy is expected to have mixed (significant positive and significant negative) effects for this IIA objective.</p>
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++	The main aim of Policy SP2 is to provide around 1,500-1,600 new homes houses with good access to transport links. The policy highlights that an appropriate mix of residential accommodation should be delivered, which are adequate in size, adaptable and sustainable. The policy also requires that some homes constructed should be affordable to encourage mixed and balanced communities. Therefore, this policy is expected to have a significant positive effect for this IIA objective.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	++	The creation of the new Huncoat Garden Village will create a community which is centred on its accessible local centre through the provision of local employment with design acting as a key feature in the approval of any new major development. The Local

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
		Centre is expected to provide residents with convenience facilities and services, leisure and cultural facilities to meet the needs of the community. Overall, Policy SP2 is expected to have a significant positive effect on IIA objective 10.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	++/-	<p>A key part of Policy SP2 is the design of housing and new development within Huncoat Garden Village. The policy outlines development should be in line with the design standards set out in the Masterplan and Design Code. It supports the creation and delivery of a sustainable, distinctive and well-designed place which has its own unique character which includes landscaping and planting of trees and grass verges in the streetscape. The policy outlines that developers should take opportunities to embed the natural and built heritage assets of the site into the development.</p> <p>The proposed Garden Village is to be constructed primarily on the brownfield sites from the power station and colliery which stand as cleared sites, where natural regeneration has occurred. Due to the redevelopment of brownfield sites, the Huncoat Garden Village is most likely to enhance the surrounding area, therefore Policy SP2 is expected to have a significant positive effect. A minor negative effect is also expected as there may be some adverse effects on the setting of heritage assets from the scale of development. Overall, a mixed effect (significant positive and minor negative) is identified for this objective.</p>
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	+/-	The scale of development proposed at the new Huncoat Garden Village will inevitably result in an increase in waste generation. However, Policy SP2 supports smart, sustainable and resilient infrastructure to future-proof investment and to help manage resources (i.e. water, energy, waste) effectively and sustainability. Therefore, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	++/-	Policy SP2 involves the re-use of brownfield sites and also the development of greenfield land. The policy also supports sustainable design and construction, with the use of locally made products and materials promoted. It also requires proposals to demonstrate the use of renewable energy and high levels of energy efficiency, which will reduce the amount of energy consumed. Furthermore, as the policy supports active travel and green infrastructure, there is likely to be a reduction in the amount of travel undertaken by cars, and subsequently less use of fossil fuels. The policy also supports the use of electric cars. It is therefore likely to have a mixed effect (significant positive and minor negative) on this objective.
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	++/-	<p>Policy SP2 is expected to provide around 1,500-1,600 homes at Huncoat Garden Village. The significant increase in housing within the area may lead to a rise in greenhouse gas emissions associated with the construction phases and domestic activities (e.g. electricity, heating) which will result in a negative effect. The increased number of residents will increase greenhouse gas emissions associated with transportation.</p> <p>However, the policy seeks sustainable development which demonstrate the use of renewable energy and high levels of energy efficiency which works towards zero net carbon. This will reduce the amount of domestic energy consumed, having positive effects on climate change. Furthermore, as the policy supports active travel and green infrastructure, there is likely to be a reduction in the amount of travel undertaken by cars, and subsequently less use of fossil fuels and subsequent greenhouse gas</p>

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		emissions. The policy also supports the development of strategic rail infrastructure and public transport which may encourage more sustainable travel, along with smart infrastructure for clean transport, such as electric cars.
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	+/-	New development at Huncoat Garden Village will be directed primarily to brownfield sites, however, some greenfield sites will also be developed which reduces the area of permeable surfaces. The policy requires development proposals to include measures to mitigate flood risk using SuDS, noting that post-development surface water run-off rates should be attenuated to achieve a reduction in greenfield run-off rates. In addition, the policy requires infrastructure to be resilient, including to the impacts of climate change. It also actively encourages use of street trees and landscaping which may provide areas of shade in the warmer months. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is identified in relation to this IIA objective.
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	+/-	To deliver the scale of the development, there is potential for greenfield land to be developed which may result in the disturbance or loss of biodiversity and geodiversity, including impacts on local wildlife sites. However, policy SP2 specifies multifunctional greenspace, landscaping (including street trees) and green and blue infrastructure should be delivered as part of the development, which may provide biodiversity benefits by improving connectivity and movement within the ecological network. The policy also specifies that development proposals should help secure net gains in biodiversity, and provide for retention of important woodland, trees and hedgerows. Overall, a mixed (minor positive and minor negative) effect is anticipated in relation to IIA objective 16.
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	+/-	The policy supports the development of some areas of brownfield land, resulting in landscape improvement. The policy supports the delivery of a development which is integrated with the natural environment, provides high quality public realm and streetscapes, and high quality multi-functional green infrastructure and open space which is attractive and provides biodiversity enhancements. In addition, it requires provision of landscaping on site, and retention of important woodland, trees and hedgerows, which all contribute towards landscape quality and character. However, the development involves the loss of greenfield land which currently contributes to the rural character of the area. Policy SP2 is anticipated to have a mixed effect (minor positive and minor negative) on this IIA objective.
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	+/-	Policy SP2 makes reference to improvements to blue infrastructure, however the development of the Garden Village will potentially impact on watercourses located within and close to the site. This may include short term impacts on water quality, and longer term impacts resulting from modification of watercourses. Development of contaminated land may result in the release of contaminants which impact on water quality during construction, but may also result in remediation which reduces future contamination. However, the policy does require foul and surface water drainage to be separated. Therefore, a mixed effect (minor positive and minor negative) is identified.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	++/--	Policy SP2 has a strong focus on delivering multi-functional green infrastructure, including active travel infrastructure such as walking and cycling routes. The promotion of active travel may reduce the use of cars in Huncoat Garden Village, particularly for

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		<p>short journeys which can be made on foot or bike. The policy also highlights that land has been safeguarded for the delivery of strategic rail infrastructure, and that developers will be required to contribute towards infrastructure needs, which may include the provision of public transport such as buses. Active and sustainable travel will help reduce the number of cars on the roads, and also have subsequent benefits for reducing congestion, noise and air pollution.</p> <p>However, the delivery of the scale of development proposed in Huncoat is likely to result in an increase in traffic congestion and associated noise and air pollution. Furthermore, the policy also supports the early delivery of the Huncoat Relief Road which may contribute to noise and air pollution in the area.</p>
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	+/-	The supporting policy text for Huncoat Garden Village aims to develop brownfield sites. The redevelopment of brownfield sites will ultimately protect and preserve existing soil resources and quality within the Hyndburn area. However, the policy also makes reference to the use of greenfield sites to deliver the scale of the proposed development which may result in the loss of soil resources and quality. Overall, this policy is anticipated to have a mixed effect (minor positive and minor negative) in relation to this IIA objective.

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SP3: Planning obligations

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	+?	Policy SP3 requires that developer contributions should be made either through planning conditions and/or Section 106 Agreements to address any new demands for new infrastructure or to deliver the necessary improvements to existing facilities or services to support new development. It is assumed that this policy would help to provide the necessary mechanism to ensure that the necessary public transport or green infrastructure is in place to support new development, which may enhance accessibility to employment opportunities within the Borough. As improvements to the transport network, including green infrastructure is not specifically mentioned, a minor positive but uncertain effect (as new infrastructure requirements are not yet known) is identified for this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	+	Policy SP3 ensures that the costs of providing new infrastructure, facilities or services which result from new development are met. The policy therefore indirectly supports a sustainable economy by ensuring the appropriate provision of necessary infrastructure, facilities or services, and a minor positive effect is identified.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	+?	Policy SP3 requires that developer contributions should be made to address any new demands for new infrastructure or to deliver the necessary improvements to existing facilities or services to support new development. It is assumed that this policy would help to provide the necessary mechanism to ensure that the development and its population is served by adequate education service provision. As education is not specifically mentioned, a minor positive but uncertain effect is identified for this IIA objective.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	+?	It is assumed that this policy would help to provide the necessary mechanism to ensure that the necessary healthcare facilities, open space or green infrastructure is in place to support new development, all of which would help to reduce health inequalities and encourage healthy lifestyles. As health is not specifically mentioned, a minor positive but uncertain effect (as new infrastructure requirements are not yet known) is identified.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	0	Policy SP3 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	+?	The policy requires that developer contributions should be made to address any new demands for new infrastructure or to deliver the necessary improvements to existing facilities or services to support new development. It is assumed that this policy would help to ensure that the necessary transport infrastructure is in place to support new development and provide access to services and facilities. Furthermore, it is assumed that the provision of affordable housing may be a developer contribution which would help to meet people's housing needs. As poverty and social inclusion is not specifically mentioned, a minor positive but uncertain effect (as new infrastructure requirements are not yet known) is identified.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	+?	The policy requires that developer contributions should be made to address any new demands for new infrastructure or to deliver the necessary improvements to existing facilities or services to support new development. This policy would help to provide for community space and green space to support new development. This could provide improved access for all to such spaces for people to engage in cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities. It is considered that this policy could have a minor positive effect for this IIA objective, however as activities for the community have not been mentioned the effect is uncertain (as new infrastructure requirements are not yet known). Therefore, a minor positive but uncertain effect is identified for this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	+?	The policy requires that developer contributions should be made to address any new demands for new infrastructure or to deliver the necessary improvements to existing facilities or services to support new development. It is assumed that this policy would help to provide the necessary mechanism to ensure that the necessary public transport or green infrastructure is in place to support new development, which may result in reduced traffic, congestion, and pollution as car dependency is reduced. As improvements to the transport network, including green infrastructure is not specifically mentioned, a minor positive but uncertain effect (as new infrastructure requirements are not yet known) is identified for this IIA objective.
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	+?	Policy SP3 requires that developer contributions should be made either through planning conditions and/or Section 106 Agreements to address any new demands for new infrastructure or to deliver the necessary improvements to existing facilities or services to support new development. It is assumed that the provision of affordable housing may be a developer contribution which would help to meet people's housing needs. As affordable housing is not specifically mentioned, a minor positive but uncertain effect (as new infrastructure requirements are not yet known) is identified.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	+?	Policy SP3 requires that developer contributions should be made either through planning conditions and/or Section 106 Agreements to address any new demands for new infrastructure or to deliver the necessary improvements to existing facilities or services to support new development. This policy could provide the necessary mechanism to ensure new development is served by adequate transport infrastructure, which would likely provide improved access to town and retail centres where people will be able to access shops, services and facilities which will encourage their use. As vitality and viability is not specifically mentioned, a minor positive but uncertain effect (as new infrastructure requirements are not yet known) is identified.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	0	Policy SP3 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	0	Policy SP3 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	0	Policy SP3 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	+?	Policy SP3 requires that developer contributions should be made either through planning conditions and/or Section 106 Agreements to address any new demands for new infrastructure or to deliver the necessary improvements to existing facilities or services to support new development. It is assumed that this policy would help to provide the necessary mechanism to ensure that the necessary public transport or green infrastructure is in place to support new development, both of which would help to reduce travel (particularly by car) and thus reduce carbon emissions. As sustainable transport or green infrastructure are not specifically mentioned, a minor positive but uncertain effect (as new infrastructure requirements are not yet known) is identified for this IIA objective.
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	+?	Managing flood risk is a physical infrastructure demand, and it is assumed that this policy would help to provide the necessary mechanism to ensure that flood risk infrastructure is in place to support new development. As flood risk is not specifically mentioned, a minor positive but uncertain effect (as new infrastructure requirements are not yet known) is identified for this IIA objective.
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	+?	It is assumed that this policy would help to provide outdoor green space, including green infrastructure, to support new development. This could have benefits on biodiversity by providing new habitat space. It is considered that this policy could have a minor positive effect for this IIA objective, however as green space and green infrastructure has not been mentioned the effect is uncertain (as new infrastructure requirements are not yet known). Therefore, a minor positive but uncertain effect is identified for this IIA objective.
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	+?	Policy SP3 requires that developer contributions should be made either through planning conditions and/or Section 106 Agreements to address any new demands for new infrastructure or to deliver the necessary improvements to existing facilities or services to support new development. It is assumed that this policy would help to provide outdoor green space which could have benefits for enhancing the landscape quality of Hyndburn. As landscape quality is not specifically mentioned in the policy, a minor positive but uncertain effect is identified for this IIA objective.
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	+?	The policy requires that developer contributions should be made to address any new demands for new infrastructure or to deliver the necessary improvements to existing facilities or services to support new development. It is assumed that this policy would help to provide the necessary mechanism to ensure that the necessary wastewater infrastructure is in place to support new development and that water quality is not affected by the development. As water quality is not specifically mentioned, a minor positive but uncertain effect (as new infrastructure requirements are not yet known) is identified for this IIA objective.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+?	It is assumed that this policy would help to provide the necessary mechanism to ensure that the necessary transport or green infrastructure is in place to support new development, both of which would help to reduce travel (particularly by car) and its

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		associated air pollution. As air pollution is not specifically mentioned, a minor positive but uncertain effect (as new infrastructure requirements are not yet known) is identified for this IIA objective.
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	0	Policy SP3 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.

The economy and town centres

SP4: Employment provision and strategic sites

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	++	The policy seeks to allocate 59 hectares of land for employment uses over the plan period which will have a direct, positive effect on delivering local and easily accessible employment opportunities. Policy SP4 is expected to have a significant positive effect in supporting, maintaining and enhancing employment opportunities within Hyndburn.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	++	The policy supports the allocation of six strategic employment sites which will attract investment, ensuring the sustainable economic growth of the Borough. As such, this policy is expected to have a significant positive effect in regards to this IIA objective. Further employment provision may also facilitate the delivery of Huncoat Garden Village which will attract investment from developers and aid in supporting a sustainable economy.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	0	Policy SP4 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	+	A minor positive effect is expected for this IIA objective as the strategic employment sites are generally within close proximity to areas of open space and recreational routes. In addition, these sites will also likely contribute towards the provision of active travel infrastructure as part of their overall design which may encourage more journeys on foot and to be active at open space locations.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	0	Policy SP4 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	+	The policy provides support to a high proportion of uses which generates a great number of jobs. Thus, it is anticipated that there may be a reduction in poverty due to more employment opportunities; however, this is dependent on the type of jobs available. Therefore, this policy may have a minor positive effect in relation to this policy.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	0	Policy SP4 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	++/--	<p>As more employment land is allocated, there may be an increase in the number of people joining peak traffic flows in and around the Hyndburn area. In particular, the M65, A678 and A6119 may experience an increase in traffic due to expansions of the existing business parks. The development of strategic employment sites is likely to require the delivery of new and/or upgraded roads, junctions and bridges which may encourage people to make journeys via private vehicle, and hence contribute towards increases in road traffic, congestion, and pollution.</p> <p>However, many of the strategic employment sites are within close proximity to sustainable transport links including railway stations and cycle paths which may encourage employees to travel via sustainable and active travel. In addition, these sites will also likely contribute towards the provision of active travel infrastructure as part of their overall design which may encourage more journeys on foot.</p> <p>Therefore, Policy SP4 will have a mixed effect (significant positive / significant negative) in respect to this IIA objective.</p>
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	0	Policy SP4 only refers to employment provisions therefore this policy is not expected to have a direct effect in regards to this IIA objective.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	+	This policy is expected to have a minor positive effect in relation to this IIA objective as the delivery of 59 hectares of employment land may result in the regeneration of town and retail centres due to the increase in operational businesses within the area. However, most of the strategic employment sites are not within town centres and therefore a minor rather than a significant positive effect is identified.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+/-	Potential significant negative effects are identified in the assessment of sites EMP3, EMP5 and EMP6 as they comprise large greenfield sites within close proximity to several Grade II Listed Buildings. Development of these large greenfield sites will have an adverse effect on the character and setting of these Grade II Listed Buildings. However, mitigation is provided in the site-specific policies for these sites to ensure the preservation of the character and setting of these heritage assets. Overall, a mixed effect (minor negative/ minor positive) is identified for this IIA objective, as there may still be adverse effects from the development of the greenfield site.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	+/-	All new development, including the six strategic employment sites proposed for allocation, will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, however, Policy SP13: Climate Change and Sustainable Development of the Local Plan requires new development to make adequate provision for waste collection and recycling and encouraging the use of locally sourced, reclaimed, recycled or low environmental impact products in design and construction and provide facilities for effective waste management in the operation of development. An overall mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	-/+	A mixed effect (significant negative / minor positive) is identified for this IIA objective as the six strategic employment sites proposed for allocation through Policy SP4 comprise a mix of brownfield/contaminated land and greenfield land. The significant negative effects relate to sites EMP3, EMP4, EMP5 and EMP6 as these comprise greenfield sites which, if developed, represents a less efficient use of land in comparison to the development of brownfield or contaminated sites. Furthermore, sites EMP1 and EMP2 intersect with a Mineral Safeguarding Area. The minor positive effect relates to sites MU1, EMP1 and EMP2 as these comprise contaminated land, which represents a more efficient use of natural resources compared to the development of greenfield sites. It is assumed that prior to development, contaminated sites will be remediated.
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	++/--	<p>As more employment land is allocated, there may be an increase in the number of people joining peak traffic flows in and around the Hyndburn area. Cumulative effects may be experienced on the transport network from an increase in traffic due to expansions of the existing business parks which will increase transport-related greenhouse gas emissions. The development of strategic employment sites is likely to require the delivery of new and/or upgraded roads, junctions and bridges which may encourage people to make journeys via private vehicle, and hence contribute towards increases in road traffic and air pollution.</p> <p>However, many of the strategic employment sites are within close proximity to sustainable transport links including railway stations and cycle paths which may encourage employees to travel via sustainable and active travel, reducing the need to travel by private vehicle and therefore limiting GHG emissions. In addition, these sites will also likely contribute towards the provision of active travel infrastructure as part of their overall design which may encourage more journeys by walking and cycling. Furthermore, the site-specific employment site policies require the strategic employment sites to support the development of renewable energy on site which will also reduce GHG emissions from industrial sources.</p> <p>Therefore, Policy SP4 will have a mixed effect (significant positive / significant negative) in respect to this IIA objective.</p>

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	-	Five out of six strategic employment sites and the mixed-use site (MU1) are not at risk of flooding. A minor negative effect is identified for site EMP3 as it comprises brownfield/contaminated land within an area at risk of surface water flooding. Overall, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective as, although the site-specific employment policies provide mitigation to reduce the likelihood of flooding, many of the strategic employment sites comprise greenfield land, which if developed, increases the area of impermeable surfaces and could increase overall flood risk.
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	-	<p>The development of 59 hectares of employment land is likely to have an adverse effect on biodiversity. The site assessment of the six employment sites and the mixed-use site identified adverse effects as these sites either contain habitats listed on the Priority Habitat Inventory (MU1 and EMP5) or are within close proximity to a locally designated biodiversity site, which may affect biodiversity through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, increased recreation pressure, air pollution, etc.</p> <p>However, the site-specific employment policies provide mitigation for likely adverse effects by requiring the protection of PHI habitats and the retention and creation of green infrastructure to provide habitat connections as part of the site design. Overall, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective, as there may still be some adverse effects on biodiversity from the development of the employment sites, many of which comprise large greenfield sites.</p>
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	-	<p>The development of 59 hectares of employment land is likely to have an adverse effect on landscape, particularly as many of the strategic employment sites comprise large greenfield sites, which if developed, would reduce the sites' contribution to the landscape character and local distinctiveness.</p> <p>However, the site-specific employment policies provide mitigation to reduce the significance of the landscape and visual impacts including requiring high-quality landscaping; the integration of green infrastructure to the existing green infrastructure network; the incorporation of large-scale buffer planting to break up the mass of new buildings; sections of sites near the Leeds and Liverpool Canal to be kept free from development to reduce landscape and visual impacts; the appropriate use of roofing materials; the restriction of height buildings on higher parts of sites to prevent new structures rising above the skyline; and for appropriate lighting to be used to limit visibility from nearby residential areas.</p> <p>Overall, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective, as there may still be some adverse effects on the landscape from the development of the employment sites, many of which comprise large greenfield sites.</p>
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	-	Several of the strategic employment sites are adjacent to the waterbodies including the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Although many of the policies require developments to incorporate SUDs (sustainable drainage) which will help to reduce the impact from surface water run-off on the quality of waterbodies, the site-specific policies do not refer to the protection of the water quality of the canal or measures to maximise the efficient use of water on site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective as there may be adverse effects on the water environment from the development of strategic employment sites.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	++/--	<p>As more employment land is allocated, there may be an increase in the number of people joining peak traffic flows in and around the Hyndburn area. Cumulative effects may be experienced on the transport network from an increase in traffic due to expansion of the existing business parks which will increase transport-related noise and air pollution. The development of strategic employment sites is likely to require the delivery of new and/or upgraded roads, junctions and bridges which may encourage people to make journeys via private vehicle, and hence contribute towards increases in road traffic and air and noise pollution.</p> <p>However, many of the strategic employment sites are within close proximity to sustainable transport links including railway stations and cycle paths which may encourage employees to travel via sustainable and active travel, reducing the need to travel by private vehicle and therefore limiting transport-related noise and air pollution. In addition, these sites will also likely contribute towards the provision of active travel infrastructure as part of their overall design which may encourage more journeys by walking and cycling. Furthermore, the site-specific employment site policies require the strategic employment sites to incorporate new landscaping including trees and hedgerows which will act as buffers to noise pollution.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (significant positive / significant negative) in respect to this IIA objective.</p>
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	--/+	<p>A mixed effect (significant negative / minor positive) is identified for this IIA objective as the six strategic employment sites proposed for allocation through Policy SP4 comprise a mix of brownfield/contaminated land and greenfield land. The significant negative effects relate to sites EMP3, EMP4, EMP5 and EMP6 as these comprise greenfield sites which, if developed, would result in the deterioration of soil quality and resources. The minor positive effect relates to sites MU1, EMP1 and EMP2 as these comprise contaminated land, which represents a more efficient use of natural resources compared to the development of greenfield sites, and protects soil quality and resources. It is assumed that prior to development, contaminated sites will be remediated, thereby improving soil quality.</p>

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SP5: Protection, modernisation and development of employment sites

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	++	Policy SP5 is expected to have a significant positive effect in supporting, maintaining and enhancing employment opportunities within Hyndburn, as it seeks the protection, modernisation and development of employment sites. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	++	The policy refers to three strategic employment hubs which are considered to play a strategic role in the local economic and future growth of the Borough due to their location along the M65 corridor. This policy will help support a sustainable economy with continued investment by planning to expand these hubs over the lifetime of the plan which will likely attract continued investment. The policy states that there will be a general presumption that all other existing employment sites will be retained in employment use over the plan period and sites will only be released for redevelopment if certain criteria is met, which will safeguard employment land for the future. Where sites are redeveloped, the policy request there to be an element of modern employment use to compensate for the loss of existing employment land. This will help to ensure that the Borough's employment sites are steadily modernised which will continue to attract investment. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	0	Policy SP5 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	0	Policy SP5 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	0	Policy SP5 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	+	Policy SP5 is expected to have a positive effect in supporting, maintaining and enhancing employment opportunities within Hyndburn, as it seeks the protection, modernisation and development of employment sites. Although the policy does not specifically mention poverty, employment sites including the three strategic employment hubs are likely to provide increases in employment opportunities, which may result in reducing poverty within the Borough and closing the gap between the most deprived areas in Hyndburn with the rest of the borough. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified with relation to this policy.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	0	Policy SP5 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	+/-	Policy SP5 seeks the protection, modernisation and development of employment sites in Hyndburn. Factors taken into account in determining the retention of sites in employment use include accessibility and environmental issues. Therefore, sites which are likely to have significant adverse effects on road traffic, congestion and air pollution are unlikely to be allocated. However, as more employment land is allocated, there may be an increase in the number of people joining peak traffic flows in and around the Hyndburn area. Many of the existing employment sites are within close proximity to sustainable transport links including railway stations and cycle paths which may encourage employees to travel via sustainable and active travel. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	0	Policy SP5 seeks the protection, modernisation and development of employment sites in Hyndburn. The policy states that the redevelopment of sites from a B use class to another that retains significant employment (e.g. retail or leisure) will be considered more favourably than redevelopment to residential use. The purpose of this is to ensure adequate provision of future employment land. Although this effectively reduces opportunities to develop brownfield land for residential purposes, the provision of adequate land for residential purposes is addressed through the housing policies, therefore a negligible effect is identified for this IIA objective.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	+	Policy SP5 is expected to have a minor positive effect in relation to this IIA objective as it seeks to modernise and develop employment sites which could result in an increase in operational businesses in town centres.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+/-	Policy SP5 outlines the protection, modernisation and development of employment sites across Hyndburn. The policy presumes existing employment sites will be retained for employment purposes where possible, however provides a criterion for the release of sites for redevelopment. This includes releasing adequate or poor quality employment sites if it is the only viable means of retaining a building or premises which has architectural or historic significance. Therefore, this policy may encourage the protection the character and quality of the Borough's historic environment. However, there may also be adverse effects on the historic environment from the retention of employment sites, and therefore, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	+/-	All new development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, however, Policy SP13: Climate Change and Sustainable Development of the Local Plan requires new development to make adequate provision for waste collection and recycling and encouraging the use of locally sourced, reclaimed, recycled or low environmental impact products in design and

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
		construction and provide facilities for effective waste management in the operation of development. An overall mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	+/-	A mixed effect (minor negative / minor positive) is identified for this IIA objective as the existing employment sites and the strategic employment hubs comprise a mix of brownfield/contaminated land and greenfield land. Development on greenfield land represents a less efficient use of land in comparison to the development of brownfield or contaminated sites. Development of brownfield/contaminated land represents a more efficient use of natural resources compared to the development of greenfield sites and it is assumed that prior to development, contaminated sites will be remediated.
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	+/-	Policy SP5 seeks the protection, modernisation and development of employment sites in Hyndburn. Factors taken into account in determining the retention of sites in employment use include accessibility and environmental issues. Therefore, sites which are likely to have significant adverse effects on road traffic, congestion and air pollution are unlikely to be retained. However, as more employment land is allocated, there may be an increase in the number of people joining peak traffic flows in and around the Hyndburn area. Many of the existing employment sites are within close proximity to sustainable transport links including railway stations and cycle paths which may encourage employees to travel via sustainable and active travel. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	+/-	The policy presumes existing employment sites will be retained for employment purposes where possible, however provides a criterion for the release of sites for redevelopment. This includes releasing adequate or poor quality employment sites if continued use of the site would cause unacceptable environmental impacts, which may include flood risk. Therefore, this policy may protect areas at risk of flooding. However, there may still be adverse effects from the retention of some employment sites, and therefore, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	+/-	The policy presumes existing employment sites will be retained for employment purposes where possible, however provides a criterion for the release of sites for redevelopment. This includes releasing adequate or poor quality employment sites if continued use of the site would cause unacceptable environmental impacts. Therefore, this policy may encourage the protection of biodiversity. However, there may still be adverse effects on biodiversity from the retention of some employment sites, and therefore, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	+/-	The policy presumes existing employment sites will be retained for employment purposes where possible, however provides a criterion for the release of sites for redevelopment. This includes releasing adequate or poor quality employment sites if continued use of the site would cause unacceptable environmental impacts. Therefore, this policy may encourage the protection and restoration of landscape quality, especially in more rural locations. However, there may still be adverse effects on landscape

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		character from the retention of some employment sites, and therefore, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	+/-	This policy presumes existing employment sites will be retained for employment purposes where possible, however provides a criterion for the release of sites for redevelopment. This includes releasing adequate or poor quality employment sites if continued use of the site would cause unacceptable environmental impacts, for example pollution of local watercourses or groundwater or over-abstraction of water. Therefore, this policy may encourage the protection of water quality/quantity. However, there may still be adverse effects on the water environment from the retention of some employment sites, and therefore, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+/-	Policy SP5 outlines the protection, modernisation and development of employment sites across Hyndburn. The development of employment sites, particularly concentrated in business parks or employment hubs may cause localised increases in air pollution due to more traffic as a result of commuters. The policy does not differentiate between employment industries, therefore if employment sites include industries which emit higher levels of pollution, air and noise pollution may increase. The supporting text also states that the buildings used in urban areas such as the former mill buildings, can create conflicts with the surrounding residential areas through noise, light and air pollution. Factors taken into account in determining the retention of sites in employment use include adjoining uses and environmental issues. Therefore, sites which are likely to have significant adverse effects on residential amenity are unlikely to be allocated.
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	+/-	A mixed effect (minor negative / minor positive) is identified for this IIA objective as the existing employment sites and the strategic employment hubs comprise a mix of brownfield/contaminated land and greenfield land. Development on greenfield land represents a less efficient use of land in comparison to the development of brownfield or contaminated sites and results in the deterioration of soil quality and resources. Development of brownfield/contaminated land represents a more efficient use of natural resources compared to the development of greenfield sites and it is assumed that prior to development, contaminated sites will be remediated.

SP6: Centre hierarchy, strategy and retail provision

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible	++	The direction of investment and potential increase in the number of food and drink units, offices, hotels, recreational units and other services towards main town centres may lead to the creation of local and easily accessible jobs. Policy SP6 is expected to have a significant positive effect in relation to IIA objective 1.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.		
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	++	<p>The overarching aim of the policy is to create more investment within the main town centres throughout Hyndburn. The improvement and investment in services within Accrington and the surrounding towns will result in more amenities for the local population. Through the provision of a more diverse range of shops and services, the Hyndburn area will be able to provide access to a wide range of needs.</p> <p>The consideration of other commercial locations such as the Peel Centre and Oswaldtwistle creates a wider catchment area and could increase further investment within the area in the long term.</p> <p>Policy SP6 is expected to have a significant positive effect in relation to IIA objective 2.</p>
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	0	Policy SP6 is not expected to have a direct effect in relation to this IIA objective.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	+	Through supporting the centre hierarchy, the policy indirectly supports the health and wellbeing of the people of Hyndburn by supporting access to local retail, leisure and other main town centre uses. Access to local facilities is important in supporting health, particularly for the older demographic, therefore a minor positive effect is identified.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	+	Maintaining the vitality and viability of retail centres can indirectly contribute to reducing crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour through increasing footfall and natural surveillance in these areas. A minor positive effect is identified.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	0	Policy SP6 is not expected to have a direct effect in relation to this IIA objective.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	++	The improvement and investment in services within Accrington and the surrounding towns will result in more amenities for the local population. Through the provision of a more diverse range of shops and services, the Hyndburn area will be able to address existing poor/under provision (e.g. at Huncoat) and provide access for a wide range of needs. Therefore, Policy SP6 is expected to have a significant positive effect in relation to IIA objective 7.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the	+/-	Improving the vitality of Accrington and the surrounding towns / local centres is likely to result in an increase in volume of people visiting these centres, which may increase road traffic, congestion and transport-related emissions. Conversely, these areas are often well serviced by sustainable and active travel links which would encourage people to walk/cycle rather than travelling by

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.		private vehicle. Furthermore, it is assumed that the enhancement of town and local centres will include the provision of new sustainable and active travel infrastructure. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	0	Policy SP6 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	++	The policy's overarching aim is to revitalise Accrington and other town centres / local centres / neighbourhood centres throughout the Borough by ensuring investment, retail, leisure and other main town centres uses are directed to these areas. Therefore, a significant positive effect is anticipated as this will help to promote long-term viability and viability of the Borough's town and local centres. The provision of new retail space will allow the Council to serve people's changing needs accordingly through the provision of a full range of shops and services.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	++	New developments within the area are expected to improve accessibility and the general quality of the environment / public realm. This policy also states that Accrington will become a key hub for shops and services (i.e. it will be the main focus for investment for town centre uses) thus protecting and enhancing its existing character as Hyndburn's main Town Centre. Policy SP6 supports the reuse of vacant properties in town and local centres which currently contribute towards poor quality and unattractive environments. Furthermore, many of the vacant sites in these town centres are brownfield/contaminated land which, if developed, is most likely to enhance the surrounding area (e.g. at the Huncoat Garden Village). The investment in Accrington and the other main centres across Hyndburn is expected to have a significant positive effect on the protection and enhancement of the areas' character and built quality.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	-	The increase in food and drink units, offices, hotels and recreational centres may lead to an increase in waste produced. The waste produced depends on the type of business (e.g. food waste, paper and cardboard) and the movement of waste up the Waste Hierarchy is dependent on the waste management practices of the individual businesses. Therefore, this policy is expected to have a minor negative effect in regards to this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	+	Policy SP6 supports the reuse of vacant properties in town and local centres. Furthermore, many of the vacant sites in these town centres are brownfield/contaminated land which, if developed, represents a more efficient use of land than development of greenfield sites. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	+/-	The policy supports the viability and vitality of local centres, reducing the distance needed to travel to access these services if they are accessed from neighbouring towns, and providing services within the local area increases accessibility by sustainable transport modes. Overall, the aim of the policy is to maintain service use within Hyndburn, reducing travel outside of the area however, a mixed effect (minor positive and minor negative) is identified as improving the vitality of town and local centres is likely to result in an increase in the volume of people visiting these centres, which may increase road traffic, congestion and transport-related emissions.
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	0	Policy SP6 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	0	Policy SP6 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	+	In regards to this IIA objective, Policy SP6 is expected to have a minor positive effect . New developments within the area are expected to improve accessibility and the general quality of the environment / public realm. Policy SP6 supports the reuse of vacant properties in town and local centres which currently contribute towards poor quality and unattractive environments. Furthermore, many of the vacant sites in these town centres are brownfield/contaminated land which, if developed, will most likely improve the landscape of the surrounding area (e.g. at the Huncoat Garden Village).
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	0	Policy SP6 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+/-	As the policy looks to increase the vitality of the town centres located in the Hyndburn area, the increased attraction of the centre could result in increases of traffic movements and congestion, however, improving the vitality of town and local centres will also reduce the need to travel further afield, minimising transport-related emissions. Retail security lighting or establishments which are open past normal retail hours may result in increased levels of light pollution. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	+	As any new development would be located in the existing urban settlements across Hyndburn, the development of new shops and services are most likely to occur on previously developed land which will safeguard greenfield sites thus protecting soil resources and quality. A minor positive effect is identified.

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SP7: Accrington Town Centre

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	++	The policy supports the regeneration of Accrington Town Centre which includes increasing the range and quality of goods and services available which may lead to the creation of local and easily accessible jobs. Policy SP7 is expected to have a significant positive effect in relation to IIA objective 1.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	++	The overarching aim of the policy is to regenerate and create more investment within Accrington Town Centre by attracting businesses into the town centre and bringing buildings back into use in creative and innovate ways such as live/work schemes. Policy SP7 is expected to have a significant positive effect in relation to IIA objective 2.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	+	The supporting text of the policy states that the Local Plan seeks to ensure that the specific interventions proposed through the Town Centre Investment Plan, Levelling Up Fund and other sources of grants are supported which will improve the qualifications of adults from disadvantaged backgrounds.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	+	Supporting the regeneration of Accrington Town Centre will support the health and wellbeing of residents by supporting access to local retail, leisure and other main town centre uses. Access to local facilities is important in supporting health, particularly for the older demographic, therefore a minor positive effect is identified.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	+	Improving the vitality and viability of Accrington Town Centre can indirectly contribute to reducing crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour through increasing footfall and natural surveillance in this area. A minor positive effect is identified.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	+	The policy supports improvements to the accessibility and connectivity of Accrington Town Centre to facilitate access by all groups of the community which will promote social inclusion. The supporting text of the policy states that the Local Plan seeks to ensure that the specific interventions proposed through the Town Centre Investment Plan, Levelling Up Fund and other sources of grants are supported which will improve the living environment of households and improve the qualifications of adults from disadvantaged backgrounds. A minor positive effect is identified.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	++	The improvement and investment in services within Accrington Town Centre will result in more amenities for the local population. The provision of a more diverse range of shops and services will provide access for a wide range of needs. Therefore, Policy SP7 is expected to have a significant positive effect in relation to IIA objective 7.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health	+/-	Improving the vitality of Accrington Town Centre is likely to result in an increase in volume of people visiting the town, which may increase road traffic, congestion and transport-related emissions. However, the policy also supports improvements to the

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.		accessibility and connectivity of the town centre to facilitate access by all groups of the community, which may include the provision of new sustainable and active travel infrastructure. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++	The policy supports residential developments in the regeneration of Accrington Town Centre where they are shown to support the restructuring of the housing market and the benefits of apartment development can be demonstrated. All residential development should meet the nationally described space standards. Overall, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	++	The policy's overarching aim is to revitalise Accrington by ensuring investment, retail, leisure and other main town centres uses are directed to this area. The policy supports the improvements and redevelopment of shop fronts/facades and building improvements which will help to revitalise the town centre. The policy also supports improvements to the public realm through tree planting schemes and public art. Overall, a significant positive effect is anticipated as this will help to promote long-term viability and viability of Accrington Town Centre.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	++	New developments within Accrington Town Centre are expected to improve and redevelop shop fronts and deliver building improvements, as well as improving the public realm through tree planting schemes. This policy also states that Accrington will become a key hub for shops and services (i.e. it will be the main focus for investment for town centre uses) thus protecting and enhancing its existing character as Hyndburn's main Town Centre. Policy SP7 supports the reuse of vacant properties which currently contribute towards poor quality and unattractive environments. The policy also specifies that developments affecting a heritage asset should sustain and enhance the significance of the heritage asset and new development should make a positive contribution to the character and distinctiveness of Accrington. The regeneration of Accrington is expected to have a significant positive effect on the protection and enhancement of the area's character and built quality.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	-	The increase in food and drink units, offices, hotels and recreational centres may lead to an increase in waste produced. The waste produced depends on the type of business (e.g. food waste, paper and cardboard) and the movement of waste up the Waste Hierarchy is dependent on the waste management practices of the individual businesses. Therefore, this policy is expected to have a minor negative effect in regards to this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	+	Policy SP7 supports the reuse of vacant properties in Accrington Town Centre. Furthermore, many of the vacant sites in the town centre are brownfield/contaminated land which, if developed, represents a more efficient use of land than development of greenfield sites. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	+/-	The policy supports the viability and vitality of Accrington Town Centre which provides services in an area that is well served by sustainable and active travel infrastructure. However, improving the vitality of the town centre is likely to result in an increase in the volume of people visiting Accrington, which may increase road traffic, congestion and transport-related emissions. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive and minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	0	Policy SP7 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	0	Policy SP7 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	++	New developments within Accrington Town Centre are expected to improve and redevelop shop fronts and deliver building improvements, as well as improving the public realm through tree planting schemes. Policy SP7 supports the reuse of vacant properties which currently contribute towards poor quality and unattractive environments. The policy also specifies that new development should make a positive contribution to the character and distinctiveness of Accrington. The regeneration of Accrington is expected to have a significant positive effect on restoring the townscape quality of Accrington.
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	0	Policy SP7 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+/-	The policy supports the viability and vitality of Accrington Town Centre which provides services in an area that is well served by sustainable and active travel infrastructure, thus minimising the need to travel by car and their associated emissions. However, improving the vitality of the town centre is likely to result in an increase in the volume of people visiting Accrington, which may increase road traffic, congestion and transport-related emissions as people travel from further afield to access the services in the Borough's main town centre. Furthermore, retail security lighting or establishments which are open past normal retail hours may result in increased levels of light and noise pollution. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	+	Policy SP7 supports the reuse of vacant properties in Accrington Town Centre which protects greenfield land from new development. Furthermore, many of the vacant sites in the town centre are brownfield/contaminated land which, if developed, represents a more efficient use of land than development of greenfield sites and protects soil resources. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

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Community infrastructure

SP8: Open space provision

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	0	Policy SP8 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0	Policy SP8 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	+	Policy SP8 seeks to maintain and enhance the network of open spaces in the Borough which could provide a range of other benefits in addition to recreation and health and well-being. The policy highlights that interaction with open spaces in the Borough could provide educational benefits. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	++	Policy SP8 seeks to maintain and enhance the network of open spaces in the Borough, which provides opportunities for sport, physical activity and recreation, thus promoting healthier and more active lifestyles. Interaction with open space can also contribute to general wellbeing and can benefit peoples' mental health. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	+	The policy identifies that it will seek the provision of new open space in relation to new residential development. This may contribute to reducing crime and increasing personal safety by means of natural surveillance if the open space is regularly used. The incorporation of lighting in such areas may further deter crime and anti-social behaviour. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	0	Policy SP8 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure,	++	This policy seeks to maintain and enhance the network of open spaces in Hyndburn. The policy recognises the potential for new development to contribute towards the provision of open space. The maintenance and enhancement of the open space network

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
sporting, recreational and community activities for all.		would provide improved access to open space for people to engage in cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	0	Policy SP8 seeks to maintain and enhance the network of open spaces in the Borough. The supporting text states that this policy relates to open spaces only. The provision of active travel routes, as part of the green infrastructure network, will be addressed in policies SP24: Cycle and footpath networks and SP14: Green infrastructure. Therefore, policy SP8 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	+	This policy seeks to maintain and enhance the network of open spaces in Hyndburn. The policy seeks the provision of appropriate new space in new residential developments which will contribute towards creating safe and pleasant local environments. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	+	This policy seeks to maintain and enhance the network of open spaces in Hyndburn by creating spaces that are safe and encourage positive community interaction. which in turn will make the local environment more aesthetically pleasing and enjoyable to use, creating a sense of place. The policy also recognises the role of open space in providing regeneration benefits. A minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+	This policy seeks to maintain and enhance the network of open and green spaces in Hyndburn. It recognises the potential for new development to contribute towards the provision of open space which in turn will make the local environment more aesthetically pleasing and enjoyable to use, creating a sense of place. The policy also recognises the role of open space in providing regeneration benefits. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	0	Policy SP8 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	+	This policy seeks to maintain and enhance the network of open spaces in Hyndburn. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	0	Policy SP8 seeks to maintain and enhance the network of open spaces in the Borough. The supporting text states that this policy relates to open spaces only. The provision of active travel routes, as part of the green infrastructure network, and the associated reduction in transport related GHG emissions will be addressed in policies SP24: Cycle and footpath networks and SP14: Green infrastructure. Therefore, policy SP8 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	++	This policy seeks to maintain and enhance the network of open spaces in Hyndburn, and requires new residential development to provide open space, including multi-functional green infrastructure. The provision of open space protects permeable surfaces from development, which will help to reduce flooding. A significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	++	The policy seeks to maintain and enhance the network of open spaces in Hyndburn, including multi-functional green infrastructure. A connected network of open spaces across the Borough, such as local parks, amenity greenspace, community gardens, and green corridors etc. will prevent the fragmentation of ecological networks. Thus, a more connected network of open spaces will provide valuable habitats and a net gain in biodiversity. A significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	++	This policy seeks to maintain and enhance the network of open spaces in Hyndburn, which will contribute towards enhancing the landscape character and improving the overall quality of the landscape and local environment including open spaces and local parks, both in built-up and rural areas. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	++	This policy seeks to maintain and enhance the network of open spaces in Hyndburn. The supporting text makes reference to watercourses and waterbodies being included in the definition of open spaces. Therefore, the policy may encourage the protection and enhancement of such features in the Borough. A significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+	This policy seeks to maintain and enhance the network of open spaces in Hyndburn, which may contribute towards reduced air pollution through the uptake of pollutants by plants from the air. Furthermore, areas of open space may provide a buffer to reduce noise pollution. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	++	The policy aims to maintain and enhance the network of open and local green spaces. The policy will require that some areas of land are safeguarded to provide open space, which will likely protect soil quality and resources. A significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

SP9: Provision of community facilities

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	+	Policy SP9 seeks to protect and enhance the community facilities in Hyndburn which supports the social well-being of residents. Community facilities such as sports centres, schools, health services etc. will provide employment opportunities for the residents of Hyndburn. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	+	Policy SP9 supports the provision of new or improved accessible community facilities. The proximity of these community facilities to settlements and local centres may benefit the economic health and vitality of the area, if residents use the facilities regularly. Educational facilities will give people the skills and knowledge to gain jobs and contribute towards the local economy. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	++	Policy SP9 outlines that the Council will support proposals for accessible, high quality educational facilities that will improve the skills and qualifications of the residents of Hyndburn, and highlights that new residential developments may have to provide financial contributions towards education provision. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	++	Policy SP9 seeks to protect and enhance the community facilities in Hyndburn which supports the social well-being of residents, such as healthcare facilities which are highlighted in the supporting text as being vital for the residents of Hyndburn. The policy seeks to improve existing, and provide new facilities in the Borough, and therefore it is considered that there would be a significant positive effect on this IIA objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	+	Policy SP9 supports access to education, sports, recreation, health, community and cultural facilities. The provision of these facilities will enhance the opportunities available for local people, with potential indirect positive effects on levels of crime and anti-social behaviour. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	++	The policy supports the provision of new community facilities where they are easily accessible by all people in the community, thereby promoting social inclusion and equality. The introduction of new facilities could provide new local employment opportunities which may contribute towards reducing poverty. Furthermore, the provision of educational facilities will give people the skills and knowledge to access jobs further contributing towards reducing poverty. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	++	This policy supports the provision of new or improved sports, recreation, health, community and cultural facilities which directly contributes to this IIA objective. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	+	This policy encourages the provision of new or improved accessible community facilities. The proximity of these community facilities to settlements may help to reduce the use of cars by encouraging sustainable transport alternatives when taking short journeys. Therefore, this policy may help to reduce traffic, congestion and pollution. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	0	Policy SP9 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	+	Policy SP9 encourages the improvement and development of accessible community facilities such as education, sports, recreation, health and cultural facilities. The introduction of new facilities in town centres would help to reduce the number of vacant properties in the centre and enhance the vitality and viability of these areas. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+	This policy seeks the improvement and development of community facilities and services. Such facilities are likely to contribute towards the character of settlements and neighbourhoods as they can create a local hub within the community which helps define its character and sense of place. Therefore, this policy is identified as having minor positive effects on the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	0	Policy SP9 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	0	Policy SP9 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	+	This policy encourages the provision of new or improved accessible community facilities. The proximity of these community facilities to settlements may help to reduce journeys by private car and transport related GHG emissions when accessing these facilities. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	0	Policy SP9 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	0	Policy SP9 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	0	Policy SP9 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	0	Policy SP9 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+	This policy encourages the provision of new or improved accessible community facilities. The proximity of these community facilities to settlements may help to reduce journeys by private car and transport related GHG emissions when accessing these facilities, thereby improving air quality. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	0	Policy SP9 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.

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Housing

SP10: Housing provision (including affordable housing)

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	+	Policy SP10 would provide at least 40 dwellings per hectare in town centres and other locations well served by public transport, or at least 30 dwellings per hectare elsewhere, which could help to connect more people to local employment opportunities. As employment is not specifically mentioned, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	+	Whilst this policy does not mention a sustainable economy, by providing additional housing in sustainable locations there is the possibility of an increased employment pool which could facilitate a sustainable economy. In addition, Policy SP10 seeks to provide housing in locations well served by public transport, which could increase connectivity to employment opportunities. As a sustainable economy is not specifically mentioned, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	+	Policy SP10 supports the delivery of at least 3,104 dwellings over the plan period which will be delivered through a combination of existing committed sites, Local Plan housing site allocations, and small sites windfall allowance. As Policy DM6 of the Development Management DPD requires all developments of 10 dwellings and above to make a financial contribution towards education provision to address the direct impact of development, a minor positive effect is expected as many of these sites will deliver more than 10 dwellings and will therefore contribute to the delivery of educational infrastructure in the Borough.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	+	The delivery of at least 3,104 dwellings over the plan period includes the development of sites H1-H22 which support the delivery of and connection to active travel infrastructure which will help to improve the health and wellbeing of residents. The supporting text states that a key objective of the Council is to increase the supply of larger, family homes with adequate amenity space provision which will ensure residents have access to open space for physical activity. The policy also supports the delivery of affordable housing which healthy living for all. Overall, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	+	The policy supports the delivery of at least 40 dwellings per hectare in town centres which can indirectly contribute to reducing crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour through increasing footfall and natural surveillance in these areas. It is assumed that this policy would help to provide housing in safe residential areas and surroundings, which would reduce the fear of crime. Overall, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between	++	The policy specifies that residential developments should contribute towards the creation of mixed, balanced and inclusive communities, which may enhance social inclusion and promote equality. It also requires that 20% of dwellings in developments featuring more than 10 dwellings or on sites larger than 0.5 hectares should be affordable. Of the total number of affordable

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.		homes, a minimum 25% should be 'First Homes'. A significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective as this policy would help to close the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	+	Policy SP10 would provide at least 40 dwellings per hectare in town centres and other locations that are well served by public transport, which could help to improve access to cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	++/--	As more housing land is allocated, there may be an increase in the number of people joining peak traffic flows in and around the Hyndburn area. The development of new housing sites is likely to require the delivery of new and/or upgraded roads and junctions which may encourage people to make journeys via private vehicle, and hence contribute towards increases in road traffic, congestion, and pollution. Policy SP10 supports a higher density of housing in town centres and other locations that are well served by public transport which will ensure residents are within close proximity to sustainable transport links including railway stations and cycle paths which may encourage people to travel via sustainable and active travel. In addition, the Local plan housing site allocations will also likely contribute towards the provision of active travel infrastructure as part of their overall design which may encourage more journeys on foot. Therefore, Policy SP10 will have a mixed effect (significant positive / significant negative) in respect to this IIA objective.
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++	Policy SP10 supports the delivery of at least 3,104 dwellings (equivalent to an average of 194 dwellings per year) over the plan period. It seeks to maximise the opportunities for the delivery of affordable housing where viable, requiring 20% of dwellings in developments featuring more than 10 dwellings or on sites larger than 0.5 hectares to be affordable. Of the total number of affordable homes, a minimum 25% should be 'First Homes'. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	+	Policy SP10 seeks to provide at least 40 dwelling per hectare in town centres, which could help to enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres through the increase in footfall within the centres. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+/-	The development of sites to deliver 3,104 dwellings over the plan period will comprise a mix of brownfield and greenfield land. The policy requires at least 40 dwellings per hectare in town centres, mostly on brownfield sites, which will enhance the surrounding area. Adverse effects on the historic environment may occur (negative effects identified for four housing sites), however, the site-specific policies provide mitigation by requiring new development to preserve the character and setting of the

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
		heritage assets. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected in relation to this IIA objective, as there may still be potential for adverse effects on the historic environment.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	+/-	All new development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, however, Policy SP13: Climate Change and Sustainable Development of the Local Plan requires new development to make adequate provision for waste collection and recycling and encouraging the use of locally sourced, reclaimed, recycled or low environmental impact products in design and construction and provide facilities for effective waste management in the operation of development. An overall mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	+/-	The policy supports densities of 40 dwellings per hectare in town centres and other locations well served by public transport, or at least 30 dwellings per hectare elsewhere which will help to support the efficient use of land. Overall, a mixed effect (minor negative / minor positive) is identified for this IIA objective as the existing housing sites and the Local Plan housing allocations comprise a mix of brownfield/contaminated land and greenfield land. Development on greenfield land represents a less efficient use of land in comparison to the development of brownfield or contaminated sites. Development of brownfield/contaminated land represents a more efficient use of natural resources compared to the development of greenfield sites. Four housing site allocations are within Mineral Safeguarding Areas (as identified in the Lancashire County Council Minerals and Waste Plan) which may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the Borough.
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	++/--	<p>As more housing land is allocated (3,104 dwellings), there may be an increase in the number of people joining peak traffic flows in and around the Hyndburn area. The development of new housing sites is likely to require the delivery of new and/or upgraded roads and junctions which may encourage people to make journeys via private vehicle, and hence contribute towards increases in road traffic, congestion, and pollution.</p> <p>However, Policy SP10 supports a higher density of housing in town centres and other locations that are well served by public transport which will ensure residents are within close proximity to sustainable transport links including railway stations and cycle paths which may encourage people to travel via sustainable and active travel, reducing the need to travel by private vehicle and therefore limiting GHG emissions. In addition, the Local Plan housing sites will also likely contribute towards the provision of active travel infrastructure as part of their overall design which may encourage more journeys by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Therefore, Policy SP10 will have a mixed effect (significant positive / significant negative) in respect to this IIA objective.</p>
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	-	Four out of 22 housing sites proposed under this policy are either at risk of flooding due to their location within Flood Zone 3 or within an area at risk of surface water flooding, with the remaining sites not at risk of flooding. Overall, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective as, although the site-specific housing policies provide mitigation to reduce the likelihood of flooding, some of the sites comprise greenfield land, which if developed, increases the area of impermeable surfaces and could increase overall flood risk.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	-	<p>The delivery of at least 3,104 dwellings in the Borough is likely to have an adverse effect on biodiversity. The site assessments for eight housing sites are identified as having potential significant adverse effects as these sites either contain habitats listed on the Priority Habitat Inventory or are within close proximity to a locally designated biodiversity site (e.g. the Woodnook Vale LNR and the Arran Trail LNR), which may affect biodiversity through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, increased recreation pressure, air pollution, etc.</p> <p>However, the site-specific housing policies provide mitigation for likely adverse effects by requiring the protection of PHI habitats and the retention and creation of green infrastructure to provide habitat connections as part of the site design. Overall, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective, as there may still be some adverse effects on biodiversity from the development of the housing sites.</p>
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	-	<p>The delivery of at least 3,104 dwellings in the Borough is likely to have an adverse effect on landscape, particularly as many of the housing sites comprise greenfield sites or are adjacent to land designated as 'Countryside Area', which if developed, would reduce the sites' contribution to the landscape character and local distinctiveness. There may also be cumulative adverse effects on landscape character of areas where several projects are proposed for delivery, e.g. if site H7 and H15 are developed concurrent with the Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Project.</p> <p>However, the site-specific housing policies provide mitigation to reduce the significance of the landscape and visual impacts including requiring high-quality landscaping; the integration of green infrastructure to the existing green infrastructure network; the incorporation of buffer planting to avoid visual effects on nearby receptors including the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and the National Cycle Network; and requiring the design to be carefully considered to reflect the location, particularly where the site is on the edge of an urban area to ensure it integrates with the wider countryside. The Local Plan housing site allocations are also directed to sites which comprise brownfield/contaminated land which, if developed, would positively contribute to the landscape quality of the Borough.</p> <p>Overall, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective, as there may still be some adverse effects on the landscape from the development of the housing sites.</p>
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	-	<p>Several of the housing sites either contain or are adjacent to waterbodies including the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Although many of the policies require developments to manage surface water which will help to reduce the impact from surface water run-off on the quality of waterbodies, the site-specific policies do not refer to the protection of the water quality of the canal or measures to maximise the efficient use of water on site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective as there may be adverse effects on the water environment from the development of some of the housing sites.</p>
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+/-	<p>As more housing land is allocated, there may be an increase in the number of people joining peak traffic flows in and around the Hyndburn area. Cumulative effects may be experienced on the transport network from an increase in traffic due to expansion of the existing business parks which will increase transport-related noise and air pollution. The development of housing sites is likely</p>

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
		<p>to require the delivery of new and/or upgraded roads and junctions which may encourage people to make journeys via private vehicle, and hence contribute towards increases in road traffic and air and noise pollution.</p> <p>However, Policy SP10 supports a higher density of housing in town centres and other locations that are well served by public transport which will ensure residents are within close proximity to sustainable transport links including railway stations and cycle paths which may encourage people to travel via sustainable and active travel, reducing the need to travel by private vehicle and therefore limiting transport-related noise and air pollution. In addition, the Local Plan housing sites will also likely contribute towards the provision of active travel infrastructure as part of their overall design which may encourage more journeys by walking and cycling. Furthermore, the site-specific housing policies require the housing sites to incorporate new landscaping including trees and hedgerows which will act as buffers to noise pollution.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (significant positive / significant negative) in respect to this IIA objective.</p>
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	+/-	<p>A mixed effect (minor negative / minor positive) is identified for this IIA objective as the existing housing sites and the Local Plan housing allocations comprise a mix of brownfield/contaminated land and greenfield land. Development on greenfield land (12 housing sites) represents a less efficient use of land in comparison to the development of brownfield or contaminated sites and results in the deterioration of soil quality and resources. Development of brownfield/contaminated land (10 housing sites) represents a more efficient use of natural resources compared to the development of greenfield sites and it is assumed that prior to development, contaminated sites will be remediated.</p>

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SP11: Suitable range of housing

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	0	Policy SP11 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0	Policy SP11 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	0	Policy SP11 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	+	Policy SP11 supports the provision of housing for older people, people with disabilities and wheelchair users and it is a requirement that at least 30% of any new affordable housing should be specifically tailored to meet the needs of the elderly or disabled residents, or be easily adaptable (as set out in DM DPD Policy 16). By supporting the provision of housing that encompasses the need for multiple groups of people in Hyndburn, this policy supports healthy living for all. A minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	0	Policy SP11 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	++	Policy SP11 supports an appropriate mix of housing sizes, types and tenures which will help to ensure that the housing needs of all people in the Borough are met, thereby promoting equality and helping to close the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	+	Policy SP11 only supports new apartment developments (including Houses of Multiple Occupation) that are within town centres or walking distances to town centres or that are in locations that are well served by public transport which would help to improve equality of access to services and facilities. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	+	Policy SP11 only supports new apartment developments (including Houses of Multiple Occupation) that are in locations that are well served by public transport, which could help to reduce road traffic and congestion by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++	Policy SP11 seeks to ensure that an appropriate range of housing, including a mix of dwelling sizes and tenures, and affordable housing, is delivered within the Plan period. Furthermore, the policy supports the provision of new housing for older people, people with disabilities and wheelchair users. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	+	Policy SP11 only supports new apartment developments (including Houses of Multiple Occupation) within town centres or within walking distance of town centres, which could help to enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres through the increase in footfall within the centres. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+	Policy SP11 supports new apartment developments (including Houses of Multiple Occupation) only where they maintain the prevailing character and setting of the local area, or would involve the reuse or adaptation of a historic mill building in an appropriate location. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	0	Policy SP11 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	+	Policy SP11 only supports new apartment developments (including Houses of Multiple Occupation) that would secure the efficient use of land. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	+	Policy SP11 only supports new apartment developments (including Houses of Multiple Occupation) that are in locations that are well served by public transport, which could help to reduce road traffic and GHG emissions by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	0	Policy SP11 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	0	Policy SP11 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	+	Policy SP11 supports development proposals that would secure the efficient use of land which could help protect the landscape quality of Hyndburn. Furthermore, the policy supports new apartment developments that are part of high-quality developments in canal-side locations where the regeneration benefits of the development can be demonstrated. This may include improving the landscape quality of these areas. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	0	Policy SP11 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+	Policy SP11 supports new apartment developments that are in locations that are well served by public transport, which could help to minimise air pollution through the reduction of road traffic and congestion. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	0	Policy SP11 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.

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SP12: Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople provision

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	+	Policy SP12 seeks to ensure there is adequate provision for the needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople over the plan period. The policy requires new proposals for accommodation sites to be considered in line with DM Policy DM15 which states that sites should be located in areas that are well served by public transport which could help to connect residents to local employment opportunities. As employment is not specifically mentioned, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	+	Whilst this policy does not mention a sustainable economy, by providing accommodation in sustainable locations there is the possibility of an increased employment pool which could facilitate a sustainable economy. In addition, Policy SP12 seeks to provide accommodation in locations well served by public transport, which could increase connectivity to employment opportunities. As a sustainable economy is not specifically mentioned, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	+	Policy SP12 seeks to ensure there is adequate provision for the needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople over the plan period. The policy requires new proposals for accommodation sites to be considered in line with DM Policy DM15 which states that sites should be located within a reasonable distance to schools which will help to ensure the residents of the sites have access to educational facilities, thus raising educational achievements. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	+	Policy SP12 seeks to ensure there is adequate provision for the needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople over the plan period. The policy requires new proposals for accommodation sites to be considered in line with DM Policy DM15 which states that sites should be located within a reasonable distance to health services which will help to ensure the residents of the sites have access to healthcare facilities. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	0	Policy SP12 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	+	Policy SP12 seeks to ensure there is adequate provision for the needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople over the plan period which will help to ensure that the housing needs of all people in the Borough are met, thereby promoting equality.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure,	+	Policy SP12 seeks to ensure there is adequate provision for the needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople over the plan period. The policy requires new proposals for accommodation sites to be considered in line with DM Policy DM15 which

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
sporting, recreational and community activities for all.		states that sites should be located in areas that are well served by public transport which would help to improve equality of access to services and facilities.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	+/-	Policy SP12 seeks to ensure there is adequate provision for the needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople over the plan period. The policy requires new proposals for accommodation sites to be considered in line with DM Policy DM15 which states that sites should be located in accessible areas that are well served by public transport. The policy also states that new proposals for accommodation sites will need to demonstrate no unacceptable harm to highway safety. However, not all of the sites proposed are within accessible areas (e.g. GT3) which may encourage residents to make journeys via private vehicle, and hence contribute towards increases in road traffic, congestion, and pollution.
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++	Policy SP12 allocates sufficient sites to meet the identified five-year requirement for pitches and sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, and identifies a supply of broad locations for Gypsy and Traveller sites for later in the plan period. The policy also protects existing permanent sites which are authorised for Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople use. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	0	Policy SP12 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+/-	The delivery of five accommodation sites in the Borough may have an adverse effect on the character and quality of settlements, particularly where sites are located on greenfield land. However, policy SP12 requires new proposals for accommodation sites to be considered in line with DM Policy DM15 which states that new proposals for accommodation sites will need to demonstrate no unacceptable harm on the character or appearance of a Conservation Area or heritage assets and their settings. An overall mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	+/-	All new development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, however, Policy SP13: Climate Change and Sustainable Development of the Local Plan requires new development to make adequate provision for waste collection and recycling and encouraging the use of locally sourced, reclaimed, recycled or low environmental impact products in design and construction and provide facilities for effective waste management in the operation of development. An overall mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	+/-	A mixed effect (minor negative / minor positive) is identified for this IIA objective as the proposed accommodation sites comprise a mix of brownfield/contaminated land and greenfield land. Development on greenfield land represents a less efficient use of land in comparison to the development of brownfield or contaminated sites. Development of brownfield/contaminated land represents a more efficient use of natural resources compared to the development of greenfield sites. Site GT4 is located within a

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		Mineral Safeguarding Area (as identified in the Lancashire County Council Minerals and Waste Plan) which may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the Borough.
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	+/-	<p>Policy SP12 seeks to ensure there is adequate provision for the needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople over the plan period. The policy requires new proposals for accommodation sites to be considered in line with DM Policy DM15 which states that sites should be located in accessible areas that are well served by public transport, which will help to reduce transport-related emissions.</p> <p>However, not all of the sites proposed are within accessible areas (e.g. GT3) which may encourage residents to make journeys via private vehicle, and hence contribute towards increases in road traffic, congestion, and transport-related emissions.</p>
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	-	A precautionary significant negative effect is identified for site GT1 as the site contains a small area at risk of flooding. Neither Policy SP12 or DM Policy DM15 seek to avoid areas at risk of flooding and therefore a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	-	The delivery of five accommodation sites in the Borough may have an adverse effect on biodiversity, particularly where sites are located on greenfield land. However, Policy SP12 requires new proposals for accommodation sites to be considered in line with DM Policy DM15 which states that new proposals for accommodation sites will need to demonstrate no unacceptable harm to the biodiversity or geodiversity in the area. Overall, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective, as there may still be some adverse effects on biodiversity from the development of the sites.
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	-	The delivery of five accommodation sites in the Borough may have an adverse effect on landscape/townscape character, particularly where sites are located on greenfield land. A significant negative effect is identified for one Gypsy and Traveller accommodation site (GT5) as the Hyndburn Landscape Assessment Stage 2 Report identifies that there is potential for adverse cumulative effects on Hyndburn Clog. However, Policy SP12 requires new proposals for accommodation sites to be considered in line with DM Policy DM15 which states that new proposals for accommodation sites will need to demonstrate no unacceptable harm to visual amenity. Overall, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective, as there may still be some adverse effects on the landscape from the development of the sites.
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	-	The delivery of five accommodation sites in the Borough may have an adverse effect on the water environment. Neither Policy SP12 or DM Policy DM15 support the protection of water quality and therefore a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	-/+	Policy SP12 seeks to ensure there is adequate provision for the needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople over the plan period. The policy requires new proposals for accommodation sites to be considered in line with DM Policy DM15 which

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
		<p>states that sites should be located in accessible areas that are well served by public transport, which will help to reduce transport-related noise and air pollution.</p> <p>However, not all of the sites proposed are within accessible areas (e.g. GT3) which may encourage residents to make journeys via private vehicle, and hence contribute towards increases in transport-related pollution. Site GT5 is within a 'moderate noise area' due to its close proximity to a busy road. Furthermore, two sites (GT4 and GT5) are within 250m of a designated mineral and waste site (Whinney Hill Quarry and Whinney Hill Recycling Facility) which may result in residents being exposed to noise, dust, odour and light pollution.</p>
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	+/-	<p>A mixed effect (minor negative / minor positive) is identified for this IIA objective as the proposed accommodation sites comprise a mix of brownfield/contaminated land and greenfield land. Development on greenfield land represents a less efficient use of land in comparison to the development of brownfield or contaminated sites and results in the deterioration of soil quality and resources. Development of brownfield/contaminated land represents a more efficient use of natural resources compared to the development of greenfield sites and it is assumed that prior to development, contaminated sites will be remediated.</p>

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Protecting and enhancing the environment

SP13: Climate change and sustainable development

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	0	Policy SP13 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	+	Policy SP13 supports the principles of sustainable development, through minimising environmental impacts, ensuring the sustainability of development locations, minimising the impacts of polluting industrial waste development on businesses, and reducing costs and risks to development, which indirectly supports a sustainable economy and continued investment. The policy supports the inclusion of greenspace and green infrastructure which will improve the quality of the environment and contribute to the attractiveness of areas as places to live and invest. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	0	Policy SP13 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	++	Policy SP13 contributes to improving the health of the people of Hyndburn by reducing the environmental impacts of development and ensuring that new developments incorporate aspects which are beneficial to health such as accessibility to greenspace, green infrastructure and active travel routes. The policy also supports the remediation of contaminated land which could otherwise pose a health hazard. The policy also seeks to ensure that potentially polluting industrial and waste development will not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the environment or neighbouring properties or businesses. The policy also seeks to ensure that new development is directed away from areas at risk of flooding which will reduce the likelihood of people being affected by flood events. Overall, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	0	Policy SP13 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	+	Policy SP13 is likely to have an indirect effect on the most vulnerable people in the borough as it requires new development to be directed away from areas at risk of flooding which will reduce the likelihood of people being affected by flood events. The policy also supports new development to be directed to sustainable locations that are accessible to goods and services which can be accessed by sustainable and active modes of transport which will enable people (particularly those without cars) to easily access services and facilities.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	+	A minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective as it supports new development in sustainable locations that are accessible to goods and services which can be accessed by sustainable and active modes of transport.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	++	The policy seeks to ensure that new development links with public transport networks and is accessible by cycling and walking which will reduce road traffic, congestion and pollution and will increase the use of public transport. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	+	Whilst the policy does not specifically refer to housing, it requires that all developments are in sustainable locations and are efficient in terms of materials, water and energy use which is assumed to apply to new residential developments. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	+	The policy will indirectly help to improve the environmental and aesthetic qualities of the town and retail centres as it supports the inclusion of greenspace, green infrastructure and landscaping as part of new developments. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+	The policy will indirectly help to improve the setting of built developments as it supports the inclusion of greenspace, green infrastructure and landscaping as part of new developments. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	++	A significant positive effect is expected as the policy requires new developments to make adequate provision for waste collection and recycling. Furthermore, the policy also encourages the use of locally sourced, reclaimed, recycled or low environmental impact products in design and construction, and the provision of facilities for effective waste management in the operation of new developments.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	++	Policy SP13 requires new developments to minimise energy consumption by taking advantage of natural energy through the orientation and design of the development as well as promoting the use of renewable and low and zero carbon energy infrastructure. Furthermore, the policy supports the use of locally sourced, reclaimed, recycled or low environmental impact products in design and construction. Therefore, a significant positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	++	The overarching aim of the policy is to ensure that development minimises negative impacts on the environment and helps to mitigate against the likely effects of climate change on present and future generations by ensuring new developments are in sustainable locations, are directed away from areas of flooding, incorporate green infrastructure, and minimise energy consumption. Therefore, a significant positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	++	A significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective as the policy supports new development that is directed away from areas at high risk of flooding and incorporates appropriate mitigation against flooding in areas of lower risk. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment level (SFRA) has been undertaken to ensure the plan takes into account flood risk matters and developer-led site-specific flood risk assessments which will be required as part of the planning application process.
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	++	A significant positive effect is identified for this policy as it requires the inclusion of greenspace, green infrastructure, and habitat-related enhancements in all new developments. The footnote to this criterion refers to adhering to Policies SP14: Green Infrastructure, SP15: Landscape Character and SP16: Natural Environment Enhancement which require new development to protect and enhance ecological and geological resources, as well as providing a minimum 10% net gain for biodiversity.
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	++	A significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective as the policy supports the inclusion of greenspace, green infrastructure and landscaping in all new developments thereby contributing to the landscape quality of Hyndburn. The footnote to this criterion refers to adhering to Policies SP14: Green Infrastructure, SP15: Landscape Character and SP16: Natural Environment Enhancement which requires new development to be well integrated into existing settlement patterns, appropriate to the landscape character type and designation within which it is situated and contribute positively to its conservation, enhancement or restoration, or the creation of appropriate new features.
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	++	A significant positive effect is expected for this IIA objective as it requires new developments to incorporate sustainable drainage systems and measures to recycle and conserve water resources.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	++	The policy seeks to ensure that potentially polluting industrial and waste development will not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the environment or neighbouring properties or businesses. The policy also encourages new development in sustainable locations which are easily accessed by sustainable and active travel modes of transport, thus reducing reliance on private cars and their associated greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	++	A significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective as new development must ensure that contaminated land and land stability are considered and, where necessary, addressed through appropriate remediation and mitigation measures thereby

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
		protecting and improving soil quality and stability. The final criterion in the policy requires new development to take account of the impact on the soil environment.

SP14: Green infrastructure

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	+	The policy seeks to protect, enhance and expand the existing network of green infrastructure assets in Hyndburn. The enhancement of green infrastructure through this policy may result in improved accessibility to employment opportunities, and attract businesses to the area due to the attractive and high quality of the environment. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	+	The policy seeks to protect, enhance and expand the existing network of green infrastructure assets in Hyndburn. This supports the quality of the environment and contributes to the attractiveness of the area as a place to live and invest. Policy SP14 is therefore expected to have a minor positive effect on this IIA objective.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	0	Policy SP14 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	++	Policy SP14 seeks to protect and enhance green infrastructure resources across the Borough. The protection, enhancement and expansion of green infrastructure would provide accessible space for people to participate in outdoor recreational activities such as walking and cycling, thus promoting healthier and more active lifestyles. Interaction with green space can also contribute to general wellbeing and can benefit peoples' mental health. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	+	The policy seeks to protect, enhance and expand the existing network of green infrastructure assets in Hyndburn. Green infrastructure may contribute to improving crime and personal safety as a result of natural surveillance if the space is regularly used by the community. Therefore, a minor positive effect on this IIA objective has been identified.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	0	Policy SP14 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	++	The policy seeks to protect, enhance and expand the existing network of green infrastructure assets in Hyndburn. The protection and expansion of the green infrastructure network would provide improved access to greenspace for people to engage in cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	++	The policy seeks to protect, enhance and expand the existing network of green infrastructure assets in Hyndburn. The protection and enhancement of green infrastructure in the Borough through this policy will result in improved opportunities for people to walk and cycle between places rather than use a vehicle, which will result in reduced traffic, congestion, and pollution. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	+	Policy SP14 makes no reference to housing provision but it does explain how developments within, or in close proximity to, the green infrastructure network will be expected to contribute towards its protection and enhancement. The policy is expected to identify a Nature Recovery Network in order to seek out sites which can be enhanced and expanded. Some of these sites will introduce links to Hyndburn's natural resources in urban areas. This contributes towards providing pleasant local environments and a minor positive effect is identified.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	+	A minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective. The policy will help to improve the environmental and aesthetic qualities of the town and retail centres, and thus will help attract people to the centre which will benefit the vitality and viability of the centres.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+	The policy seeks to protect and enhance the existing network of green infrastructure assets in Hyndburn. The policy will help to maintain and improve the setting of built development, including the setting of heritage assets. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	0	Policy SP14 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	+	The policy seeks to protect, enhance and expand the existing network of green infrastructure assets in Hyndburn. It can be presumed that green infrastructure assets include elements such as green walls and roofs, which can contribute towards reduced energy consumption when designed into new developments. The provision of green infrastructure may reduce the number of journeys made by car, therefore reducing the consumption of non-renewable energy. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	++	The policy seeks to protect, enhance and expand the existing network of green infrastructure assets in Hyndburn. The policy will help to contribute to reduced carbon emissions by encouraging sustainable transport options such as walking and cycling, and encouraging energy efficient development design. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	++	The policy seeks to protect, enhance and expand the existing network of green infrastructure. Such areas may help to allow for flood attenuation as evident at SuDS, and support adaptation through providing greenspaces for cooling and shading. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	++	A significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective. The policy seeks to protect, enhance and expand the existing green infrastructure network, including an eventual Nature Recovery Network. A connected area of green infrastructure across the Borough, such as parks, green corridors, nature conservation sites etc. will prevent fragmentation of ecological networks. Thus, a connected green infrastructure network and will provide valuable habitats and a net gain in biodiversity. Recommendation: The policy could be amended to make reference to the importance of green infrastructure for biodiversity.
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	++	A significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective. The policy seeks to protect and enhance green infrastructure which contributes considerably to the landscape quality of Hyndburn, both in rural and built up areas.
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	++	The policy seeks to protect and enhance the existing green infrastructure within Hyndburn. This policy could contribute to improving the quality and efficient use of water by encouraging green infrastructure, such as SuDS, and promoting the enhancement of watercourses such as the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	++	The policy aims to protect and enhance the green infrastructure network, thus encouraging sustainable transport modes such as walking and cycling. The decrease in car use will reduce air pollution. Furthermore, areas of greenspace enable carbon sequestration which removes some pollutants from the air. Green infrastructure can also provide 'buffers' to reduce noise. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	++	The policy aims to protect green infrastructure from unsuitable development. A significant positive effect is likely as the policy will ensure that there is a focus on the redevelopment of brownfield land.

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SP15: Landscape character

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	0	Policy SP15 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	+	Policy SP15 supports good quality design of new development which contributes towards maintaining a high-quality environment, which indirectly contributes to the attractiveness of the area as a place to live and invest. Policy SP15 is therefore expected to have a minor positive effect on this IIA objective.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	0	Policy SP15 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	0	Policy SP15 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	0	Policy SP15 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	0	Policy SP15 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	0	Policy SP15 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the	0	Policy SP15 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.		
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	+	The policy seeks to ensure that the design of new development is appropriate to the landscape character type and designation within which it is situated and contributes positively to its conservation, enhancement or restoration or the creation of appropriate new features. This contributes towards providing pleasant local environments and a minor positive effect is identified.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	+	A minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective. The policy will help to maintain and improve the aesthetic qualities and character of the area, and thus will help attract people to the centre which will benefit the vitality and viability of the centres.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	++	The policy seeks to protect and enhance the landscape character across Hyndburn. The policy will help to maintain and improve the setting of built development, including heritage assets by requiring new development to be visually attractive, and well integrated and sympathetic to the existing settlements. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	0	Policy SP15 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	0	Policy SP15 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	0	Policy SP15 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	0	Policy SP15 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	+	A minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective. The policy requires new development to contribute positively to the conservation, enhancement or restoration or the creation of appropriate new features of the Borough. Development that may be detrimental to the landscape character and sited in sensitive locations such as areas of international, national, regional or local importance is therefore discouraged. Enhancement of landscape character through creation of new greenspaces may provide benefits to local biodiversity.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	++	A significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective. The policy requires new development to be well integrated and appropriate to the landscape character of the Borough, which would contribute significantly to the quality of the landscape in the rural and built up areas of Hyndburn.
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	0	Policy SP15 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+	The policy aims to protect against adverse effects on the landscape character as a result of new development. It requires development to contribute positively to the conservation and enhancement of or restoration or the creation of appropriate new features in the landscape, and thus would discourage development which would be associated with noise and light pollution which may be detrimental to the landscape character. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	+	The policy aims to protect against adverse effects on the landscape character as a result of new development. An indirect minor positive effect is identified as the policy will ensure that the development of greenfield land is avoided as to prevent adverse effects on the landscape character.

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SP16: Natural environment enhancement

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	0	Policy SP16 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0	Policy SP16 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	+	<p>Policy SP16 states that the three Local Nature Reserves (LNR) located within the Borough provide a valuable ecological and recreational resource for schools in the area. The further protection and enhancement of these LNR will continue to provide these resources and allow school children to interact with their surrounding natural environment on a long term basis.</p> <p>While this may not raise educational achievements within the Borough, it may provide schoolchildren with a more rounded approach to their education by expanding lessons beyond the classroom. Overall, a minor positive effect is associated with this IIA objective.</p>
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	++	<p>The policy proposes an ecological network through the expansion and reconnection of natural resources. The policy states that the expansion of natural resources will be directed towards areas which will bring improvements to health and wellbeing. The expansion and enhancement of existing greenspace will provide residents with more opportunities to participate in recreational activities such as walking or cycling as well as potential mental health benefits through an increases sense of place and more attractive settings.</p> <p>Overall, the policy is expected to have a significant positive effect for this IIA objective.</p>
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	0	Policy SP16 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	0	Policy SP16 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	+	The supporting policy text proposes the use of a Natural Recovery Network which identifies sites suitable for expansion and enhancement including opportunities to introduce linkages with Hyndburn's existing natural resources to urban settlements. Additionally, Woodnock Vale and the Coppice provide easy access to countryside for the residents of Accrington, one of the main urban settlements within the Borough. The protection and expansion of areas with natural resources provides equal access to green spaces for those living throughout the Borough with equal opportunity to participate in recreation activities and engage with the natural environment. Therefore, this policy is expected to have a minor positive effect for this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	+	While the policy makes no reference towards the reduction of traffic, it may encourage locals to increase their physical activity by providing more attractive and pleasant greenspaces in which to do so. Overall, the policy is likely to have a minor positive impact in relation to IIA objective 8.
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	+	Policy SP16 makes no reference to housing provision but will impact upon the surrounding environment. The policy is expected to contribute towards an effective ecological network. This may introduce links to Hyndburn's natural resources in urban areas. Additionally, the protection, enhancement and expansion of existing natural resources will benefit those who live in more rural areas of the Borough. Overall, a minor positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	+	A minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective. The policy may help to improve the environmental and aesthetic qualities of the town centres where new developments are proposed as these are required to deliver a minimum of 10% net gain for biodiversity and to contribute towards the expansion of the green infrastructure network.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	++	Policy SP16 is expected to have a significant positive effect in relation to this IIA objective. The protection, enhancement and expansion of Hyndburn's natural resources will maximise the Boroughs character. The continued protection of ecological and geological resources will also protect the Boroughs historic environment and cultural heritage.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	0	Policy SP16 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	+	The aim of the policy is to maximise and protect the existing natural resources of Hyndburn and make them more accessible to the public. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified in relation to this IIA objective.

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14. Reduce Hyndburn’s contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	++	This policy will contribute to climate change mitigation through the protection, enhancement and expansion of existing natural resources such as trees and hedgerows. These measures may reduce carbon emissions within the Borough. Overall, a significant positive effect is expected in relation to this IIA objective.
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	++	The enhancement and expansion of woodland and existing habitats will make Hyndburn more resilient to climate change impacts. The increase in green spaces and woodland may lower flood risk within the area with potential reductions in carbon emissions. The protection and enhancement of the natural environment will increase the resilience of the natural environment to the effects of climate change. Therefore, the policy will have a significant positive effect on this IIA objective.
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	++	<p>The overarching aim of the policy is to protect, enhance and minimise impacts on areas of biological and geological importance within the Hyndburn area. Development will be directed away from sensitive or important sites while the most sensitive sites will have a much wider area of protection through the employment of associated impact risk zones. Any developments which are expected to impact upon natural resources must implement sufficient mitigation measures. The Nature Recovery Network will also expand and connect sites. New developments are also required to deliver a minimum of 10% net gain for biodiversity. This measure would both increase Hyndburn’s natural resources while connecting areas which experience habitat fragmentation and species isolation.</p> <p>The policy also considers the impact of development upon European sites beyond the Borough and seeks to protect, expand and enhance exiting areas of woodland including hedgerows.</p> <p>Overall, the policy is expected to have a significant positive effect for this IIA objective.</p>
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	++	<p>Local Nature Reserves across the Hyndburn area cover extensive areas of countryside and provide valuable access to recreational and ecological resources for residents. There is a diverse range of habitats across Hyndburn ranging from blanket bog to oak woodlands. The policy states that any new development will be directed away from the most sensitive sites within the Borough while sufficient mitigation measures should be put in place along with natural resource management plans.</p> <p>Trees and hedgerows form an important part of the Borough’s landscape. The supporting policy text states that development which impacts upon trees and hedgerows will follow an approach laid out by the council (DM17). Additionally, the policy sets out to expand and enhance biodiversity through the Nature Recovery Network which will identify suitable sites and provide linkages with urban areas. These measures will create a more vibrant, diverse and connected landscape throughout the Borough and protect the existing landscape through development controls.</p> <p>Therefore, the protection of natural features throughout Hyndburn is expected to have significant positive effects for this IIA objective.</p>

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	+	The policy does not make any direct reference to the protection and enhancement of waterbodies however it is assumed that there will be a minor positive effect associated with this IIA objective. The protection, enhancement and expansion of natural resources will impart some protection from future development and simultaneously protecting any water resources found within these areas. Overall, this policy is likely to have a minor positive effect for this IIA objective.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+	The expansion of natural resources within an area may reduce air pollution and mitigate light pollution due to shading. Trees and hedgerows may also act as buffers to noise pollution. Overall, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	++	The main aim of the policy is to protect, enhance and expand Hyndburn's natural resources. Through the enhancement and expansion of natural resources, this will protect the land from new development therefore this policy is expected to have a significant positive effect in protection of soil resources and quality.

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SP17: Renewable energy

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	+	The construction and operation of renewable energy within the Hyndburn area could create skilled, local jobs through continued management and maintenance. Overall, a minor positive effect is expected in relation to this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	+	The development of renewable energy may attract investment within the area through the construction and operational phases. Overall, a minor positive effect is associated with this IIA objective.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	0	Policy SP17 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	++/-?	The development of renewable energy as supported through Policy SP17 will help to minimise carbon emissions which will have positive effects for health in terms of improved air quality. However, depending on the scale and location of new renewable energy developments, there may be adverse impacts on the population including from noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction and operational phases. The policy does however specify that developers must engage with the community at an early stage prior to formal submission of any proposal and large-scale renewable energy developments must make provision for direct community benefits over the period of development. This may include the provision of open spaces, community facilities or active travel routes. Overall, an uncertain mixed effect (significant positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective. The effect is uncertain as it will depend on the type, scale and location of new renewable energy developments.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	0	Policy SP17 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	+	The provision of renewable energy and micro renewables has the potential to address fuel poverty within the Borough. The policy text states that Hyndburn Windfarm generates enough electricity to power more than 50% of homes within the Borough. Financial support provided through wind farm mitigation measures could aid more deprived communities situated near wind farm developments. Community financial support could be invested into the area's amenities, management and maintenance as well as funding community events which may promote greater equality and cohesion within these areas. Overall, a minor positive effect is identified in relation to this IIA objective.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure,	+?	Policy SP17 requires developers of large-scale renewable energy developments to make provisions for direct community benefits over the period of the scheme to help compensate the community for the long-term impact of the development. The supporting

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sporting, recreational and community activities for all.		text states that developments should provide financial support for local community projects which may include new community facilities, recreational facilities, etc. Therefore, an uncertain minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	-?	Depending on the type, scale and location of new renewable energy developments, there may be adverse effects on the road network from an increase in HGVs, particularly during the construction and operational phases. Therefore, an uncertain minor negative is identified for this IIA objective.
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	0	Policy SP17 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	0	Policy SP17 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	-?	<p>The policy refers principally to wind energy development within areas of search and landfill gas. The supporting text also refers to microgeneration which may be more closely located within urban areas and associated with buildings e.g. roof mounted solar panels. The development of renewable energy may impact on the character of settlements. The impact on the built and historic environment is dependent on the type and the location of renewable energy with solar panels and microgeneration having a much less significant impact on nearby heritage assets.</p> <p>Mitigation is included in the policy as it seeks to avoid, and where appropriate mitigate, negative impacts arising from the construction and operation of renewable energy development.</p> <p>Overall, an uncertain minor negative impact is likely to occur in relation to this IIA objective.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy could make clearer reference to the role of other forms of renewable energy development and the different scale of impact from wind energy development, and renewable energy development associated with industrial or domestic locations.</p>
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	+	Policy SP17 states that energy is recovered through the combustion of landfill gas at Whinney Hill Landfill Site. This technique could be seen as the reuse of waste as the landfill gas would be classed as a waste product. Renewable energy sites which reuse waste products and transform them to energy would likely have a minor positive effect on IIA objective 12.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	++	Policy SP17 is anticipated to have a significant positive effect . Renewable energy technologies are derived from natural resources (e.g. wind and solar) and can provide low carbon energy to homes across Hyndburn.
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	++	Policy SP17 is expected to have a significant positive effect in relation to this IIA objective. The development of renewable energy in Hyndburn will provide a low carbon energy source and move away from finite, fossil fuels which release significant quantities of greenhouse gases. This policy also takes the necessary steps to improve energy security within the Borough.
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	0	The deployment of renewable energy will mitigate carbon emissions, and contribute towards overall targets which aim to reduce the future effects of climate change. However, the scale of mitigation will not reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of current climate change, and a negligible effect is identified.
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	-?	The construction and operation of renewable energy may have a minor negative effect upon biodiversity and geodiversity within Hyndburn. Wind farm developments may have ornithological impacts while construction could create disturbance in sensitive habitats. However, this could be controlled through mitigation measures and good construction practices.
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	-?	<p>Renewable energy technologies, such as large wind turbines can have an immediate and long term visual impact upon the surrounding landscape. As wind turbines tend to be constructed in rural, undeveloped areas which can exaggerate the visual impact, subsequent developments of wind turbines can have a detrimental cumulative visual impact. However, the impact on the landscape is dependent on the type and the location of renewable energy with solar panels and microgeneration having a much less significant impact on the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>Mitigation measures included within the policy state that developers should give proper consideration to the cumulative effects arising from wind farm developments while financial support should be provided as compensation for nearby communities.</p> <p>Overall, an uncertain minor negative impact is likely to occur in relation to this IIA objective.</p>
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	-?	The construction and operation of renewable energy may have a minor negative effect on the water environment within Hyndburn. However, this could be controlled through mitigation measures and good construction practices.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	-?	Air pollution may occur temporarily through the construction of renewable energy technologies through the use of construction vehicles, however air pollution is unlikely during the operational phase. Noise and light pollution may occur during both the construction and operation phases with the construction phase associated with traffic and building operations. The pollution arising from the operational phase is dependent on the type of renewable energy technology. For example, a wind farm may cause light pollution from aviation lighting and noise pollution from the rotation of the blades which may have impacts for those in close proximity to the developments. Solar panels may result in localised effects of glint and glare, and other small scale micro-

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
		renewable such as air source heat pumps can have localised noise impacts for neighbouring properties. Overall, an uncertain minor negative effect is identified.
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	-?	Policy SP17 states that renewable energy development may occur in greenfield sites. This approach would result in the loss of soil resources and quality on a long term basis. However, the council has also provided guidance on the mitigation and restoration of renewable sites constructed on Green Belt land at the end of their consented period. As a result of loss of soil resources, an uncertain minor negative effect has been identified.

SP18: High quality design

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	0	Policy SP18 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	+	Policy SP18 is expected to have a minor positive effect on this IIA objective. The policy seeks high quality design of development which respects the character, and adds to the overall quality of Hyndburn's urban and rural environments. This is likely to encourage regeneration of areas within Hyndburn which may encourage continued investment, and the growth of a sustainable economy. Therefore, it is likely that this policy would have minor positive effects on this IIA objective.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	0	Policy SP18 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	++	Policy SP18 requires that new development must create places that are accessible and promote health and well-being. The supporting text requires development proposals to embrace the role they can play in supporting healthy lifestyles by facilitating participation in sport and physical activity. To help achieve this, proposals should incorporate Active Design Principles. Thus, it is considered that this policy will contribute towards an improvement in the health of the people of Hyndburn. For this reason, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	+	This policy requires development to be designed to create places that are safe and reduce opportunities for crime, and generate pride in the area. It also requires development, where necessary, to include landscaping. The incorporation of landscaping may contribute to reducing crime and increasing personal safety by means of natural surveillance if the open space is regularly used.

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		Furthermore, the incorporation of lighting in such areas may further deter crime and anti-social behaviour. Therefore, a minor positive effect on this IIA objective is identified.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	+	This policy promotes development which is inclusive and accessible. Whilst the policy does not explicitly refer to promoting equality, reducing poverty or closing the gap between the most and least deprived areas, the policy is likely to facilitate these by encouraging equal access to facilities and opportunities, and thus promote social inclusion and equality. Therefore, a minor positive effect has been identified in relation to this IIA objective.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	+	Whilst the policy does not explicitly make reference to improving access for activities such as recreation, educational, and sporting etc., it does require developments to promote inclusivity and accessibility. Therefore, developments which are designed to be highly accessible will naturally improve the access for people to engage in local activities. As such, a minor positive effect has been identified with regards to this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	+	This policy requires development to be accessible. Whilst it does not mention reducing traffic, congestion or pollution, it is acknowledged that developments which are accessible by more sustainable modes of transport such as public transport, walking or cycling may contribute towards decreasing traffic and its associated effects such as accidents, pollution and congestion. Therefore, it is considered that this IIA objective may result in minor positive effects on this IIA objective.
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	+	This policy requires development, including residential development, to be of a high quality. Whilst it does not mention affordable housing or different tenures, it does require development to be safe, visually attractive, and sympathetic to local character. Therefore, a minor positive effect has been identified for this IIA objective.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	+	Policy SP18 seeks high quality design of development which is visually attractive, is sympathetic to the local character, and adds to the overall quality of Hyndburn's urban and rural environments. Ensuring the high quality design of developments would likely improve the environmental and aesthetic qualities and character of the public realm in town and retail centres, and as such may benefit the vitality and viability of the area as more people use these areas and the facilities and services they offer. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	++	This policy encourages developments which are visually attractive and sympathetic to the local history and character of their local environment. This would add to the overall character and quality of Hyndburn's built and historic environment and therefore a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

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12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	0	Policy SP18 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	0	Policy SP18 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	+	The policy will help to contribute to reduced carbon emissions as it requires developments to be accessible which is likely to include sustainable transport options such as walking and cycling. Therefore, it is considered that this IIA objective may result in minor positive effects on this IIA objective.
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	+	The policy requires new developments to incorporate innovative design that considers topography, landscaping and ground conditions. Therefore, development may incorporate passive design principles (orientation, overhangs and shading, etc) which will help buildings adapt to climate change. A minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective. Recommendation: The policy should explicitly encourage new developments to be designed to incorporate passive design principles.
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	0	Policy SP18 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	++	This policy requires development to conserve and enhance the quality of Hyndburn's rural and urban environments, and states that development should be sympathetic to local character, visually attractive, well laid out and incorporate effective landscaping, where necessary. The policy also requires new development to be designed to consider topography and landscape character. The supporting text states that proposals that are poorly designed and fail to improve the character and quality of an area will not be supported. The policy is likely to encourage the protection and enhancement of the Hyndburn's landscapes, and contribute towards the local character and distinctiveness and therefore a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	0	Policy SP18 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+	The policy will help to contribute to reduced carbon emissions and air pollution as it requires developments to be accessible which is likely to include sustainable transport options such as walking and cycling. Therefore, it is considered that this IIA objective may result in minor positive effects on this IIA objective.

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20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	0	Policy SP18 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.

SP19: Heritage

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	0	Policy SP19 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	+	Policy SP19 encourages developments that can help with the management, conservation, understanding and enjoyment of the Borough's historic environment. It also states how attention will be paid to the conservation of those elements which contribute most to Hyndburn's distinctive character and sense of place. The policy will therefore help to maintain and enhance the attractiveness of the Borough and encourage investment. Therefore, a minor positive effect has been identified for this IIA objective.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	+	The policy seeks to promote conservation, understanding and enjoyment of the Borough's historic environment. This may promote further opportunities for learning and education in the Borough. For this reason, a minor positive effect has been identified for this IIA objective.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	0	Policy SP19 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	0	Policy SP19 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between	0	Policy SP19 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.		
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	0	Policy SP19 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	0	Policy SP19 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	-	The policy aims to conserve heritage assets and mitigate harm to their significance. It states that proposals which threaten the significance of heritage assets will only be permitted where the benefits are considered sufficient to outweigh the harm, this may restrict the Borough's ability to provide sufficient housing. For this reason, a minor negative effect has been identified for this IIA objective.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	+/-	The policy aims to conserve heritage assets and mitigate harm to their significance. It states that proposals which threaten the significance of heritage assets will only be permitted where the benefits are considered sufficient to outweigh the harm. This could, in some locations, restrict the Borough's ability to support the vitality of town centres through development. However, the policy also seeks to maintain and protect the attractiveness and distinctiveness of the Borough's historic environments, which could encourage a greater number of visitors and promote investment. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive and minor negative) is anticipated.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	++	The policy aims to conserve and enhance heritage assets, as well as promote the management, conservation, understanding and enjoyment of the Borough's historic environment. It also seeks to mitigate harm to designated heritage assets, and states that proposals which threaten the significance of heritage assets will only be permitted where the benefits are considered sufficient to outweigh the harm. Such measures would prevent inappropriate development that would cause harm to the Borough's historic environment as well as promote development which creates and sustains a high-quality built environment. For these reasons, a significant positive effect has been identified for this IIA objective.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	0	Policy SP19 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	0	Policy SP19 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	0	Policy SP19 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	0	Policy SP19 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	0	Policy SP19 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	+	The policy aims to conserve and enhance heritage assets as well as mitigate harm to the significance of the Borough's historic environment. The policy also aims to consider the need for new development to make a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness. Such measures would aid in enhancing and protecting the landscape character and quality of the Borough including historic landscapes and their setting. Therefore, a minor positive effect has been identified for this IIA objective.
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	0	Policy SP19 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	0	Policy SP19 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	0	Policy SP19 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.

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SP20: Environmental amenity and air quality

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	0	Policy SP20 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0	Policy SP20 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	0	Policy SP20 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	++	Policy SP20 put strategies in place which seek to limit pollution from both development and traffic. Developments which create significant adverse impacts upon the surrounding environment arising by virtue of traffic, visual impact, noise, dust, emissions, pollution, odour, over-looking or loss of light, will not be supported which safeguards the health and wellbeing of Hyndburn residents. Therefore, this policy is expected to have a significant positive effect in relation to this IIA objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	0	Policy SP20 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	0	Policy SP20 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	0	Policy SP20 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the	++	One of the main objectives of Policy SP20 is to ensure new developments which are expected to generate an increase in the level of traffic within the area provide sufficient mitigation measures. As such, this policy is expected to have a significant

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.		positive effect through the consideration of sustainable transport options and implementing measures which may mitigate increases in traffic flow.
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	+	Whilst the plan does not make any specific reference to housing, the overarching aim of the plan is to ensure that new developments are compliant with best practice and existing standards to ensure there is no significant material impacts which may have potentially adverse impacts upon the surrounding environment and result in the loss of local amenity. Additionally, any new developments must not infringe upon the amenity and privacy of neighbouring developments and should comply with existing guidance prescribed in the Council's Householder Design Guide. Therefore, a minor positive effect is expected.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	+/-	In the policy's supporting text, urban developments which are expected to generate large volumes of traffic will have to provide extra evidence of traffic control and mitigation measures. This could bring about potential benefits for town and retail as it may lead to less traffic creating safer, more pleasant spaces for pedestrians and shoppers and encourage people back to town and retail centres through the provision of alternative transport options e.g. bus, cycle routes. However, the policy may also result in some negative effects as any new development which will lead to a material increase in traffic may wish to relocate to the more suburban areas of Hyndburn which may draw footfall and future investment. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive and minor negative) is anticipated.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+	Policy SP20 is expected to have minor positive effect on this IIA objective. The policy sets out to preserve the environmental amenity of Hyndburn by ensuring new developments do not impact upon the privacy and amenity of existing settlements. This may relate to historical features found in Hyndburn such as listed buildings as well as existing settlements and neighbourhoods. As new developments are required to limit material impacts upon visual amenity and environmental pollution, build quality and character of new developments will also be protected through the preservation and enhancement of character and aesthetic qualities.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	0	Policy SP20 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	0	Policy SP20 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	+	While the policy does not explicitly state actions which take the necessary steps to reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through mitigation measures, there is a requirement for new developments which may result in a greater number of vehicles to provide mitigation measures. These measures can include the implementation of traffic management plans and the provision of active travel routes and green infrastructure which may lead to the indirect mitigation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Therefore, a minor positive effect for this IIA objective is assigned.

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15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	0	While the policy takes steps to mitigate Hyndburn's contribution to climate change, it does not make reference to any climate change adaption methods therefore the policy is expected to have a negligible effect with respect to this IIA objective.
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	+	As stated in the policy's supporting text, Policy SP20 pays heed to sensitive environmental locations. Development which may result in potentially adverse impact upon the environment is unlikely to be supported. As such, this policy seeks to maintain and has the potential to enhance both biodiversity and geodiversity therefore it is expected that a minor positive effect will arise.
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	+	As the policy sets out to ensure development does not have adverse impacts upon visual amenity and sensitive environmental locations, a minor positive effect has been identified for this IIA objective.
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	+	A minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective as new development must take surrounding environmental receptors, such as nearby watercourses, into consideration and ensure that potential impacts arising from new development and its operation, will not give rise to unacceptable adverse impacts.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	++	The overarching aim of Policy SP20 is to reduce domestic, industrial and transport related air, light and noise pollution therefore the policy is expected to have a significant positive effect .
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	+	A minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective as new development, and their subsequent operation, must take surrounding environmental receptors into account and not give rise to unacceptable impacts. Soils are not directly mentioned by the policy but could be captured in its broader scope. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

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SP21: The Leeds and Liverpool Canal

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	0	Policy SP21 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	+	Ensuring the positive role of development adjacent to, or in the vicinity of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal will indirectly support the positive role that this resource can play in supporting the wider distinctiveness and quality of the environment in Hyndburn. The policy also supports improvements to the amenity of the canal which will further support its role in providing wider economic benefits, therefore a minor positive effect is identified.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	0	Policy SP21 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	+	Through supporting improvements to the amenity of the canal and access to the canal, the policy indirectly supports the role of the canal as a recreational resource, and a minor positive effect is identified.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	+	Policy SP21 supports development of canal side sites, improvements to the amenity of the canal and for the design of canal side development to improve natural surveillance of the canal, and will therefore indirectly contribute towards a reduction in crime or fear of crime and anti-social behaviour. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	0	Policy SP21 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	+	Policy SP21 is expected to have a minor positive impact with respect to this IIA objective. The canal flows through several wards in Hyndburn, acting as a link between the rural and urban environment, providing the opportunity for local people to engage with the surrounding environment. The incorporation of well-designed development which complements the canal may encourage people to use the towing path for sporting and leisure activities through active travel (e.g. cycling, walking).

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		As new developments will incorporate different aspects of the waterway and historical infrastructure, this may facilitate engagement with Hyndburn's industrial past. The redesign of Hyndburn's canal side will also set out to change the way local people engage with the canal.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	+	As noted above, the incorporation of well-designed development which complements the canal may encourage people to use the towing path for active travel (e.g. cycling, walking) which will reduce travel by private petrol/diesel vehicles, thus potentially reducing traffic congestion and transport-related emissions. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified.
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	0	Policy SP21 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	+	Policy SP21 is expected to have a minor positive impact with respect to this IIA objective as new development adjacent to, or in the vicinity of the canal is expected to be of high quality which incorporates the canal environment into the public realm. This may enhance the environmental quality and aesthetics of nearby town and retail centres.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	++	The requirement for new development to incorporate aspects of the waterways and canal environment into the design and management will protect and enhance the existing character and aesthetic qualities of the surrounding environment. As the Leeds and Liverpool canal also represents Hyndburn's industrial heritage, future development would further strengthen the character and built quality of the canal as well as preserving the boroughs historic environment and cultural heritage. Policy SP21 is expected to have a significant positive effect on this IIA objective.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	0	Policy SP21 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	0	Policy SP21 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	0	Policy SP21 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.

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15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	-	In regards to this IIA objective, there may be a minor negative effect . The increase in impermeable surfaces through the construction of new development might make the area surrounding the canal more likely to flood. Climate change projections indicate that winter months may bring milder, wetter weather across the UK with increases in precipitation potentially making canal side developments more vulnerable to future flooding events.
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	+	The development of under-used site and the redevelopment of derelict or brownfield land will result in greenfield sites throughout Hyndburn being preserved. The policy also sets out that developments which create adverse impacts through noise and odour pollution will not be supported which may maintain biodiversity within the area. Therefore, this policy is anticipated to have a minor positive impact in respect to this IIA objective.
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	++	Policy SP21 is anticipated to have a significant positive effect in relation to this IIA objective. New development located along the canal side is needed however there is an emphasis being placed on the incorporation of the water way and existing canal infrastructure into the design and management of new developments. Developments which cause adverse visual impacts will not be supported. Additionally, as the canal links both the urban and rural environments within Hyndburn, the redevelopment of Hyndburn's canal side is expected to regenerate the area and protect and enhance Hyndburn's landscape.
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	-?	It is uncertain what effect this policy may have in respect to this IIA objective. The policy does not make reference to the protection and enhancement of water quality with more focus on noise, odour and visual impacts. The development of the canal side may impact upon water quality temporarily through run off from construction however this could be mitigated through the "Grampian" conditions and good construction practices. Potential increases in impermeable surfaces may impact upon water quality through increased run off carrying pollutants (e.g. road grit, petrol, organic material). A precautionary uncertain minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective. Recommendation: Policy SP21 should be updated to refer to the protection and, where possible, enhancement of water quality of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+	Policy SP21 states that development that would result in noise and light pollution will not be supported. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	++	The development of under-used sites and the redevelopment of derelict or brownfield land will result in greenfield sites throughout Hyndburn being preserved, valuing both soil quality and resources in turn. Therefore, this policy is anticipated to have a significant positive impact in respect to this IIA objective.

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Accessibility and transport

SP22: Connectivity and improvements to transport networks

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	++	Policy SP22 seeks to improve the rail and road network, including the M65, which will provide better links between the towns and settlements in Hyndburn and to neighbouring local authority areas. This is likely to improve access to employment opportunities and encourage the development of sites for employment purposes which perhaps were not feasible before due to their lack of access. The supporting text states that the M65 corridor supports approximately 80% of jobs within the towns and employment sites along its route. As such, it is likely that the expansion and improvement of the transport network will result in the provision of more businesses and jobs. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	++	This policy seeks to improve the rail and road network, including the M65, which will provide better links between the towns and settlements in Hyndburn and to neighbouring local authority areas. Improvements in the transport network in Hyndburn will likely promote the development of a healthy economy as more businesses and industries are attracted to the area due to its transportation connection, such as along the M65 corridor. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	0	Policy SP22 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	+/-	This policy seeks to improve the rail and road network, including the M65, which will provide better links between the towns and settlements in Hyndburn and to neighbouring local authority areas. Improvements to the road network can alleviate congestion, and improve air quality, and improvements to the rail network may support rail use, with similar benefits. But these improvements are also likely to encourage people to make journeys via car or rail, and hence discourage them from making journeys on foot or by cycling. The supporting text highlights that the majority of new development will be located within the existing urban areas and will be expected to connect and improve existing cycle, pedestrian and public transport routes which would encourage the people of Hyndburn to lead healthier or active lifestyles. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	0	Policy SP22 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between	+	Policy SP22 seeks to improve the rail and road network which will provide better links between the towns and settlements in Hyndburn and to neighbouring local authority areas. This is likely to enable more people in Hyndburn to access employment

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.		opportunities and services and facilities, thus promoting equality, social inclusion and potentially reducing poverty. Therefore, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	+	Policy SP22 seeks to improve the rail and road network which will provide better links between the towns and settlements in Hyndburn and to neighbouring local authority areas. This is likely to provide improved access to local facilities, enabling more people in Hyndburn to engage in cultural, educational, leisure, recreational and community activities. Therefore, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	++/--	<p>This policy seeks to improve the road network, including the M65, which will provide better links between the towns and settlements in Hyndburn and to neighbouring local authority areas. This is likely to encourage people to make journeys via car, and hence contribute towards increases in road traffic, congestion, accidents and pollution. The supporting text highlights that the potential expansion of the Altham Business Park and the development of Huncoat Garden Village would likely increase vehicular traffic.</p> <p>However, the policy also supports the improvement of the rail network (including shorter journey times to significant destinations and more stopping trains at Huncoat as development of the Garden Village takes place) which would reduce road traffic and congestion. The supporting text also highlights that the majority of new development will be located within the existing urban areas and will be expected to connect and improve existing cycle, pedestrian and public transport routes.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (significant positive / significant negative) is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	0	Policy SP22 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	+	This policy may promote the vitality and viability of town and retail centres by improving access to town and retail centres by road and rail. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	0	Policy SP22 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	0	Policy SP22 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	++/--	Policy SP22 seeks to improve the rail and road network which will provide better links between the towns and settlements in Hyndburn and to neighbouring local authority areas. This is likely to encourage people to make journeys via car, and hence contribute towards increased use of fossil fuels. However, the improvement of the rail network is likely to encourage some people to travel by train instead of private car, and therefore energy consumption is likely to be reduced. Overall, a mixed effect (significant positive / significant negative) is identified for this IIA objective.
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	++/--	<p>This policy seeks to improve the road network which will provide better links between the towns and settlements in Hyndburn and to neighbouring local authority areas. This is likely to encourage people to make journeys via car, and hence increase the amount of greenhouse gas emissions released, which will contribute towards climate change. The supporting text highlights that the potential expansion of the Altham Business Park and the development of Huncoat Garden Village would likely increase vehicular traffic, which would also increase transport related GHG emissions.</p> <p>However, the policy also supports the improvement of the rail network (including shorter journey times to significant destinations and more stopping trains at Huncoat as development of the Garden Village takes place) which would reduce road traffic and GHG emissions. The supporting text also highlights that the majority of new development will be located within the existing urban areas and will be expected to connect and improve existing cycle, pedestrian and public transport routes which may reduce the number of journeys undertaken by car thereby contributing towards reducing GHG emissions.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (significant positive / significant negative) is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	0	Policy SP22 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	-	The improvement and enhancement of the transport network may result in loss of habitat space, which could have adverse effects on local biodiversity. Therefore, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	-	The improvement and enhancement of the transport network may result in loss of open space which contributes towards the landscape character of the Borough. Therefore, this policy may result in a reduction in the quality of the landscapes in Hyndburn. As such, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	0	Policy SP22 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	--	Policy SP22 seeks to improve the rail and road network in Hyndburn, which is likely to result in more journeys being made by private car and train. This is likely to cause increased noise and light pollution from traffic and passing trains, and increased air pollution from exhaust emissions.
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	0	Policy SP22 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.

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SP23: Sustainable and safe transport

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	+	Policy SP23 requires new development to be located in sustainable locations with access to a variety of modes of sustainable transport, including active transport modes. This therefore is likely to improve access to employment opportunities throughout the Borough. Consequently, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0	Policy SP23 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	0	Policy SP23 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	++	This policy requires new developments to be located in sustainable locations with access to a variety of modes of sustainable transport, including active transport modes. The supporting text to the policy also outlines that opportunities to link existing rights of way should be sought in addition to new access opportunities. This policy encourages people to lead active and healthy lifestyles which can improve their overall physical and mental health and wellbeing. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	+	The supporting text of policy SP23 requires new developments to adopt the principles and security standards of the 'Park Mark Safer Parking Scheme' which aims to reduce both crime and fear of crime in parking facilities. Therefore, a minor positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	+	This policy would likely improve access to facilities and opportunities for all by sustainable modes of transport, thereby promoting equality and social inclusion. Therefore, a minor positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	+	Policy SP23 requires new development to be located in sustainable locations with access to a variety of modes of sustainable transport. This would likely improve access to key services and facilities within the Borough, and thus encourage engagement in cultural, recreational, leisure, sporting and community activities. Therefore, a minor positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health	++/-	This policy supports and encourages new development in sustainable locations which is accessible by sustainable transport such as public transport, cycling and walking. The supporting text to the policy also outlines that opportunities to link existing rights of

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.		<p>way should be sought in addition to new access opportunities. Consequently, it is likely that traffic congestion and pollution will reduce as car dependency decreases, and the health and physical activity of residents of Hyndburn will improve. Traffic accidents are also likely to reduce as the policy encourages the enforcement of 20mph zones for residential developments.</p> <p>The policy does require developments to incorporate off-street parking which may encourage people to use private cars for travelling, adversely affecting road traffic, congestion, pollution and accidents. However, the policy also requires off-street parking for commercial and residential developments to provide electric vehicle charging facilities which will support the use of electric vehicles.</p> <p>Overall, this policy is likely to have a mixed effect (significant positive and minor negative) on the IIA objective.</p>
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	0	Policy SP23 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	+	Policy SP23 requires new development to be located in sustainable locations with access to a variety of modes of sustainable transport. Subsequently, people will likely have easier access to shops, services and facilities in town and retail centres which will benefit the vitality and viability of these areas. Therefore, a minor positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	0	Policy SP23 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	0	Policy SP23 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	++/-	<p>Policy SP23 would likely result in reduced use of fossil fuels as discourages private car travel, instead promoting sustainable travel such as by public transport, walking and cycling. The policy also requires that electric vehicle charging facilities are incorporated into development to encourage the use of electric vehicles.</p> <p>However, the policy requires development to incorporate off-street parking which may encourage people to use private cars powered by fossil fuels. Therefore, this policy is likely to have a mixed effect (significant positive and minor negative) on the IIA objective.</p>

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	++/-	<p>This policy supports and encourages new development in sustainable locations which is accessible by sustainable transport such as public transport, cycling and walking. The supporting text also outlines that opportunities to link existing rights of way should be sought in addition to new access opportunities. The policy also requires that electric vehicle charging facilities are incorporated into new developments. Consequently, it is likely that there would be a reduction in transport related greenhouse gas emissions in the Borough.</p> <p>The policy does require developments to incorporate off-street parking which may encourage people to use private cars for travelling which would result in increased emission of greenhouse gasses.</p> <p>Overall, this policy is likely to have a mixed effect (significant positive and minor negative) on the IIA objective.</p>
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	0	Policy SP23 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	0	Policy SP23 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	0	Policy SP23 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	0	Policy SP23 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+/-	<p>This policy may result in reduced noise, light and air pollution associated with traffic as it requires development to be located with access to a variety of sustainable transport options such as public transport, cycle paths and footpaths. This may reduce noise, light and air pollution from roads as there would be less traffic.</p> <p>However, the requirement for off-street parking to be provided with development may encourage the use of private cars and hence contribute towards noise and air pollution. Therefore, the policy is likely to have a mixed effect (minor positive and minor negative) on the IIA objective.</p>
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	0	Policy SP23 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.

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SP24: Cycle and footpath networks

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	+	Policy SP24 seeks to safeguard, extend and, where possible, incorporate the cycle, footpath and bridleway networks into new developments. This is likely to improve access to employment opportunities throughout the Borough. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0	Policy SP24 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	0	Policy SP24 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	++	Policy SP24 seeks to safeguard, extend and, where possible, incorporate the cycle, footpath and bridleway networks into new developments. This policy encourages people to make journeys via sustainable means such as walking or cycling, thus promoting healthier and more active lifestyles which contribute towards improving physical and mental health and wellbeing. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	0	Policy SP24 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	+	Policy SP24 seeks to safeguard, extend and, where possible, incorporate the cycle, footpath and bridleway networks into new developments. This is likely to enable more people in Hyndburn to access services, facilities and opportunities, therefore promoting equality and social inclusion. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	+	Policy SP24 seeks to safeguard, extend and, where possible, incorporate the cycle, footpath and bridleway networks into new developments. This policy is likely to improve access to local facilities and services, thereby facilitating more people to participate in cultural, educational, sporting, leisure, community and recreational activities. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	++	This policy seeks to protect and extend the cycle, footpath and bridleway networks in Hyndburn, creating better sustainable links across the Borough. In addition, it seeks to incorporate new cycle and footpath infrastructure into new developments and promotes greater accessibility within developments. Policy SP24 is likely to result in improved opportunities for people to make journeys by walking or cycling instead of using private cars, which currently account for 70% of journeys taken in the Borough. Therefore, it is likely that traffic, congestion and pollution will reduce as the number of car journeys decrease, and the health and physical activity of residents of Hyndburn will improve. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	0	Policy SP24 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	+	This policy may promote the vitality and viability of town and retail centres by improving access to town and retail centres by cycle paths and footpaths. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	0	Policy SP24 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	0	Policy SP24 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	+	Policy SP24 seeks to safeguard, extend and, where possible, incorporate the cycle, footpath and bridleway networks into new developments. This is likely to result in improved opportunities for people to make journeys by walking or cycling instead of using a private car, thereby reducing the amount of fossil fuels used. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	+	Policy SP24 seeks to safeguard, extend and, where possible, incorporate the cycle, footpath and bridleway networks into new developments. This is likely to result in improved opportunities for people to make journeys by walking or cycling instead of using a private car. This will reduce the amount of greenhouse gas emissions released, and therefore contribute towards reducing Hyndburn's influence on climate change. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	0	Policy SP24 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	+	Policy SP24 seeks to safeguard, extend and, where possible, incorporate the cycle, footpath and bridleway networks into new developments. These pathways may act as green corridors through otherwise built-up areas and could act as valuable wildlife corridors linking larger areas of habitats. The network of cycle paths, footpaths and bridleways may help create a complex ecological network which would likely bring benefits to local biodiversity. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	0	Policy SP24 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	0	Policy SP24 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+/-	This policy seeks to protect and extend the cycle, footpath and bridleway networks in Hyndburn and within developments, which is likely to result in more journeys being made by cycling and walking, and less by car. This may reduce noise, light and air pollution from roads as there is less traffic, however, it may also result in increased light pollution if such paths, especially in less built-up locations, have lighting installed. Therefore, a mixed effect (minor positive and minor negative) is anticipated in relation to this IIA objective.
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	0	Policy SP24 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.

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Rural areas

SP25: Development in rural areas

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	0	Policy SP25 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	+	Policy SP25 seeks to protect the rural character of Hyndburn including the Green Belt and Countryside Areas. The policy supports developments for agriculture or forestry purposes, and developments that support farm diversification and/or promote leisure and recreational facilities where rural and landscape character are protected and retained, in line with Policy DM34. This policy therefore supports investment in rural areas in Hyndburn, where appropriate. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	0	Policy SP25 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	+	This policy supports developments for leisure and recreational facilities where the rural and landscape character of the Borough is protected and retained, in line with Policy DM34. As such, additional leisure and recreational facilities could increase the well-being of Hyndburn's residents. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	0	Policy SP25 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	0	Policy SP25 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure,	+	Policy SP25 supports developments for leisure and recreational facilities within rural areas thereby improving access to leisure and recreational activities for the residents of Hyndburn. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
sporting, recreational and community activities for all.		
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	0	Policy SP25 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	0	Policy SP25 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	0	Policy SP25 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	++	It is assumed that this policy would protect and maintain the distinctiveness of the countryside and rural areas that contain small settlements and hamlets, along with numerous scattered residences and farmsteads. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	0	Policy SP25 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	0	Policy SP25 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	0	Policy SP25 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	0	Policy SP25 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	0	Policy SP25 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	++	Policy SP25 will apply a general presumption against proposals for new development in rural areas. Developments will also be limited to those that can demonstrate that they will retain rural and landscape character. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	0	Policy SP25 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	0	Policy SP25 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	+/-	Policy SP25 will apply a general presumption against proposals for new development in rural areas which protects soil quality and resources. However, it also supports developments for agricultural/forestry purposes, farm diversification, leisure or recreational activities which may result in the development of greenfield sites and a reduction in soil quality and resources. Therefore, the policy is likely to have a mixed effect (minor positive and minor negative) on the IIA objective.

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The Local Plan Areas

SP26: Accrington (Central), Baxenden and Church

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	++	Due to the high population densities that surround the Strategic Town Centre, the local population's accessibility to services is high in Accrington (Central). Policy SP26 seeks to strengthen the role of Accrington Town Centre as the strategic retail and service hub for the Borough. This will be consolidated through new investment and town centre management. The policy also supports Baxenden Neighbourhood Centre and Church Neighbourhood Centre. The continued support of these neighbourhood centres could create a small number of jobs on a long term basis. Therefore, significant positive effects are identified for this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	++	Policy SP26 seeks to strengthen the role of Accrington Town Centre as the strategic retail and service hub for the Borough through new investment and town centre management over the plan period. The policy also supports the regeneration of existing employment areas in Accrington which will help to modernise employment facilities thus attracting further investment. In addition, it seeks to regenerate the Church Oswaldtwistle Gateway area in line with the adopted or revised Church Oswaldtwistle Gateway SPD. As such, the Council will seek to locate new development in locations that can best serve to protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the town centre and regenerate the Church Oswaldtwistle Gateway area. Therefore, these proposals will enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy. Therefore, significant positive effects are identified for this IIA objective.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	+	Policy SP26 supports development in Accrington (Central) which provides some of the major services to the wider borough including secondary schools and further education at the Accrington and Rossendale College, Accrington Academy and Mount Carmel High School. Therefore, the housing sites proposed for allocation in this area will help to ensure residents have access to nearby educational facilities, which may encourage further education. Overall, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	++/-	Policy SP26 seeks to support regeneration and grant schemes in Accrington (Central) that help improve the quality of use of the existing housing stock in areas of high vacancy and low demand. As such, the improvements to existing housing stock could improve health and well-being of the people of Hyndburn. Furthermore, the proposed allocation of housing in this LPA will help to ensure that residents are within close proximity to the health services provided at the Accrington and Victoria Hospital and the Oak House Medical Centre. Despite its dense urban grain, Accrington is served by a well linked open space network including the Hyndburn Greenway which runs through Platts Lodge, a linear path forming part of the National Cycle Network and links to the Woodnook Vale Nature Reserve. Bullough Park, Oak Hill Park (which includes the Accrington Pals memorial) and Higham's Playing Fields are also all important open spaces in the area and there are links to the Coppice and wider countryside to the east of the town. Similarly, Baxenden also provides residents with significant accessible natural greenspace in the area including the

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		<p>Hyndburn Gateway and Woodnook Vale LNR to the west. Access to open space and recreational assets will help to improve the health and wellbeing of residents in this area.</p> <p>In addition, the policy seeks to support the continued function of Church (Blackburn Road) Neighbourhood Centre, which provides basic, essential needs to local residents, which improves the health and well-being of the local residents. In relation to Church, the supporting text also notes the constraints on development from the HSE hazardous substances consent consultation area associated with the chemical works. Overall, a mixed effect (significant positive / minor negative) effect is identified for this IIA objective. The minor negative effect is identified as the presence of the high-pressure gas infrastructure on Sandy Lane (H7) may expose residents of the site to a health hazard.</p>
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	+	Policy SP26 supports regeneration and grant schemes to improve the quality and use of the existing housing stock in areas of high vacancy and low demand. This will contribute towards addressing crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour, and a minor positive effect is identified.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	+	Accrington and Church contain some of the most deprived areas in the Borough. Policy SP26 seeks to support regeneration and grant schemes that help to improve the quality of the existing housing stock in areas of high vacancy and low demand, which could help close the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough. A minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	++	<p>Accrington (Central) incorporates the Strategic Town Centre in the Borough. Due to the particularly high population densities surrounding it, the local population's accessibility to services is high in this area. Furthermore, the improvement and investment in services within Accrington will result in more amenities for the local population.</p> <p>Policy SP26 seeks to support the continued function of Baxenden and Church (Blackburn Road) Neighbourhood Centres, which provides basic, essential needs to local residents. As such, community activities could be improved through the continued support from the Council. Overall, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	++/-	<p>Due to the central location of Accrington, accessibility by sustainable and active travel modes of transport is good, with recent improvements to the bus and rail stations. Policy SP26 also seeks to support the Baxenden Neighbourhood Centre and Church Neighbourhood Centres which may reduce the need to travel to Accrington, particularly if public transport and active travel, such as walking and cycling, are viable forms of transport.</p> <p>However, with the construction of 537 homes it is likely that an increase in the use of private vehicles will also be seen due to residents commuting for work or travelling to larger settlements. Likewise, the regeneration of the Church Oswaldtwistle Gateway area could increase road traffic, congestion, pollution and accidents.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed (significant positive and minor negative) effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>

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9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++	Policy SP26 seeks to identify land for delivery of up to 537 homes in Accrington (Central), Baxenden and Church over the plan period, as well as the continued support of Neighbourhood Centres which will aim to provide basic and essential needs for local residents as well as helping to address housing needs within the region. Furthermore, the Council will continue to support regeneration and grant schemes that help improve the quality and use of the existing housing stock. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	++	Policy SP26 supports the enhancement of Accrington as the strategic retail and service hub for the Borough, and promotes the continued support of Baxenden and Church Neighbourhood Centres in order to provide basic and essential needs to local residents. As such, the Council will seek to locate new development in locations that can best serve to protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the town centre. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	++/-	The policy supports regeneration and grant schemes that help improve the quality and use of the existing housing and employment stock in areas of high vacancy and low demand. The existing housing and employment stock forms an important part of the rich industrial and built heritage of Hyndburn. In relation to Church, the policy seeks to regenerate locations adjacent to the Leeds Liverpool Canal, which was central to growth during the 19th century with mills, warehouses and works built along its banks. Overall, it is assumed that the regeneration of Accrington, Baxenden and Church will have a positive effect on enhancing the character and built quality of these settlements, however, there may also be potential for adverse effects to occur on heritage assets from the scale of development proposed. Therefore, a mixed (significant positive / minor negative) effect is identified for this IIA objective.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	+/-	The scale of development proposed under Policy SP26 will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, however, Policy SP13: Climate Change and Sustainable Development requires new development to make adequate provision for waste collection and recycling and encouraging the use of locally sourced, reclaimed, recycled or low environmental impact products in design and construction and provide facilities for effective waste management in the operation of development. An overall mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	++/-	The policy supports regeneration and grant schemes that help to improve the quality and use of the existing housing and employment stock. Regeneration of existing housing and employment areas and development of brownfield sites supports the efficient use of land. Of the nine sites proposed for allocation in the LPA, six are on brownfield land which, if developed, represents a more efficient use of land compared to greenfield development. However, the construction of 537 new homes within the area will lead to an increase in use of natural resources and energy. Therefore, a mixed effect (significant positive and minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	++/-	<p>Due to the central location of Accrington, accessibility by sustainable and active travel modes of transport is good, with recent improvements to the bus and rail stations. Policy SP26 also seeks to support the Baxenden Neighbourhood Centre and Church Neighbourhood Centres which may reduce the need to travel to Accrington, particularly if public transport and active travel, such as walking and cycling, are viable forms of transport.</p> <p>However, with the construction of 537 homes it is likely that an increase in the use of private vehicles will also be seen due to residents commuting for work or travelling to larger settlements which may increase transport-related greenhouse gas emissions. Likewise, the regeneration of the Church Oswaldtwistle Gateway area could increase traffic movement and transport-related emissions.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed (significant positive and minor negative) effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	-	<p>Significant negative effects are identified for two sites proposed for housing in the LPA (H5 and GT1), with the rest of the sites proposed not at risk of flooding. However, it is possible that some of the existing allocations may be in locations that are at risk of flooding. Overall, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	-?	<p>Potential significant negative effects are identified for sites H2, H4, H6, and in particular site H5, as they either contain a habitat listed on the Priority Habitat Inventory or are adjacent to the Woodhook Vale LNR which could adversely affect biodiversity at this protected site through disturbance to species, increased recreational pressure, air pollution, etc. Policy SP14: Green Infrastructure provides mitigation as it specifies that where developments are within, or in close proximity to, the Green Infrastructure network (which includes the LNR) they will be expected to contribute towards its protection and enhancement.</p> <p>Overall, a precautionary minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	+/-	<p>Policy SP26 states that 537 new homes are to be constructed in the Accrington, Baxenden and Church area. Of the sites proposed for development in the LPA, six will have positive effects as they comprise brownfield/contaminated land within the built up area which will positively contribute to the landscape quality of the Borough by enhancing previously damaged or despoiled land. Negative effects are identified for three sites, with significant negative effects identified for sites H4 and H7 as they comprise greenfield land or are adjacent to land designated as 'Countryside Area'. Development of predominately greenfield sites outwith the built-up areas may reduce their positive contribution to landscape character and local distinctiveness.</p> <p>For site H7, according to the Hyndburn Landscape Assessment Stage 1 Report, development of the site is likely to result in adverse effects on the landscape and adverse visual effects. The Stage 2 Report identifies that there is potential for cumulative adverse effects if development at this site and H15 is concurrent with the Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Project.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.</p>

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		Recommendation: Policy SP26 should consider the potential cumulative adverse effects if site H7 and H15 are developed concurrent with the Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Project and apply appropriate mitigation.
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	-	Policy SP26 states that 537 new homes are to be constructed in the Accrington, Baxenden and Church area. Of the sites proposed for development in the LPA, two are within 100m of a waterbody and may pose a risk to water quality. The remaining sites are likely to have negligible effects as they are located further than 100m from a waterbody. Overall, a precautionary minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+/-	<p>The enhancement of Accrington Town Centre as the strategic retail and service hub for the Borough may have an adverse effect on noise, light and air pollution, because by enhancing the Town Centre more people are likely to visit the area and this could increase traffic congestion and air pollution. However, due to the existing sustainable and active travel infrastructure in the town and the potential investment in such infrastructure as a measure to enhance the Strategic Town Centre, it is also likely that people will travel via sustainable modes of transport which will reduce road traffic and noise and air pollution.</p> <p>The construction of 537 new homes within the Accrington, Baxenden and Church areas could lead to an increase in noise, light and air pollution originating from domestic and potentially also transport sources. Therefore, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	++/-	The policy supports regeneration and grant schemes that help to improve the quality and use of the existing housing and employment stock. Regeneration of existing housing and employment areas and development of brownfield sites supports the efficient use of land, helping to protect soil resources. Of the nine sites proposed for allocation in the LPA, six are on brownfield land which, if developed, represents a more efficient use of land compared to greenfield development and protects soil quality and resources. Minor negative effects are identified for sites H3, H4 and H7 as they comprise greenfield land which may result in the deterioration of soil quality and resources. Therefore, a mixed effect (significant positive and minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.

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SP27: Clayton-le-Moors and Altham

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	++	The construction of 110 homes in the LPA and the expansion of Altham Business Park and Junction 7 Business Park as strategic employment allocations and further development at Moorfield Industrial Estate will support the provision of employment opportunities in this area. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	++	Policy SP27 supports the expansion of Altham Business Park and Junction 7 Business Park as strategic employment allocations and further development at Moorfield Industrial Estate. Together with the adjacent Petre Road Business Park this area represents a significant strategic employment hub in Hyndburn which will accommodate a variety of businesses, provide job opportunities, improve opportunities for training and skills development, all of which is likely to improve the resilience of the economy and result in continued investment in the area. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	+/-	Education provision in Clayton-le-Moors and Altham comprise a number of primary schools although secondary education is only available in nearby Rishton and Accrington. However, the development of 110 homes in the LPA will be required to make a financial contribution towards education provision in the Borough. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	+	Policy SP27 seeks to support the continued function of Clayton-le-Moors Local Centre, which provides basic, essential needs to local residents, which improves the health and well-being of the local residents. Furthermore, there are also several open space and recreational routes in the area including Wilsons Playing Fields, Mercer Park, and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal which will help to improve the health and wellbeing of residents in this area. The area is not connected to the National Cycle Network. Overall, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	0	Policy SP27 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	+	Clayton-le-Moors contains some of the most deprived areas in the Borough. The proposed allocation of three strategic employment sites will provide employment opportunities in the area, which could help close the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough. A minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	+	Policy SP27 seeks to support the continued function of Clayton-le-Moors Local Centre, which provides basic, essential needs to local residents. As such, community activities could be improved through the continued support from the Council. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	-/+	<p>The town's main thoroughfare is Whalley Road and the supporting text states that congestion on Whalley Road during peak hours is a significant concern to the local community. The M65 crosses the area in an east-west direction providing ready access to Burnley and Pendle to the east and Blackburn/Preston/M6 corridor to the west. The area where Whalley Road crosses the M65, close to the Hare and Hounds Junction, suffers from traffic congestion at peak times and is known to have air quality issues. The area is severed by bus routes and although there are several Public Rights of Way, there is no connection to the National Cycle Network and no rail station in the town. Therefore, there is an over reliance on private petrol/diesel vehicles for travel.</p> <p>The delivery of 110 homes and the expansion of the strategic employment hubs will increase road traffic, congestion, pollution and accidents, in areas which already experience these issues. Therefore, a mixed effect (significant negative / minor positive) is identified for this IIA objective. The positive effect is identified as site S2 is safeguarded for transport infrastructure and several of the site-specific policies in the LPA support the delivery of sustainable and active travel infrastructure as part of their development which may reduce the need to travel by private car and their associated transport emissions.</p>
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++	Policy SP27 seeks to identify land for delivery of up to 110 homes in Clayton-le-Moors (including Altham) over the plan period. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	+	Policy SP27 supports the role of Clayton-le-Moors as a local centre, and the development of 110 homes and expansion of the strategic employment hubs provide the potential for additional footfall within the local centre. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+/-	The supporting text of the policy notes the area as being a distinct township and refers to the rich industrial heritage which is reflected by the large number of former mills and the presence of Conservation Areas in the Mercer Park area of Clayton-le-Moors and in Altham centre. The proposed allocations for housing and employment development will take place on both brownfield/contaminated land and greenfield land. Development on brownfield land will have a positive effect on enhancing the character and built quality of the area. However, there is potential for development of the scale proposed to have an adverse effect on heritage assets and their settings, particularly site EMP3 which is adjacent to a Grade II Listed Building. However, mitigation is provided in the site-specific policy, EP1, which requires the preservation of the character and setting of the Grade II listed Canal Bridge (Altham Bridge). Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	+/-	The scale of development proposed under Policy SP27 will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, however, Policy SP13: Climate Change and Sustainable Development requires new development to make adequate provision for waste collection and recycling and encouraging the use of locally sourced, reclaimed, recycled or low environmental impact products in design and construction and provide facilities for effective waste management in the operation of development. An overall mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	-/+	<p>The proposed allocations for housing and employment development will take place on both brownfield/contaminated land and greenfield land. Significant negative effects are identified for sites EMP3, S1 and S2 as they are large (greater than 5ha) predominately greenfield sites whilst minor negative effects are identified for sites H9 and GT3 as they are small greenfield sites. Positive effects are identified for sites H10, H8, EMP1 and EMP2 as they comprise brownfield/contaminated land. Development on brownfield land represents a more efficient use of land compared to greenfield development. Negative effects are also identified for sites H8, EMP1 and EMP2 as these sites also intersect with the Mineral Safeguarding Area which may result in the sterilisation or restriction of mineral resources.</p> <p>Furthermore, the construction of 110 new homes and strategic employment sites within the area will lead to an increase in use of natural resources and energy. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive and significant negative) is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	-/+	<p>The town's main thoroughfare is Whalley Road and the supporting text states that congestion on Whalley Road during peak hours is a significant concern to the local community. The M65 crosses the area in an east-west direction providing ready access to Burnley and Pendle to the east and Blackburn/Preston/M6 corridor to the west. The area where Whalley Road crosses the M65, close to the Hare and Hounds Junction, suffers from traffic congestion at peak times and is known to have air quality issues. The area is severed by bus routes and although there are several Public Rights of Way, there is no connection to the National Cycle Network and no rail station in the town. Therefore, there is an over reliance on private petrol/diesel vehicles for travel which is contributing to greenhouse gas emissions in the LPA.</p> <p>The delivery of 110 homes and the expansion of the strategic employment hubs will increase road traffic and transport-related emissions in areas which already experience these issues. Therefore, a mixed effect (significant negative / minor positive) is identified for this IIA objective. The delivery of 110 new homes and the strategic employment sites is also likely to generate domestic and industrial emissions. The positive effect is identified as site S2 is safeguarded for transport infrastructure and several of the site-specific policies in the LPA support the delivery of sustainable and active travel infrastructure as part of their development which may reduce the need to travel by private car and their associated transport emissions.</p>
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	-	There are limited areas of flood risk associated with Hyndburn Brook and Clough Brook. However, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective as the development of greenfield sites, particularly large sites such as EMP3, will introduce impermeable surfaces which may increase flood risk.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	-	Policy SP27 supports the expansion of the strategic employment hubs and development of 110 homes. The area includes parts of the grassland and woodland ecological network which may be adversely affected by new development. Policy SP14: Green Infrastructure provides mitigation as it specifies that where developments are within, or in close proximity to, the Green Infrastructure network they will be expected to contribute towards its protection and enhancement. Overall, a precautionary minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	+/-	The proposed allocations for housing and employment development will take place on both brownfield/contaminated land and greenfield land. Development on brownfield land will have a positive effect on enhancing the landscape quality of the area. However, development on greenfield land, particularly large sites such as EMP3, will result in a reduction of landscape quality. The supporting text of the policy recognises the importance of maintaining the Green Belt in preventing the coalescence of Great Harwood and Clayton-le-Moors, which will ensure the landscape character of the settlement is preserved. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) as there may be adverse effects from the scale of development proposed.
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	--?	Policy SP27 states that 110 new homes and strategic employment hubs are to be constructed in the Clayton-le-Moors and Altham LPA. Of the sites proposed for development in the LPA area, significant negative effects are identified for two sites as these are adjacent to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal (H10 and EMP3) which increases the risk of water contamination. Minor negative effects are identified for three sites (GT3, S1 and S23) as they are located within 100m of a waterbody which may pose a risk to water quality. Neither the site-specific policies for sites H10 and EMP3 or Policy SP21: The Leeds and Liverpool Canal require the protection and, where possible, enhancement of the water quality of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Therefore, a precautionary significant negative effect is identified for this IIA objective. Recommendation: Policies SP21, EP1 and H6 should be updated to refer to the protection and, where possible, enhancement of the water quality of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	-/+	The delivery of 110 homes and the expansion of the strategic employment hubs will increase road traffic, noise and air pollution in areas which already experience these issues. The delivery of 110 new homes and the strategic employment sites is also likely to generate domestic and industrial emissions. The supporting text also advises that the Whinney Hill Quarry and Household Waste Site is located within this area which may also subject new residents/employees to air, noise, dust, odour pollution. A positive effect is identified as site S2 is safeguarded for transport infrastructure and several of the site-specific policies in the LPA support the delivery of sustainable and active travel infrastructure as part of their development which may reduce the need to travel by private car and therefore, transport-related noise and air pollution. Therefore, a mixed effect (significant negative / minor positive) is identified for this IIA objective.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	--/+	The proposed allocations for housing and employment development will take place on both brownfield/contaminated land and greenfield land. Significant negative effects are identified for sites EMP3, S1 and S2 as they are large (greater than 5ha) predominately greenfield sites whilst minor negative effects are identified for sites H9 and GT3 as they are small greenfield sites. Development of greenfield sites will result in the deterioration of soil quality and resources. Positive effects are identified for sites H10, H8, EMP1 and EMP2 as they comprise brownfield/contaminated land. Development on brownfield land represents a more efficient use of land compared to greenfield development and protects soil quality and resources. In addition, it is assumed that contaminated land will be remediated prior to development. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive and significant negative) is identified for this IIA objective.

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SP28: Great Harwood

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	++	The policy supports the function of the town centre (as a Tier 2 Town Centre) in providing key local services and specialist/local shopping which contributes towards the provision of employment opportunities in the northern part of the Borough. In addition to the existing commitments, the only site proposed for allocation in the LPA area is a large mixed-use site (MU1) which will accommodate a variety of businesses and provide job opportunities. Overall, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	++	Policy SP28 seeks to support Great Harwood Town Centre as it provides key local services and specialist/local shopping facilities which will maintain conditions that enable a sustainable economy. Furthermore, the allocation of the large mixed-use site in Great Harwood will accommodate a variety of businesses, provide job opportunities, improve opportunities for training and skills development, all of which is likely to improve the resilience of the economy and result in continued investment in the area. Overall, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	+/-	Education provision in Great Harwood comprises a number of primary schools although secondary education is only available in nearby Rishton and Accrington. However, the development of the mixed-use site will be required to make a financial contribution towards education provision in the Borough. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	++/-	Policy SP28 seeks to support the continued function of Great Harwood Town Centre which provides services to local residents, including healthcare facilities. Great Harwood also contains several areas of open space and is connected to the National Cycle Route via Rishton and it is proposed to connect the route to Padiham, which will encourage physical activity by the residents of Great Harwood. Overall, a mixed effect (significant positive / minor negative) effect is identified for this IIA objective. The minor negative effect is identified as the presence of the high-pressure gas infrastructure on site MU1 may expose residents/employees of the site to a health hazard.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	0	Policy SP28 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	+	Great Harwood contains some of the most deprived areas in the Borough. However, the level of growth proposed in the area is quite low due to its comparatively poor connections to the strategic road and rail network, the lack of secondary school, and its close proximity to the Green Belt. A large mixed-use site is proposed for allocation in the area which may provide employment opportunities in the area, which could help close the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough. A minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	++	Great Harwood contains a diverse range of shops and services and the improvement and investment in services within the town as a Tier 2 Town Centre will result in more amenities for the local population. Overall, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	--/+	Great Harwood has comparatively poor connections to the strategic road and rail network as it is no longer connected to the railway and is further from the M65 than other towns in Hyndburn. Accessibility has improved by the Pennine Reach quality bus scheme which connects with local bus services and the strategic employment site at Whitebirk. The town is connected to the National Cycle Network via Rishton and it is proposed to connect the route to Padiham. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / significant negative) is expected as it is likely that the development of 367 new homes will increase the use of private vehicles, particularly along the A680 and B6536, as residents commute to work or travel to larger settlements which could increase road traffic, congestion, pollution and accidents.
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++	Policy SP28 seeks to identify land for delivery of up to 367 homes in Great Harwood over the plan period. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	++	Policy SP28 seeks to support Great Harwood as a Tier 2 Town Centre since it plays an important role in supporting the town's residents' needs along with its wider rural surroundings. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+/-	Policy SP28 seeks to support the continued function of Great Harwood Town Centre as a historic market town. New development directed to brownfield/contaminated land such as the development proposed at MU1 (Heys Lane Industrial Estate), will have a positive effect on enhancing the character and built quality of this settlement, however, there may also be potential for adverse effects to occur on heritage assets from the scale of development proposed in a historic market town with a rich industrial history. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	+/-	The scale of development proposed under Policy SP28 will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, however, Policy SP13: Climate Change and Sustainable Development requires new development to make adequate provision for waste collection and recycling and encouraging the use of locally sourced, reclaimed, recycled or low environmental impact products in design and construction and provide facilities for effective waste management in the operation of development. An overall mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	++/-	The policy supports the allocation of site MU1 which comprises brownfield/contaminated land which, if developed, represents a more efficient use of land compared to greenfield development. The policy also supports the development of land to deliver up to

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		<p>367 homes over the plan period which are focused within the existing urban boundary of the town, thereby reducing development on greenfield sites.</p> <p>However, the construction of 367 new homes within the area will lead to an increase in use of natural resources and energy. Therefore, a mixed effect (significant positive and minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
<p>14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.</p>	<p>--/+</p>	<p>Great Harwood has comparatively poor connections to the strategic road and rail network as it is no longer connected to the railway and is further from the M65 than other towns in Hyndburn. Accessibility has improved by the Pennine Reach quality bus scheme which connects with local bus services and the strategic employment site at Whitebirk. The town is connected to the National Cycle Network via Rishton and it is proposed to connect the route to Padiham. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / significant negative) is expected as it is likely that the development of 367 new homes will increase the use of private vehicles, particularly along the A680 and B6536, which could increase transport-related greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
<p>15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Policy SP28 refers to the location of development within the existing urban boundary and to the east of Great Harwood. Areas of known flood risk include part of the town centre and along the Norden Brook and Hyndburn Brook. Due to the potential impacts of flooding on new development, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
<p>16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Policy SP28 supports new development within the existing urban boundary. A number of local wildlife sites are located within the urban boundary, and parts of the ecological network extend through the settlement. As such, development could adversely affect biodiversity or geodiversity if no safeguards are present. Site MU1 contains a habitat listed on the Priority Woodland Inventory (i.e. deciduous woodland), however, the site-specific policy for this site, Policy HP7/M-UP1, requires that development should take account of existing trees and other habitats within the site. Overall, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
<p>17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.</p>	<p>++/-</p>	<p>Policy SP28 seeks to provide 367 additional homes in Great Harwood, focused within the existing urban boundary, thus preventing urban sprawl. The policy supports the allocation of a large site, MU1, which comprises brownfield/contaminated land which, if developed, will positively contribute to the landscape quality of the Borough by enhancing previously damaged or despoiled land. The supporting text of the policy recognises the importance of maintaining the Green Belt in preventing the coalescence of Great Harwood and Clayton-le-Moors, which will ensure the landscape character of the settlement is preserved. Overall a mixed effect (significant positive / minor negative) as there may be adverse effects from the scale of development proposed.</p>
<p>18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Although the proposed mixed-use site, MU1, is not likely to have an adverse effect on the quality of a waterbody, there is potential that the development of 367 new homes in the settlement could pose a risk to water quality, particularly Hyndburn Brook and Norden Brook. Overall, a precautionary minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>

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19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	--/+	The construction of 367 new homes within Great Harwood could lead to an increase in noise, light and air pollution originating from domestic and transport sources. However, due to the existing sustainable and active travel infrastructure in the town and the potential investment in such infrastructure as a measure to enhance the Tier 2 Town, it is also likely that people will make some journeys via sustainable modes of transport which will reduce road traffic and noise and air pollution. Overall, a mixed effect (significant negative / minor positive) as there may be adverse effects from the scale of development proposed.
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	++	The policy supports the allocation of site MU1 which comprises brownfield/contaminated land which, if developed, represents a more efficient use of land compared to greenfield development and protects soil quality and resources. The policy also supports the development of land to deliver up to 367 homes over the plan period which are focused within the existing urban boundary of the town, thereby reducing development on greenfield sites. Overall, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective,

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SP29: Huncoat

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	++	The delivery of a village local centre in the Huncoat Garden Village will provide employment uses and opportunities within the Garden Village. In addition, Huncoat is well served by sustainable transport links including the railway station as well as the M65 which will provide access to employment opportunities further afield. The HGV Masterplan seeks to improve connectivity to Altham Business Park by providing a pedestrian and cycle bridge across the railway. This will improve accessibility to a large number of employment opportunities in close proximity to the settlement. Overall, a significant positive effect is expected in relation to Policy SP2.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	++	Policy SP29 will seek to support improvements to service provision, through developer contributions and the creation of a new Local Centre at Huncoat. As such, supporting the creation of a new Local Centre will enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy. Therefore, significant positive effects are identified for this IIA objective.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	+?	The supporting text of the policy refers to how the new Local Centre will provide supporting services such as a new or expanded school. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	++	Policy SP29 seeks to support improvements to service provision and the creation of a new Local Centre at Huncoat, which could provide services to local residents. Within the supporting text, the new Local Centre will provide services such as a new school, GP surgery, pharmacy and food store. In addition, the policy supports improvements to accessibility to the countryside, including to the Peel Park Local Nature Reserve, all of which improves the health and well-being of the local residents. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	+	Policy SP29 requires proposals in the HGV area to adhere to the detailed policy considerations set out in the HGV Masterplan and Design Code. The HGV Masterplan outlines that the Huncoat Garden Village should seek to create a safe and attractive place to live, with a safe streetscape. The promotion of green infrastructure, active travel and landscaped and attractive public realm may encourage more people to travel and move through the area on foot. This will therefore improve natural surveillance and reduce and prevent crime and anti-social behaviour. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	+	The Huncoat Garden Village has the potential to alleviate poverty and social isolation within the Hyndburn area. The overarching aim of the policy is to provide around 1,334 homes in Huncoat over the plan period including affordable housing, local employment and sustainable communities which will help to develop a balanced and mixed community. Therefore, a minor positive effect is anticipated for this IIA objective.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure,	++	The policy supports the creation of a new Local Centre and the improvement of community services/facilities to address the existing deficiencies in service provision in the area and cater for demand arising from new developments. The policy supports improvements to accessibility to the countryside, including to the Peel Park Local Nature Reserve, and therefore supports access

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
sporting, recreational and community activities for all.		to leisure and recreational activities. Furthermore, the policy requires proposals in the HGV area to adhere to the detailed policy considerations set out in the HGV Masterplan and Design Code which includes improving connectivity of the Garden Village to important town centres such as Accrington, Burnley and Blackburn which will improve the accessibility to a wider range of cultural and recreational activities. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	++/--	<p>The delivery of the scale of development proposed in Huncoat (1,334 new homes) is likely to result in an increase in traffic congestion and transport-related emissions on existing roads. The policy requires proposals in the HGV area to adhere to the detailed policy considerations set out in Policy SP2: Huncoat Garden Village and the HGV Masterplan and Design Code. Policy SP2 supports the early delivery of the Huncoat Relief Road which may encourage more people to travel by car.</p> <p>However, Policy SP2 also has a strong focus on delivering multi-functional green infrastructure, including active travel infrastructure such as walking and cycling routes, and encouraging people to travel using sustainable modes of travel, particularly as there is a train station at Huncoat. The promotion of active travel may reduce the use of cars in Huncoat Garden Village, particularly for short journeys which can be made on foot or bike. The policy also highlights that land has been safeguarded for the delivery of strategic rail infrastructure, and that developers will be required to contribute towards infrastructure needs, which may include the provision of public transport. Active and sustainable travel will help reduce the number of cars on the roads, and also have subsequent benefits for reducing congestion and pollution. In addition, the policy also requires residential roads to have a speed limit of no more than 20mph, which could reduce the number of accidents.</p> <p>Overall, the policy is expected to have mixed (significant positive and significant negative) effects for this IIA objective.</p>
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++	Policy SP29 seeks to identify land for the delivery of around 1,334 homes over the plan period (with a further 307 homes beyond the plan period) in Huncoat. Furthermore, the policy requires proposals in the HGV area to adhere to the detailed policy considerations set out in the HGV Masterplan and Design Code. This highlights that an appropriate mix of residential accommodation should be delivered, which are adequate in size, adaptable and sustainable. It also requires that some homes constructed should be affordable to encourage mixed and balanced communities. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	++	The creation of the new Huncoat Garden Village will create a community which is centred on its accessible local centre through the provision of local employment with design acting as a key feature in the approval of any new major development. The Local Centre is expected to provide residents with convenience facilities and services, leisure and cultural facilities to meet the needs of the community. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and	++/-	The supporting text of the policy refers to the rich medieval and industrial heritage of Huncoat. The policy requires proposals in the HGV area to adhere to the detailed policy considerations set out in Policy SP2: Huncoat Garden Village and the HGV Masterplan and Design Code. Policy SP2 supports the creation and delivery of a sustainable, distinctive and well-designed place

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neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.		<p>which has its own unique character which includes landscaping and planting of trees and grass verges in the streetscape. It also outlines that developers should take opportunities to embed the natural and built heritage assets of the site into the development.</p> <p>The proposed Garden Village is to be constructed primarily on the brownfield sites from the power station and colliery which stand as cleared sites, where natural regeneration has occurred. Due to the redevelopment of brownfield sites, the Huncoat Garden Village is most likely to enhance the surrounding area, therefore Policy SP29 is expected to have a significant positive effect. A minor negative effect is also expected as there may be some adverse effects on the setting of heritage assets from the scale of development. Overall, a mixed effect (significant positive and minor negative) is identified for this objective.</p>
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	+/-	<p>The scale of development proposed under Policy SP29 will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, however, Policy SP13: Climate Change and Sustainable Development requires new development to make adequate provision for waste collection and recycling and encouraging the use of locally sourced, reclaimed, recycled or low environmental impact products in design and construction and provide facilities for effective waste management in the operation of development. Furthermore, Policy SP29 requires proposals to adhere to the detailed policy considerations set out in Policy SP2: Huncoat Garden Village which supports smart, sustainable and resilient infrastructure to future-proof investment and to help manage resources (i.e. water, energy, waste) effectively and sustainability. An overall mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.</p>
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	++/-	<p>Policy SP29 supports the development of around 1,334 homes in Huncoat over the plan period which involves primarily the re-use of brownfield sites but also the development of some greenfield land. Policy SP29 requires proposals to adhere to the detailed policy considerations set out in Policy SP2: Huncoat Garden Village which supports sustainable design and construction, with the use of locally made products and materials promoted. It also requires proposals to demonstrate the use of renewable energy and high levels of energy efficiency, which will reduce the amount of energy consumed. Furthermore, as the policy supports active travel and green infrastructure, there is likely to be a reduction in the amount of travel undertaken by cars, and subsequently less use of fossil fuels. Policy SP2 also supports the use of electric cars. It is therefore likely that Policy SP29 will have a mixed effect (significant positive and minor negative) on this objective.</p>
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	++/--	<p>Policy SP29 is expected to provide around 1,334 homes in Huncoat over the plan period. The significant increase in housing within the area may lead to a rise in greenhouse gas emissions associated with the construction phases and domestic activities (e.g. electricity, heating) which will result in a negative effect. The increased number of residents will increase greenhouse gas emissions associated with transportation.</p> <p>Policy SP29 requires proposals to adhere to the detailed policy considerations set out in Policy SP2: Huncoat Garden Village which requires new development to demonstrate the use of renewable energy and high levels of energy efficiency that works towards zero net carbon. This will reduce the amount of domestic energy consumed, having positive effects on climate change. Furthermore, as this policy also supports active travel and green infrastructure, there is likely to be a reduction in the amount of travel undertaken by cars, and subsequently less use of fossil fuels and subsequent greenhouse gas emissions. The policy also</p>

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
		supports the development of strategic rail infrastructure and public transport which may encourage more sustainable travel, along with smart infrastructure for clean transport, such as electric cars.
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	+/-	There are limited areas of flood risk within Huncoat, with the exception of the vicinity of Clough Brook. New development at Huncoat Garden Village will be directed primarily to brownfield sites, however, some greenfield sites will also be developed which reduces the area of permeable surfaces. Policy SP29 requires proposals to adhere to the detailed policy considerations set out in Policy SP2: Huncoat Garden Village which requires development proposals to include measures to mitigate flood risk using SuDS, noting that post-development surface water run-off rates should be attenuated to achieve a reduction in greenfield run-off rates. In addition, the policy requires infrastructure to be resilient, including to the impacts of climate change. It also actively encourages use of street trees and landscaping which may provide areas of shade in the warmer months. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is identified in relation to this IIA objective.
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	+/-	<p>Policy SP29 supports improvements to accessibility to the countryside, including to the Peel Park Local Nature Reserve which may result in increased recreational pressure at this LNR, particularly from the development of the nearby sites H11 and H12. To deliver the scale of the development, there is potential for some greenfield land to be developed which may result in the disturbance or loss of biodiversity and geodiversity, including impacts on local wildlife sites. Although the proposed Garden Village is to be constructed primarily on the brownfield sites from the power station and colliery which stand as cleared sites, natural regeneration has occurred on these sites and development may also result in the disturbance or loss of biodiversity.</p> <p>Policy SP29 requires proposals to adhere to the detailed policy considerations set out in Policy SP2: Huncoat Garden Village which specifies multifunctional greenspace, landscaping (including street trees) and green and blue infrastructure should be delivered as part of the development, which may provide biodiversity benefits by improving connectivity and movement within the ecological network. The policy also specifies that development proposals should help secure net gains in biodiversity, and provide for retention of important woodland, trees and hedgerows. Overall, a mixed (minor positive and minor negative) effect is anticipated in relation to IIA objective 16.</p>
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	+/-	Policy SP29 seeks to provide around 1,334 homes over the plan period (with a further 307 homes beyond the plan period) in Huncoat. This includes developing greenfield land which currently contributes to the rural character of the area. The policy also supports the development of areas of brownfield land, resulting in landscape improvement. The majority of new development will be focused within Huncoat Garden Village area, which seeks to deliver improvements to green infrastructure and open space, and includes some areas of contaminated land which will be remediated through development. Policy SP29 requires proposals to adhere to the detailed policy considerations set out in Policy SP2: Huncoat Garden Village which supports the delivery of a development that is integrated with the natural environment, provides high quality public realm and streetscapes, and high quality multi-functional green infrastructure and open space. In addition, it requires the provision of landscaping on site, and retention of important woodland, trees and hedgerows, which all contribute towards landscape quality and character. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive and minor negative) is anticipated for this IIA objective.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	+/-	Policy SP29 requires proposals to adhere to the detailed policy considerations set out in Policy SP2: Huncoat Garden Village which makes reference to improvements to blue infrastructure, however the development of the Garden Village will potentially impact on watercourses located within and close to the site. This may include short term impacts on water quality, and longer term impacts resulting from modification of watercourses. Development of contaminated land may result in the release of contaminants which impact on water quality during construction, but may also result in remediation which reduces future contamination. However, the policy does require foul and surface water drainage to be separated. Therefore, a mixed effect (minor positive and minor negative) is identified.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	++/--	<p>The construction of around 1,334 homes over the plan period (with a further 307 homes beyond the plan period) and the development of a new local centre within the area could lead to an increase in noise, light and air pollution originating from domestic sources. The delivery of the scale of development proposed in Huncoat is likely to result in an increase in traffic congestion and associated noise and air pollution. Policy SP29 requires proposals to adhere to the detailed policy considerations set out in Policy SP2: Huncoat Garden Village which supports the early delivery of the Huncoat Relief Road, contributing to noise and air pollution in the area.</p> <p>Policy SP2 has a strong focus on delivering multi-functional green infrastructure, including active travel infrastructure such as walking and cycling routes. The promotion of active travel may reduce the use of cars in Huncoat Garden Village, particularly for short journeys which can be made on foot or bike. The policy also highlights that land has been safeguarded for the delivery of strategic rail infrastructure, and that developers will be required to contribute towards infrastructure needs, which may include the provision of public transport such as buses. Active and sustainable travel will help reduce the number of cars on the roads, and also have subsequent benefits for reducing congestion, noise and air pollution.</p>
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	++/-	Policy SP29 supports the development of around 1,334 homes in Huncoat over the plan period which involves primarily the re-use of brownfield sites which represents a more efficient use of land compared to greenfield development and protects soil quality and resources. However, the policy also makes reference to the use of greenfield sites to deliver the scale of the proposed development which may result in the loss of soil resources and quality. Overall, this policy is anticipated to have a mixed effect (significant positive and minor negative) in relation to this IIA objective.

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SP30: Oswaldtwistle and Knuzden

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	+	The policy supports the function of the town centre (as a Tier 2 Town Centre) in providing key local services and supports the continued investment in the town which will generate employment opportunities in the area. The policy also supports Oswaldtwistle Mills which play an important role for tourism in the area and any potential expansion plans will be supported by the Council which could also create a small number of jobs on a short and long term basis. Overall, a minor positive effect is identified as there are no strategic employment sites located in the LPA.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	+	Policy SP30 seeks to support Oswaldtwistle Town Centre as it provides key local services which will maintain conditions that enable a sustainable economy. It also supports the enhancement and expansion of the Oswaldtwistle Mills tourist attraction where it can help support vitality and viability of the town centre. The support for expansion has the potential to boost visitor numbers to the popular shopping destination which may attract future investment. Overall, a minor positive effect is likely for this IIA objective.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	+/-	Education provision in Oswaldtwistle and Knuzden comprise a number of primary schools although secondary education is only available in Rishton and Accrington. However, the development of 376 homes in the LPA will be required to make a financial contribution towards education provision in the Borough. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	+/-	Policy SP30 seeks to support the continued function of Oswaldtwistle Town Centre which provides services to local residents, including healthcare facilities. Oswaldtwistle also contains several areas of open space including around Foxhill Bank Local Nature Reserve and playing fields which will encourage physical activity by the residents of Great Harwood. The area is not currently connected to the National Cycle Network. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) effect is identified for this IIA objective. The minor negative effect is identified as site H17 is within the consultation distance of a hazardous installation which could affect the health of residents of this site.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	0	Policy SP30 makes no reference to these issues therefore this policy is not expected to have a direct effect in relation to this IIA objective.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	+	The overarching aim of the policy is to provide around 409 homes in Oswaldtwistle and Knuzden over the plan period including affordable housing. There are no strategic employment sites proposed in this LPA which could directly contribute towards employment provision and thus help to reduce poverty, therefore, a minor positive effect is anticipated for this IIA objective.

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	++	Oswaldtwistle contains a diverse range of shops and services and the improvement and investment in services within the town as a Tier 2 Town Centre will result in more amenities for the local population. Overall, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	+/-	Oswaldtwistle is served by the Blackburn Road, the Church and Oswaldtwistle train station, and is separated by the M65 from Knuzden. The town isn't connected to the National Cycle Network. The development of 409 new homes will increase the use of private vehicles, particularly along Blackburn Road and the M65, as residents commute to work or travel to larger settlements which could increase road traffic, congestion, pollution and accidents. However, development of this scale is also likely to improve the sustainable and active travel infrastructure in the LPA. Overall, this policy is expected to have a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) in relation to this IIA objective.
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++	Policy SP30 seeks to provide 409 new homes over the plan period, making a significant contribution to housing needs within the region. Overall, the policy is expected to have a significant positive effect .
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	++	Policy SP30 states that the Council support plans for the expansion and enhancement of Oswaldtwistle Mills subject to the site continuing to support Oswaldtwistle Town Centre. Oswaldtwistle Mills is a large out of town retail centre which attracts a high number of visitors. Thus, any support for expansions and enhancements may result in improvements for the town centre and ultimately maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of Oswaldtwistle's Town Centre. The policy also supports the role of Oswaldtwistle town centre as an important service centre. Overall, it is anticipated that this IIA objective will have a significant positive effect for this IIA objective.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+/-	Oswaldtwistle Mills occupies a large former mill. The large shopping centre has modernised but preserved an important part of the area's industrial heritage with the centre now attracting a large number of tourists and shoppers. The expansion, enhancement and subsequent promotion of the shopping centre will ensure Oswaldtwistle industrial heritage and character is reflected in a way which benefits the wider area. The construction of 409 high-quality new homes will contribute to the overall built quality of the area, however, it may also have an adverse impact on the historic environment, particularly from the development of site H18 as it is a large greenfield site adjacent to a Conservation Area which may affect the character and quality of the area. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive and minor negative) is anticipated for this IIA objective.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	+/-	The scale of development proposed under Policy SP30 will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, however, Policy SP13: Climate Change and Sustainable Development requires new development to make adequate provision for waste collection and recycling and encouraging the use of locally sourced, reclaimed, recycled or low environmental impact products in design

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		and construction and provide facilities for effective waste management in the operation of development. An overall mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	--/+	<p>The proposed allocations for housing development will take place on both brownfield/contaminated land and greenfield land. A significant negative effect is identified for sites H16 as it is a large (greater than 5ha) predominately greenfield site whilst minor negative effects are identified for sites H18, H19 and GT5 as they are small greenfield sites. A positive effect is identified for site H17 as it comprises brownfield/contaminated land. Development on brownfield land represents a more efficient use of land compared to greenfield development. A negative effect is also identified for sites H17 as it intersects with the Mineral Safeguarding Area which may result in the sterilisation or restriction of mineral resources.</p> <p>Furthermore, the construction of 409 new homes within the area will lead to an increase in use of natural resources and energy. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive and significant negative) is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	+/-	<p>The development of 409 new homes will increase the use of private vehicles, particularly along Blackburn Road and the M65, as residents commute to work or travel to larger settlements which could increase road traffic and greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore, the construction of 409 new homes within the area will lead to an increase in use of natural resources and energy. However, development of this scale is also likely to improve the sustainable and active travel infrastructure in the LPA which may encourage people to minimise private car use and their associated transport emissions.</p> <p>Overall, this policy is expected to have a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) in relation to this IIA objective.</p>
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	--	<p>Areas of flood risk are identified in Oswaldtwistle including in relation to the Lottice Brook, Jackhouse Brook and Whams Brook. Potential significant negative effects are anticipated for sites H18 and H19 in relation to IIA objective 15: Flooding as both sites contain areas within Flood Zone 3. The SFRA recommends that the Council consider withdrawal due to the functional floodplain unless the functional floodplain can be included in site design or the site boundary can be redrawn to remove functional floodplain from the boundary.</p>
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	-	<p>Policy SP30 supports improvements to accessibility to the countryside, including to the Foxhill Local Nature Reserve which may result in increased recreational pressure at this LNR. To deliver the scale of the development, greenfield land is proposed for development which may result in the disturbance or loss of biodiversity and geodiversity, including impacts on local wildlife sites. Overall, a precautionary minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	+/-	<p>Significant negative effects are identified for sites H19 and GT5 as the Landscape Assessment Report states that these sites are likely to result in adverse landscape and/or visual effects if developed, and mitigation is required to allow the sites to proceed without causing undue adverse effects. The site specific policy for site H19, Policy HP11, requires that design of the development should make provision for a transition to the Green Belt, public rights of way should be retained and incorporated sensitively into the development, providing routes along Wham Brook and links to the open countryside. The developments should also respond</p>

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		<p>to the existing terraces on Rhoden Road and avoid cul-de-sacs branching from the spine road. It should also incorporate new hedgerows and occasional trees and measures should be taken to deter fly tipping at Whams Brook.</p> <p>There is no site-specific policy which specifies mitigation specifically for site GT5. The Stage 2 Report identifies that there is potential for adverse cumulative effects on the Hyndburn Clog and mitigation is required to allow the site to be developed without causing undue adverse effects.</p> <p>For site H16, the Landscape Assessment identifies that the site is unlikely to result in adverse effects on the landscape or adverse visual effects, however, there is potential for cumulative effects from the development of this site and another large scale development at Frontier Park, on the area around Knuzden Brook. Mitigation is provided in the site specific policy for site H16, Policy HP9, which states that the site adjoins the Green Belt and requires that design of any development should make provision for a transition to the Green Belt. Housing should be aligned to allow some longer views through the site and intermittent tree planting and hedgerows should be included, particularly where the site is adjacent to the countryside. In addition, the policy requires that design of the site should retain the village character of the area. The development should also include the retention of the Warcock Green farmhouse and the area to the south and east of this should be left undeveloped. The development should also consider the setting of the Weavers Cottage to the east. Existing stone walls should be retained and repaired which contribute to the character of the area.</p> <p>Positive effects are identified for sites H17 and H18 as they comprise brownfield/contaminated land within the built up area which will positively contribute to the landscape quality of the Borough by enhancing previously damaged or despoiled land.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (minor negative / minor positive) is expected for this IIA objective.</p> <p>Recommendation: Policy SP30 should specify that there is potential for adverse cumulative effects on the Hyndburn Clog and require mitigation to allow site GT5 to be developed.</p>
<p>18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Policy SP30 states that 409 new homes are to be constructed in the Oswaldtwistle and Knuzden area. Of the sites proposed for development in the LPA, site H18 is adjacent to the Tinker Brook waterbody while sites H16, H17 and H19 are within 100m of a waterbody and may pose a risk to water quality. Overall, a precautionary minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
<p>19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p>The development of 409 new homes will lead to an increase in noise, light and air pollution originating from domestic sources. The delivery of the scale of development proposed in the LPA is likely to result in an increase in traffic congestion and associated noise and air pollution.</p> <p>However, development of this scale is also likely to improve the sustainable and active travel infrastructure in the LPA. Active and sustainable travel will help reduce the number of cars on the roads, and also have subsequent benefits for reducing congestion, noise and air pollution.</p> <p>Overall, this policy is expected to have a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) in relation to this IIA objective.</p>

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	--/+	The proposed allocations for housing development will take place on both brownfield/contaminated land and greenfield land. A significant negative effect is identified for site H16 as it is a large (greater than 5ha) predominately greenfield site whilst minor negative effects are identified for sites H18, H19 and GT5 as they are small greenfield sites which may result in the loss of soil resources and quality. A positive effect is identified for site H17 as it comprises brownfield/contaminated land. Development on brownfield land represents a more efficient use of land compared to greenfield development and protects soil quality and resources. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive and significant negative) is identified for this IIA objective.

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SP31: Rishton and Whitebirk

IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	++	Policy SP31 supports the development and expansion of the existing employment hub at Whitebirk through the allocation of strategic employment sites EMP4, EMP5 and EMP6 which will provide a significant number of jobs in the Borough. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	++	The policy supports regeneration of the canal corridor and enhancement of the waterway and support for Rishton Local Centre. Higher levels of growth within the area provide the added benefit of helping to support and sustain the Local Centre. As such, the high growth levels will enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy. Furthermore, the provision of employment land with good transport access to major trunk routes in Whitebirk will encourage continued investment within the area. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	+	Policy SP31 supports development in Rishton which provides services to the wider borough including primary and secondary schools. Therefore, the housing sites proposed for allocation in this area will help to ensure residents have access to nearby educational facilities, which may encourage further education. Overall, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	++	Rishton benefits from a variety of good access points into the adjoining countryside where there is a well-developed network of public rights of way and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Cutwood Park is located on the west side of the town. It is a high quality park that has been awarded Green Flag status for a number of years and is adjacent to Rishton Reservoir (home to the East Lancashire Sailing Club). The canal loops around the town and is an important that links well with Green Infrastructure networks. Policy SP31 seeks to regenerate the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and maximise its potential as a key leisure asset, which could improve the health and well-being of the local residents. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	0	Policy SP31 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	+	The proposed allocation of three strategic employment sites will provide employment opportunities in the area, which could help close the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough. Furthermore, Policy SP31 also supports the regeneration of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal corridor to provide a range of housing. A minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure,	+	Policy SP31 seeks to maximise the use of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal as a historic and leisure asset, which would improve cultural and leisure activities within Rishton. Policy SP31 seeks to support the continued function of Rishton Local Centre, which

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IIA objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
sporting, recreational and community activities for all.		provides basic, essential needs to local residents. As such, community activities could be improved through the continued support from the Council. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	++/--	<p>Rishton is located close to key strategic transport assets, including the M65 motorway (access to two separate junctions) and its own train station. There is also a well-developed network of Public Rights of Way and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal which provide active travel links in the area. It also lies between two strategic employment hubs at both Whitebirk and Junction 7 which currently experience traffic congestion and air quality issues. The delivery of 376 homes and the expansion of the development of three strategic employment sites at Whitebirk will increase road traffic, congestion, pollution and accidents.</p> <p>Several of the site-specific policies in the LPA support the delivery of sustainable and active travel infrastructure as part of their development which may reduce the need to travel by private car and their associated transport emissions. However, they also support the upgrading of the road network which is likely to encourage people to make journeys via car, and hence contribute towards increases in road traffic, congestion, accidents and pollution. Overall, a mixed effect (significant negative / significant positive) is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++	Policy SP31 seeks to identify land for delivery of 376 homes in the LPA over the plan period and regenerate locations adjacent to the Leeds Liverpool Canal, which will improve the local environment. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	++	<p>Policy SP31 supports the continued function of Rishton Local Centre as a local service centre for the town and its immediate rural surroundings. The supporting text of the policy refers to the housing growth providing the added benefit of helping to support and sustain the Local Centre to address the issues of poor comparison retailing offer and poor environmental quality which the Hyndburn Retail Study (2016) identified as current weaknesses of the centre.</p> <p>Furthermore, the policy states that the Peel Retail Centre will be supported in order to retain its status as a bulky goods shopping destination. While non-bulky goods retailers will be supported in occupying the site, the Council wish to preserve this area as a bulky goods retail destination with the Council allocating no more than 40% of retail floor space to non-bulky goods retailers or alternative non retail uses.</p> <p>This ensures that the Council retain some balance on retail development within the area as to not detract from the main town centres of Accrington and Blackburn. Overall, a significant positive effect is anticipated in regards to this IIA objective.</p>
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+/-	The supporting text of the policy refers to the rich industrial heritage of Rishton which was centred on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and railway. The regeneration of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal corridor is set out in the policy, and refers to maximising its use as a key historic and leisure asset. Regeneration of brownfield site will support the built character of the area.

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		<p>However, development of the scale proposed is likely to have an adverse effect on the historic environment, particularly sites EMP5 and EMP6 as these are within close proximity to several Listed Buildings. Mitigation is provided in the site-specific policies EP3 and EP4 as they require new development to preserve the character and setting of the Grade II Listed Buildings in the vicinity of the sites. The policies also specify that planting should be appropriate to the massing of the building, so the larger the structure, the larger the type of vegetation used to screen and buffer new development. The policies also require the creation of large scale shelter belts along the eastern edge of the sites. The colour of cladding and other materials should be appropriate for use in the rural area and inappropriate roofing materials should be avoided, using tones which are less conspicuous when viewed from afar. Overall, a mixed (minor negative/ minor positive) effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
<p>12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p>The scale of development proposed under Policy SP31 will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, however, Policy SP13: Climate Change and Sustainable Development requires new development to make adequate provision for waste collection and recycling and encouraging the use of locally sourced, reclaimed, recycled or low environmental impact products in design and construction and provide facilities for effective waste management in the operation of development. An overall mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.</p>
<p>13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.</p>	<p>--/+</p>	<p>Policy SP31 seeks to provide 376 additional homes in Rishton through a combination of regenerating brownfield sites within the urban area and targeted Green Belt release.</p> <p>Significant negative effects are identified for sites H20, H22, EMP5 and EMP6 as they are large (greater than 5ha in size) predominately greenfield sites whilst a minor negative effect is identified for EMP4 as it is a small greenfield site (<5ha). Development on greenfield land represents a less efficient use of land in comparison to the development of brownfield sites. A significant positive effect is identified for H22 as it comprises brownfield land. Development on brownfield or contaminated land represents a more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>Furthermore, the construction of 376 new homes within the area will lead to an increase in use of natural resources and energy. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive and significant negative) is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
<p>14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.</p>	<p>++/--</p>	<p>Rishton is located close to key strategic transport assets, including the M65 motorway (access to two separate junctions) and its own train station. There is also a well-developed network of Public Rights of Way and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal which provide active travel links in the area. It also lies between two strategic employment hubs at both Whitebirk and Junction 7 which currently experience traffic congestion and air quality issues. The delivery of 376 homes and the expansion of the development of three strategic employment sites at Whitebirk will increase road traffic and transport-related noise and air pollution.</p> <p>Several of the site-specific policies in the LPA support the delivery of sustainable and active travel infrastructure as part of their development which may reduce the need to travel by private car and their associated transport emissions. However, they also support the upgrading of the road network which is likely to encourage people to make journeys via car, and hence contribute towards increases in road traffic and transport-related emissions.</p>

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		<p>Furthermore, the construction of 376 new homes within the area will lead to an increase in use of natural resources and energy.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (significant negative / significant positive) is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
<p>15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.</p>	-	<p>There are very limited areas of flood risk along the Hyndburn Brook, however, a precautionary minor negative effect is identified as the policy supports the development of several large greenfield sites which will reduce the area of permeable surfaces in the Borough which may result in flooding elsewhere.</p>
<p>16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.</p>	+/-	<p>Policy SP31 supports new housing developments that seek to enhance the environment of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal corridor through Rishton and links with Green Infrastructure networks, which could enhance existing wildlife habitats and create new habitats in the area. However, to deliver the scale of the development, greenfield land is proposed for development which may result in the disturbance or loss of biodiversity and geodiversity, including impacts on local wildlife sites. Therefore, a mixed effect (minor positive and minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
<p>17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.</p>	-/+	<p>Policy SP31 seeks to provide 376 additional homes in Rishton and three strategic employment sites at Whitebirk. This will include Green Belt release. Potential significant negative effects are identified for sites H20, H22, EMP5 and EMP6. According to the Hyndburn Landscape Assessment Stage 1 Report, development of sites H20 and H22 are likely to result in adverse effects on the landscape and adverse visual effects. The Stage 2 Report identifies that there is potential for adverse cumulative effects on the canal; the Ladybird Trail from Rishton (for H22 only); footpaths, roads and properties on Mellor Ridge (for H20 only); and footpaths, towpath and lanes north of Rishton (for H20 only) from the development of the sites in association with other sites. For sites EMP5 and EMP6, according to the Hyndburn Landscape Assessment Stage 1 Report, development of site EMP5 is likely to result in adverse landscape effects but is unlikely to result in adverse visual effects while development of site EMP6 is likely to result in adverse visual effects but is unlikely to result in adverse landscape effects. The Stage 2 Report identifies that there is potential for adverse cumulative effects on the canal; the Hyndburn Clog; footpaths, roads and properties on Mellor Ridge (for EMP6 only); and footpaths, towpath and lanes north of Rishton (for EMP6 only), from the development of the sites in association with other sites. The Stage 1 Report recommends that mitigation is required to allow the sites to be developed without causing undue adverse effects. Mitigation is provided in the site-specific policies H12, H13, EP2, EP3 and EP4 however, the cumulative effects from the development of all five sites is likely to adversely affect the landscape character of Rishton and Whitebirk and therefore a precautionary significant negative effect is identified.</p> <p>A minor positive effect is identified as the policy requires all new housing developments within the Leeds and Liverpool Canal corridor in Rishton enhance the environment which could improve the landscape in the area. Therefore, a mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is identified for this IIA objective.</p> <p>Recommendation: Policy SP31 should consider the potential cumulative effects on the landscape character of Rishton and Whitebirk if sites H12, H13, EMP4, EMP5 and EMP6 are all developed.</p>

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18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	--	<p>Significant negative effects are identified for sites H22, EMP5 and EMP6 as they are adjacent to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Minor negative effects are identified for H20 and EMP4 as they are located within 100m of a waterbody and may pose a risk to water quality. The site specific policies for these sites do not refer to the protection of water quality and therefore a precautionary significant negative effect is identified in relation to this IIA objective.</p> <p>Recommendation: Site-specific policies HP12, HP13, EP2, EP3 and EP4 should seek to protect water quality and avoid any adverse effects on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal waterbody.</p>
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	++/--	<p>Rishton is located close to key strategic transport assets, including the M65 motorway (access to two separate junctions) and its own train station. There is also a well-developed network of Public Rights of Way and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal which provide active travel links in the area. It also lies between two strategic employment hubs at both Whitebirk and Junction 7 which currently experience traffic congestion and air quality issues. The delivery of 376 homes and the expansion of the development of three strategic employment sites at Whitebirk will increase road traffic and transport-related noise and air pollution.</p> <p>Several of the site-specific policies in the LPA support the delivery of sustainable and active travel infrastructure as part of their development which may reduce the need to travel by private car and their associated transport emissions. However, they also support the upgrading of the road network which is likely to encourage people to make journeys via car, and hence contribute towards increases in road traffic and transport-related noise and air pollution.</p> <p>Furthermore, the construction of 376 new homes and three strategic employment sites within the area will lead to an increase in noise, light and air pollution originating from domestic and industrial sources.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (significant negative / significant positive) is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	--/+	<p>Policy SP31 seeks to provide 376 additional homes in Rishton through a combination of regenerating brownfield sites within the urban area and targeted Green Belt release.</p> <p>Significant negative effects are identified for sites H20, H22, EMP5 and EMP6 as they are large (greater than 5ha in size) predominately greenfield sites whilst a minor negative effect is identified for EMP4 as it is a small greenfield site (<5ha). Development on greenfield land represents a less efficient use of land in comparison to the development of brownfield sites and may result in the deterioration of soil quality and resources. A significant positive effect is identified for H22 as it comprises brownfield land. Development on brownfield or contaminated land represents a more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites, and protects soil quality and resources. Furthermore, it is assumed that prior to development contaminated sites will be remediated thereby improving soil quality.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive and significant negative) is identified for this IIA objective.</p>

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Site-specific policies: Employment allocations

Site EMP3 / Policy EP1: Land to S. of Altham Business Park

IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	++	The site is proposed to be developed for employment uses (B2 and B8) which will directly support this IIA objective to enhance the provision of local, accessible employment opportunities. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	++	The development of the site as employment land will have a direct positive effect on this IIA objective as it will support the provision of new business opportunities which is likely to improve the resilience of the economy and diversity of businesses in the Borough. Furthermore, new employment development will result in improved opportunities for work-based training and skills development. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	0	The development of the site will not have a direct effect on improving the provision of education infrastructure in the Borough. Therefore, a negligible effect is identified for this IIA objective.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	++	The site is within 800m of several areas of open space and recreational routes. Furthermore, the policy requires the development of cycleways and footpath links from the canal to the site, and from Altham Business Park to the Huncoat Garden Village development. This may encourage employees to make more journeys on foot or by bicycle and to be active at open space locations, thus promoting physical activity and healthy lifestyles. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	0	The effect of the development of the site on levels of crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour will depend on the design and use of appropriate lighting, which could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will be determined through the detailed proposal for the site.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	+	Policy EMP3 supports the development of the site for employment uses which can be accessed by active transport links (cycleways and footpaths), which will enable people (particularly those without cars) to access employment opportunities, thus promoting equality, social inclusion and potentially reducing poverty. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure,	++	The site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that employees (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities. Policy EP1 also supports the development of cycleways and footpath links from the canal to the site, and from Altham Business Park to the Huncoat Garden Village development which will

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
sporting, recreational and community activities for all.		provide access to recreational assets (i.e. the canal) and other community services and facilities further afield. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	++/--	<p>The development of an employment site of this scale is likely to have a significant effect on the road network, congestion and pollution in the Borough. Cumulative effects on the road network are likely to be experienced as the site is adjacent to the existing Altham Business Park which is the largest single employment location in the Borough. The policy provides mitigation as it supports the upgrading of the junction at the A678 Blackburn Road and Altham Lane and requires the new development to contribute to mitigation required at A678 Blackburn Road / A6068 Shuttleworth Mead. However, the upgrading of the road network is likely to encourage people to make journeys via car, and hence contribute towards increases in road traffic, congestion, accidents and pollution.</p> <p>Policy EP1 also supports the development of new cycleways and footpath links; the use of Travel Plans to promote sustainable development; and requires any significant impacts from the development on the transport network or on highway safety to be mitigated to an acceptable standard. Therefore, the policy directly supports this IIA objective by providing new sustainable transport links which reduces the need to travel by private car, congestion, pollution and accidents.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect is identified (significant positive / significant negative) for this IIA objective.</p>
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	0	Policy EP1 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	-	The site is further than 1600m from a town or retail centre and its development will therefore not enhance the vitality or viability of these areas. Therefore, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+/-	<p>The site comprises a large greenfield site which, if developed, may adversely impact the setting of heritage assets, including the Canal Bridge Grade II Listed Building to the south of the site.</p> <p>However, the policy seeks to prevent development that is inappropriate in scale, form or design to its setting. The policy requires the height of buildings to be restricted in the upper parts of the developable area to prevent new structures rising above the skyline and blocking views northwards. It also requires the elevations of buildings facing the canal to be designed to a high standard; the development to be designed to fit in with the site's contours; and the southern sections of the site adjacent to the Leeds & Liverpool Canal to be free from development to reduce landscape and visual impact. Furthermore, the policy requires new development to incorporate large scale buffer planting to break up the mass of new buildings, and to connect into existing green infrastructure. The policy also requires the preservation of the character and setting of the Grade II listed Canal Bridge (Altham Bridge). Overall, a mixed (minor negative/ minor positive) effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>

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12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	+/-	All new development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, however, Policy SP13: Climate Change and Sustainable Development requires new development to make adequate provision for waste collection and recycling and encouraging the use of locally sourced, reclaimed, recycled or low environmental impact products in design and construction and provide facilities for effective waste management in the operation of development. An overall mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	--	Site is 'large' (45.46ha) (i.e. >5ha in line with the site assumptions in Appendix D) and is composed of greenfield land. The development of this site would represent a less efficient use of natural resources compared to development of a brownfield or contaminated site. Therefore, a significant negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	++/--	<p>The development of an employment site of this scale is likely to have a significant effect on transport-related greenhouse gas emissions in the Borough. Cumulative effects are likely to be experienced as the site is adjacent to the existing Altham Business Park which is the largest single employment location in the Borough. Furthermore, the policy supports the upgrade of the road network which is likely to encourage people to make journeys via car, and hence contribute towards increases in transport-related greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Policy EP1 also supports the development of new cycleways and footpath links and the use of Travel Plans to promote sustainable development, which reduces the need to travel by private car and therefore reduces GHG emissions. Policy EMP3 also supports the development of renewable energy on site which will also reduce GHG emissions from commercial and industrial sources.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect is identified (significant positive / significant negative) for this IIA objective.</p>
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	-	The site is a 'large' greenfield site (i.e. >5ha in line with the site assumptions in Appendix D) that contains small areas at risk of surface water flooding. Mitigation is provided in the policy which requires the existing pond to the east of the site to be retained and for new wetland planting and a SuDS feature to be created as part of the development. Overall, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective as, although the policy provides mitigation to reduce the likelihood of flooding, the development of a greenfield site of this scale would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could increase overall flood risk.
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	-	Site is adjacent to several habitats listed on the Priority Habitat Inventory, which if developed, could lead to habitat fragmentation, disturbance to species, etc. However, the policy requires the development to incorporate new planting to enhance biodiversity and to retain existing hedgerows and trees which will help to promote habitat connectivity. Overall, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective as, although the policy provides mitigation to reduce the significance of the negative effect on biodiversity, the development of a greenfield site of this scale is still likely to adversely affect habitats and species.

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Detailed IIA matrices for the Hyndburn Local Plan policies

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	-	<p>Site is 'large' (45.46ha) (i.e. >5ha in line with the site assumptions in Appendix D) and is composed of greenfield land, which if developed, would reduce the site's positive contribution to the landscape character and local distinctiveness.</p> <p>However, the policy outlines mitigation to reduce the significance of the landscape and visual impacts including requiring high quality landscaping along the Leeds and Liverpool Canal; the integration of green infrastructure to the existing green infrastructure network; the southern section of the site adjacent to the canal to be kept free of development to reduce landscape and visual impacts; the incorporation of large scale buffer planting to break up the mass of new buildings; the use of appropriate roofing materials and cladding that is appropriate for use in the rural area; the height of the buildings to be restricted in the upper parts of the developable area to prevent new structures rising about the skyline and blocking views northwards; and for lighting to be used to limit visibility from neighbouring residential areas.</p> <p>Overall, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	-/+	<p>The site slopes steadily towards the Leeds and Liverpool Canal which forms the southern boundary of the site. The policy requires the existing pond to the east of the site to be retained and the creation of new wetland areas in its immediate vicinity which supports the protection and enhancement of waterbodies. However, the policy does not include protection of the water quality of the canal or measures to maximise the efficient use of water on site.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (significant negative / minor positive) is identified for this IIA objective.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy should be updated to require the protection of water quality of the canal. It should also specify that the new development should maximise the efficient use of water.</p>
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+ + / - -	<p>The development of an employment site of this scale is likely to have a significant effect on transport-related greenhouse gas emissions in the Borough. Cumulative effects are likely to be experienced as the site is adjacent to the existing Altham Business Park which is the largest single employment location in the Borough. Furthermore, the policy supports the upgrade of the road network which is likely to encourage people to make journeys via car, and hence contribute towards increases in noise and air pollution.</p> <p>The site is within 400m of two bus stops, the Huncoat Lane proposed shared walking/cycle route and numerous footpaths. The policy also requires the development of new cycleways and footpath links which will encourage active travel and will help to reduce transport-related noise and air pollution. The policy requires the incorporation of new landscaping and the retention of existing hedgerows and trees which will act as buffers to noise and air pollution. The policy also requires that lighting is carefully designed to limit outward glow and visibility from neighbouring residential areas which will help to limit light pollution from the site.</p> <p>The policy also supports the development of new cycleways and footpath links and the use of Travel Plans to promote sustainable development, which reduces the need to travel by private car and therefore air pollution. Policy EMP3 also supports the development of renewable energy on site which will also reduce GHG emissions from commercial and industrial sources.</p>

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
		Overall, a mixed effect (significant negative / significant positive) is identified for this IIA objective.
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	--	Site is 'large' (45.46ha) (i.e. >5ha in line with the site assumptions in Appendix D) and comprises greenfield land which, if developed, would represent a less efficient use of land in comparison to the development of previously developed sites. Therefore, a significant negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.

Site EMP4 / Policy EP2: Land between Blackburn Rd and M65 slipway

IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	++	The site is proposed to be developed for employment uses (B2 and B8) which will directly support this IIA objective to enhance the provision of local, accessible employment opportunities. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	++	The development of the site as employment land will have a direct positive effect on this IIA objective as it will support the provision of new business opportunities which is likely to improve the resilience of the economy and diversity of businesses in the Borough. It is also being developed as part of a wider area of growth including the allocated land to the north of Blackburn Road and to the north of the railway. Furthermore, new employment development will result in improved opportunities for work-based training and skills development. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	0	The development of the site will not have a direct effect on improving the provision of education infrastructure in the Borough. Therefore, a negligible effect is identified for this IIA objective.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	-	Site is within 800m of several areas of open space and recreational routes, however, these are not easily accessible due to the railway line, canal, motorway, and/or the A670. Although the policy requires the use of Travel Plans to promote sustainable transport, the policy does not require the development of new cycleways or footpaths which would encourage employees to make more journeys on foot or by bicycle, thus promoting physical activity and healthy lifestyles. Overall, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective. Recommendation: The policy should require the provision of active travel infrastructure.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	0	The effect of the development of the site on levels of crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour will depend on the design and use of appropriate lighting, which could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will be determined through the detailed proposal for the site.

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	+/-	The policy supports the development of the site for employment uses which can be accessed by sustainable transport links which will enable people to access employment opportunities, thus promoting equality, social inclusion and potentially reducing poverty. However, the policy does not require the development of active travel links which would benefit people particularly those without a car, to access employment opportunities at the site. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	+/-	Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that employees (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities, however not all of these are easily accessible due to the railway line, canal, motorway, and/or the A670. Furthermore, the policy does not require the development of active travel links which would benefit people particularly those without a car, to access services and facilities further afield. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	-/+	<p>The site is bounded by the A678, M65 and Junction 6. Policy EMP4 requires a new access point to be created opposite the existing Side Beet Lane and a new junction scheme to be developed to access land to the north of Blackburn Road. However, the upgrading of the road network is likely to encourage people to make journeys via car, and hence contribute towards increases in road traffic, congestion, accidents and pollution. Cumulative effects on the road network are also likely to be experienced as the site is being developed as part of a wider area of growth including the allocated land to the north of Blackburn Road and to the north of the railway.</p> <p>Site is within 400m of six bus stops and the National Cycle Network, which ensures that employees are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links. However not all of these are easily due to the railway line, canal, motorway, and/or the A670.</p> <p>Policy EP2 supports the use of Travel Plans to promote sustainable development which will help to reduce the need to travel by car. It also requires any significant impacts from the development on the transport network or on highway safety to be mitigated to an acceptable standard, which will help to reduce congestion and accidents. The policy does not require the development of active travel links as part of the design of the development.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect is identified (significant negative/ minor positive) for this IIA objective.</p>
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	0	Policy EP2 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	+	The site is within 1600m of Rishton town centre and its development may enhance the vitality or viability of this area. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+/-	<p>The site comprises a small greenfield site which, if developed, may adversely impact the setting of heritage assets, including the Grade II Listed Buildings north of the site - Whitebirk Moss Farmhouse and Whitebirk North Cottage.</p> <p>However, Policy EP2 seeks to prevent development that is inappropriate in scale, form or design to its setting by requiring the largest buildings to be set back from the road; high quality landscaping to be incorporated throughout the site; the retention of existing hedgerows along the road frontage; the creation of a new woodland screen along the eastern boundary of the site; and strong blocks of new planting throughout the site. In addition, the policy requires the preservation of the character and setting of the two Grade II listed buildings (Whitebirk Moss Farm and Whitebirk North Cottage) opposite the site.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect is identified (minor negative/ minor positive) for this IIA objective, as there may still be adverse effects from the development of the greenfield site.</p>
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	+/-	All new development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, however, Policy SP13: Climate Change and Sustainable Development requires new development to make adequate provision for waste collection and recycling and encouraging the use of locally sourced, reclaimed, recycled or low environmental impact products in design and construction and provide facilities for effective waste management in the operation of development. An overall mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	-	Site is 'small' (4ha) (i.e. <5ha in line with the site assumptions in Appendix D) and is composed of greenfield land. The development of this site would represent a less efficient use of natural resources compared to development of a brownfield or contaminated site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	++/--	<p>The policy supports the upgrade of the road network which is likely to encourage people to make journeys via car, and hence contribute towards increases in transport-related greenhouse gas emissions. Cumulative effects on the transport network and from the emission of transport related GHGs are also likely to be experienced as the site is being developed as part of a wider area of growth including the allocated land to the north of Blackburn Road and to the north of the railway.</p> <p>Policy EP2 supports the use of Travel Plans to promote sustainable development, which will reduce the need to travel by private car and therefore reduce GHG emissions. However, the policy does not require the development of active travel links as part of the design of the development.</p> <p>Policy EP2 supports the development of renewable energy on site which will also reduce GHG emissions from industrial sources.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect is identified (significant positive / significant negative) for this IIA objective.</p>

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	-	<p>The site is a greenfield site that contains small areas at risk of surface water flooding.</p> <p>The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, employment land is a 'less vulnerable use' which is suitable in Flood Zones 1, 2 and 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.</p> <p>Overall, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective as, although the policy provides mitigation to reduce the likelihood of flooding, the development of a greenfield site increases the area of impermeable surfaces and could increase overall flood risk.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy should be updated to require a Flood Risk Assessment of the site.</p>
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	-	<p>The site does not contain or is not adjacent to any designated biodiversity/geodiversity asset, or habitat listed on the Priority Habitat Inventory. The site comprises grassland enclosed by a strong belt of trees to the southern and south-western edges, with the remaining area surrounded by hedgerows and fencing.</p> <p>Policy EP2 supports the development of new planting in and around the proposed industrial estate to enhance biodiversity and to provide a mix of habitats. It also requires existing individual trees to be protected and retained and supports the development of strong blocks of new planting to be incorporated throughout the development. The sensitive design of the site and incorporation of new green infrastructure is likely to minimise fragmentation of wildlife corridors and enhance biodiversity. Overall, a minor negative is identified for this IIA objective, as there may still be some adverse effects on biodiversity from the development of the greenfield site.</p>
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	-	<p>According to the Hyndburn Landscape Assessment Stage 1 Report, development of the site is unlikely to result in adverse effects on the landscape or adverse visual effects. The Stage 2 Report identifies that there is potential for adverse cumulative effects on the canal; M65 corridor; the Hyndburn Clog; and footpaths, roads and properties on Mellor Ridge from the development of this site in association with other sites. Policy EP2 provides mitigation by requiring high quality landscaping to be developed that integrates with the development; the largest buildings on site to be set back from the road; retention of existing hedgerows and trees and the development of a new woodland screen along the eastern boundary of the site; and strong blocks of new planting to be incorporated throughout the development. The Landscape Assessment states that if effective mitigation is put in place then much of the site can be developed. Overall, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective as there may be residual landscape and visual impacts.</p>
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	-	<p>The site does not contain or is hydrologically linked to any watercourse or waterbody and is therefore not expected to have an effect on protecting or enhancing water quality. A minor negative effect is identified as the policy does not include measures to maximise the efficient use of water on site.</p>

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
		Recommendation: The policy should be updated to require new development to maximise the efficient use of water on site.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	--/+	<p>Site is within 400m of six bus stops and the National Cycle Network. However not all of these are easily due to the railway line, canal, motorway, and/or the A670. Policy EMP4 supports the use of Travel Plans to promote sustainable development, which will reduce transport-related pollution. However, the policy does not require the development of active travel links as part of the design of the development which would encourage active travel and would help to reduce transport-related pollution.</p> <p>The site is within a 'high noise' area as it is bounded by the A678, M65 and Junction 6 which may result in employees being exposed to noise, light and air pollution. However, the policy requires the incorporation of new landscaping and the retention of existing hedgerows and trees which will act as buffers to noise and air pollution.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect is identified (significant negative/ minor positive) for this IIA objective.</p>
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	-	Site is 'small' (4ha) (i.e. <5ha in line with the site assumptions in Appendix D) and comprises greenfield land which, if developed, would represent a less efficient use of land in comparison to the development of previously developed sites. Therefore, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.

Site EMP5 / Policy EP3: Land between Blackburn Rd, Sidebeet Lane, Leeds & Liverpool Canal and railway

IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	++	The site is proposed to be developed for employment uses (B2 and B8) which will directly support this IIA objective to enhance the provision of local, accessible employment opportunities. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	++	The development of the site as employment land will have a direct positive effect on this IIA objective as it will support the provision of new business opportunities which is likely to improve the resilience of the economy and diversity of businesses in the Borough. It is also being developed as part of a wider area of growth including the land allocated to the north and south of this site. Furthermore, new employment development will result in improved opportunities for work-based training and skills development. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	0	The development of the site will not have a direct effect on improving the provision of education infrastructure in the Borough. Therefore, a negligible effect is identified for this IIA objective.

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	++	The site is within 800m of several areas of open space and recreational routes, however, not of these are accessible due to the canal and/or railway line. The policy requires that the plantation woodland in the northwest corner of the site be protected and retained as important green infrastructure and potentially made accessible as recreational space for employees. The policy also supports the development of pedestrian and cycle routes from the new development to Sidebeet Lane, to transport links on Blackburn Road, and to the canal towing path. This may encourage employees to make more journeys on foot or by bicycle and to be active, thus promoting physical activity and healthy lifestyles. Overall, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	0	The effect of the development of the site on levels of crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour will depend on the design and use of appropriate lighting, which could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will be determined through the detailed proposal for the site.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	+	The policy supports the development of the site for employment uses which can be accessed by sustainable transport links which will enable people to access employment opportunities, thus promoting equality, social inclusion and potentially reducing poverty. The policy requires the incorporation of sustainable active travel measures, creation of pedestrian links into the wider countryside and development of cycleway and footpath links. This will improve accessibility for all, especially those who do not own cars, are young, elderly or disabled. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	++	Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that employees (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities, however not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal and/or railway line. However, the policy requires the development of active travel links which would benefit people particularly those without a car, to access services and facilities further afield. Overall, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	++/--	<p>The site is within 400m of seven bus stops and within 800m of the National Cycle Network, which ensures that employees are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links. However not all of these are easily due to the canal and/or railway line. The policy supports the development of active travel, including new cycleways and footpath links; the use of Travel Plans to promote sustainable development; and requires any significant impacts from the development on the transport network or on highway safety to be mitigated to an acceptable standard.</p> <p>However, the site is in close proximity to the A678, A6119, and Junction 6 and development of the site will increase traffic congestion and transport-related emissions in this area. The policy requires the access route at Sidebeet Lane to be widened and upgraded, as well as a suitable junction scheme which also takes account of access to land to the south of Blackburn Road to be created. Cumulative effects on the road network are likely to be experienced as the site is adjacent to existing retail and employment land at Whitebirk.</p>

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
		Overall, a mixed effect is identified (significant positive / significant negative) for this IIA objective.
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	0	Policy EP3 is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	+	Town centre is not easily accessible due to the canal and/or railway line. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+/-	The site wraps around the existing Listed Buildings at Whitebirk Moss Farm and Whitebirk North Cottage. Development of this large greenfield site is likely to have an adverse effect on the character and setting of these Grade II Listed Buildings. However, Policy EP3 provides mitigation as it requires new development to preserve the character and setting of the Grade II Listed Buildings in the vicinity of the site. The policy also specifies that planting should be appropriate to the massing of the building, so the larger the structure, the larger the type of vegetation used to screen and buffer new development. The policy also requires the creation of a large scale shelter belt along the eastern edge of the site. The colour of cladding and other materials should be appropriate for use in the rural area and inappropriate roofing materials should be avoided, using tones which are less conspicuous when viewed from afar. Overall, a mixed (minor negative/ minor positive) effect is identified for this IIA objective.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	+/-	As the site is large in size (18.1ha) it can accommodate a high number of employees contributing to an increase in waste generation. All new development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, however, Policy SP13: Climate Change and Sustainable Development requires new development to make adequate provision for waste collection and recycling and encouraging the use of locally sourced, reclaimed, recycled or low environmental impact products in design and construction and provide facilities for effective waste management in the operation of development. An overall mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	--	Site is 'large' (18.14ha) (i.e. >5ha in line with the site assumptions in Appendix D) and is composed of greenfield land. The development of this site would represent a less efficient use of natural resources compared to development of a brownfield or contaminated site. Therefore, a significant negative is identified for this IIA objective.
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	++/--	The site is within 400m of seven bus stops and within 800m of the National Cycle Network, which ensures that employees are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links. However not all of these are easily due to the canal and/or railway line. The policy supports the development of active travel, including new cycleways and footpath links; and the use of

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
		<p>Travel Plans to promote sustainable development, which will result in a reduction of private vehicle use and associated emissions.</p> <p>However, the site is in close proximity to the A678, A6119, and Junction 6 and development of the site will increase traffic congestion and transport-related emissions in this area. The policy supports the upgrade of the road network which is likely to encourage people to make journeys via car, and hence contribute towards increases in transport-related greenhouse gas emissions. Cumulative effects on the transport network and from the emission of transport related GHGs are also likely to be experienced as the site is adjacent to existing retail and employment land at Whitebirk.</p> <p>The policy requires the demonstration of the use of renewable energy on site, resulting in a reduction of fossil fuel consumption and associated emissions.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (significant positive / significant negative) is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
<p>15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.</p>		<p>The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, employment land is a 'less vulnerable use' which is suitable in Flood Zones 1, 2 and 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment. The policy requires that SUDS features be considered throughout the site and a scheme shown on any masterplan.</p> <p>Overall, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective as, although the policy provides mitigation to reduce the likelihood of flooding, the development of a large greenfield site increases the area of impermeable surfaces and could increase overall flood risk.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy should be updated to require a Flood Risk Assessment of the site.</p>
<p>16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.</p>		<p>Site contains deciduous woodland which is listed on the Priority Habitat Inventory. The policy requires that the plantation woodland in the northwest corner of the site should be protected and retained as important green infrastructure and potentially made accessible as recreational space for employees, this will aid in the maintenance of wildlife corridors and minimisation of the fragmentation of ecological areas and green spaces as well as provide opportunities for enhancing biodiversity. Overall, a minor negative is identified for this IIA objective, as there may still be some adverse effects on biodiversity from the development of the greenfield site.</p>
<p>17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.</p>		<p>According to the Hyndburn Landscape Assessment Stage 1 Report, development of the site is likely to result in adverse landscape effects but is unlikely to result in adverse visual effects. The Stage 2 Report identifies that there is potential for adverse cumulative effects on the canal; M65 corridor; the Hyndburn Clog; and footpaths, roads and properties on Mellor Ridge from the development of this site in association with other sites.</p> <p>The policy mitigates some potential damage to the landscape quality by outlining design requirements such as high-quality landscaping alongside the Leeds and Liverpool Canal; the elevations of buildings facing the canal being designed to a high</p>

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		<p>standard for an attractive outlook; appropriate vegetation planting for screening; and building heights limited in areas to reduce landscape impact. The Landscape Assessment states that if effective mitigation is put in place then much of the site can be developed.</p> <p>Overall, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	--/+	<p>The site is bounded to the west by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. The policy requires the development to incorporate SUDs (sustainable drainage) features such as swales, temporary retention ponds, leaky dams, biodiverse ditches and shelter belts throughout the site. However, the policy does not include protection of the water quality of the canal or measures to maximise the efficient use of water on site.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (significant negative / minor positive) is identified for this IIA objective.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy should be updated to require the protection of water quality of the canal. It should also specify that the new development should maximise the efficient use of water.</p>
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	++/--	<p>The site is within 400m of seven bus stops and within 800m of the National Cycle Network, which ensures that employees are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links. However not all of these are easily due to the canal and/or railway line. The policy supports the development of active travel, including new cycleways and footpath links; and the use of Travel Plans to promote sustainable development, which will result in a reduction of private vehicle use and associated transport-related pollution.</p> <p>However, the site is in close proximity to the A678, A6119, and Junction 6 and is within a 'high noise area'. Development of the site will increase traffic congestion and transport-related pollution in this area. The policy supports the upgrade of the road network which is likely to encourage people to make journeys via car, and hence contribute towards increases in transport-related air and noise pollution. Cumulative noise and air pollution effects from the road network are also likely to be experienced as the site is adjacent to existing retail and employment land at Whitebirk.</p> <p>The policy provides some mitigation as it requires the incorporation of new landscaping and the retention of existing hedgerows and trees which will act as buffers to noise and air pollution. Therefore, a mixed effect (significant positive / significant negative) is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	--	<p>Site is 'large' (18.14ha) (i.e. >5ha in line with the site assumptions in Appendix D) and comprises greenfield land which, if developed, would represent a less efficient use of land in comparison to the development of previously developed sites. Therefore, a significant negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>

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Site EMP6 / Policy EP4: Land north of railway line between Sidebeet Lane and Leeds & Liverpool Canal

IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	++	The site is proposed to be developed for employment uses (B2 and B8) which will directly support this IIA objective to enhance the provision of local, accessible employment opportunities. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	++	The development of the site as employment land will have a direct positive effect on this IIA objective as it will support the provision of new business opportunities which is likely to improve the resilience of the economy and diversity of businesses in the Borough. It is also being developed as part of a wider area of growth including the land allocated to the south of this site. Furthermore, new employment development will result in improved opportunities for work-based training and skills development. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	0	The development of the site will not have a direct effect on improving the provision of education infrastructure in the Borough. Therefore, a negligible effect is identified for this IIA objective.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	++	Site is within 800m of several areas of open space and recreational routes. However, not all of these are accessible due to the canal and/or railway line. The policy supports active travel, including requirements to develop cycleway and footpath links and use of Travel Plans to promote sustainable transport. This may encourage employees to make more journeys on foot or by bicycle and to be active, thus promoting physical activity and healthy lifestyles. Overall, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	0	The effect of the development of the site on levels of crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour will depend on the design and use of appropriate lighting, which could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will be determined through the detailed proposal for the site.
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	+	The policy supports the development of the site for employment uses which can be accessed by sustainable transport links which will enable people to access employment opportunities, thus promoting equality, social inclusion and potentially reducing poverty. The policy requires the incorporation of sustainable active travel measures and development of cycleway and footpath links. This will improve accessibility for all, especially those who do not own cars, are young, elderly or disabled. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure,	++	Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that employees (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities, however not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal and/or railway line. However, the policy requires the development of active travel links which would benefit people particularly those

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
sporting, recreational and community activities for all.		without a car, to access services and facilities further afield. Overall, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	++/--	<p>Site is within 400m of four bus stops; and within 800m of 21 bus stops and the National Cycle Network, which ensures that employees are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links. However not all of these are easily due to the canal and/or railway line. The policy requirements include primary access from the A678 via site EMP5, and the construction of a bridge over the railway line. However, the upgrading of the road network is likely to encourage people to make journeys via car, and hence contribute towards increases in road traffic, congestion, accidents and pollution.</p> <p>The policy supports the use of Travel Plans to promote sustainable development which will help to reduce the need to travel by car. It also requires any significant impacts from the development on the transport network or on highway safety to be mitigated to an acceptable standard, which will help to reduce congestion and accidents. The policy also requires the development of active travel links as part of the design of the development such as the development of cycleway and footpath links from the canal towing path into the employment development.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect is identified (significant negative/ significant positive) for this IIA objective.</p>
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	0	The policy is not expected to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	+	Town centre not easily accessible due to the canal and/or railway line. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+/-	<p>Site is adjacent to two Listed Buildings at Higher Side Beet Farm and Canal Bridge No. 106 Side Beet Bridge. Development of this large greenfield site will have an adverse effect on the character and setting of these Grade II Listed Buildings.</p> <p>However, Policy EP4 provides mitigation as it requires new development to preserve the character and setting of the Grade II Listed Buildings in the vicinity of the site. The policy also specifies that planting should be appropriate to the massing of the building, so the larger the structure, the larger the type of vegetation used to screen and buffer new development. The policy also requires the creation of a large scale shelter belt along the eastern edge of the site. The colour of cladding and other materials should be appropriate for use in the rural area and inappropriate roofing materials should be avoided, using tones which are less conspicuous when viewed from afar. Overall, a mixed (minor negative/ minor positive) effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	+/-	As the site is large in size (20.76ha) it can accommodate a high number of employees contributing to an increase in waste generation.

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
		All new development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, however, Policy SP13: Climate Change and Sustainable Development requires new development to make adequate provision for waste collection and recycling and encouraging the use of locally sourced, reclaimed, recycled or low environmental impact products in design and construction and provide facilities for effective waste management in the operation of development. An overall mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	--	Site is 'large' (20.76ha) (i.e. >5ha in line with the site assumptions in Appendix D) and is composed of greenfield land. The development of this site would represent a less efficient use of natural resources compared to development of a brownfield or contaminated site. Therefore, a significant negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	++/--	<p>Site is within 400m of four bus stops; and within 800m of 21 bus stops and the National Cycle Network, which will encourage employees to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal and/or railway line.</p> <p>The policy supports the development of active travel, including new cycleways and footpath links; and the use of Travel Plans to promote sustainable development, which will result in a reduction of private vehicle use and associated emissions.</p> <p>The development of an employment site of this scale is likely to have a significant effect on transport-related greenhouse gas emissions in the Borough. Furthermore, the policy supports the upgrade of the road network which is likely to encourage people to make journeys via car, and hence contribute towards increases in transport-related greenhouse gas emissions. Cumulative effects on the transport network and from the emission of transport related GHGs are also likely to be experienced as the site is adjacent to existing retail and employment land at Whitebirk.</p> <p>The policy also supports the development of renewable energy on site which will also reduce GHG emissions from commercial and industrial sources. Therefore, a mixed effect (significant positive / significant negative) is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	-	<p>The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, employment land is a 'less vulnerable use' which is suitable in Flood Zones 1, 2 and 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment. The policy requires that SUDS features be incorporated into the scheme. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p> <p>Overall, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective as, although the policy provides mitigation to reduce the likelihood of flooding, the development of a large greenfield site increases the area of impermeable surfaces and could increase overall flood risk.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy should be updated to require a Flood Risk Assessment of the site.</p>

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	-	<p>The policy provides mitigation for biodiversity by requiring the small areas of existing swampy grassland associated with the canal to be retained, and a broad buffer of grassland retained along the canal edges. It also requires that a large scale shelter belt is created along the eastern edge of the site and that planting and vegetation should be incorporated into the design of the development to provide habitat connections. Overall, a minor negative is identified for this IIA objective, as there may still be some adverse effects on biodiversity from the development of the greenfield site.</p>
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	-	<p>According to the Hyndburn Landscape Assessment Stage 1 Report, development of the site is likely to result in adverse visual effects but is unlikely to result in adverse landscape effects. The Stage 2 Report identifies that there is potential for adverse cumulative effects on the canal; the Hyndburn Clog; footpaths, roads and properties on Mellor Ridge; and footpaths, towpath and lanes north of Rishton, from the development of this site in association with other sites.</p> <p>The policy requires the creation of high-quality landscaping alongside the Leeds and Liverpool Canal that integrates with the development, this, along with further design considerations outlined in the policy, would aid in mitigating harm to the landscape. The Landscape Assessment states that if effective mitigation is put in place, then much of the site can be developed. Overall, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective as there may be residual landscape and visual impacts.</p>
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	-/+	<p>The site is bounded to the west and north by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. The policy requires the development to incorporate SUDs (sustainable drainage) features such as swales, temporary retention ponds, leaky dams, biodiverse ditches and shelter belts throughout the site. However, the policy does not include protection of the water quality of the canal or measures to maximise the efficient use of water on site.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (significant negative / minor positive) is identified for this IIA objective.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy should be updated to require the protection of water quality of the canal. It should also specify that the new development should maximise the efficient use of water.</p>
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+ + / - -	<p>The site is within 400m of 4 bus stops and within 800m of the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths, which ensures that employees are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links. However not all of these are easily due to the canal and/or railway line. The policy supports the development of active travel, including new cycleways and footpath links; and the use of Travel Plans to promote sustainable development, which will result in a reduction of private vehicle use and associated transport-related pollution.</p> <p>The policy supports the upgrade of the road network which is likely to encourage people to make journeys via car, and hence contribute towards increases in transport-related air and noise pollution. Cumulative noise and air pollution effects from the road network are also likely to be experienced as the site is adjacent to existing retail and employment land at Whitebirk.</p>

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
		The policy provides some mitigation as it requires the incorporation of new landscaping and the retention of existing hedgerows and trees which will act as buffers to noise and air pollution. Therefore, a mixed effect (significant positive / significant negative) is identified for this IIA objective.
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	--	Site is 'large' (20.76ha) (i.e. >5ha in line with the site assumptions in Appendix D) and comprises greenfield land which, if developed, would represent a less efficient use of land in comparison to the development of previously developed sites. Therefore, a significant negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.

Site-specific policies: Housing allocations

Site H2 / Policy HP1: Land at Charter Street

IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	++	The location of sites will not increase employment opportunities for people particularly in managerial, professional and technical professions. However, positive effects are likely to be experienced where housing sites are located near to employment sites and town centres/shopping centres/retail parks or near to good sustainable transport links enabling people to access job opportunities further away from the site. The site is within 400m of 29 bus stops and within 800m of several employment areas, the National Cycle Network, two train stations at Accrington and Church and Oswaldtwistle, and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are able to easily access sustainable and active travel links to enable them to access job opportunities. The policy also requires the development of direct foot/cycle access to NCN Route 6 from the site. Therefore, a significant positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0	While the population growth associated with new residential sites could have an effect on the local economy by increasing the number of economically active people in the Borough who are seeking employment, this could be either positive or negative depending on the provision of jobs, which will not be determined by the location of new housing developments. Therefore, the effects of all residential sites on this IIA objective will be negligible .
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	+	Policy DM6 of the Development Management DPD requires all developments of 10 dwellings and above to make a financial contribution towards education provision to address the direct impact of the development. A minor positive effect is expected as this site is expected to deliver more than 10 dwellings and will therefore contribute to the delivery of educational infrastructure in the Borough.

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
<p>4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.</p>	<p>++/-</p>	<p>The site is within walking distance (800m) of several healthcare facilities, areas of open spaces and recreational routes which may encourage more journeys on foot or by bicycle and to be active at open space locations, thus promoting physical activity and healthy lifestyles. Furthermore, the policy requires the development of direct foot/cycle access to NCN Route 6 from the site.</p> <p>Policy DM11: Open Space Provision in New Residential Development of the Development Management DPD requires all developments of 10 or more dwellings to make adequate provision for public open space. The site is expected to deliver more than 10 new dwellings and will therefore include new areas of open space. However, the site comprises existing open space which could be lost due to development (<50% of the site). The policy requires that the woodland along Charter Stret should be retained however the area of open space stretches beyond this and this could be lost due to development.</p> <p>Therefore, an overall mixed effect (significant positive / minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
<p>5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Policy DM26: Design Quality and Materials of the Development Management DPD requires new developments to be designed to be used safely and securely by all in the community, for a wide range of purposes, and throughout the day and evening. Therefore, the effect of all residential sites on this IIA objective will be minor positive. The policy also requires that appropriate security measures such as lighting provision are provided along the foot/cycle access to NCN Route 6. This further strengthens the positive effect but is not considered to be of the scale to result in a significant positive effect.</p>
<p>6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>The site is not within the 20% most deprived areas under the 'Barriers to Housing and Services' domain in the English Indices of Deprivation and will therefore not provide access to housing in the most deprived areas of the Borough.</p> <p>However, the site is within 400m of 29 bus stops and within 800m of the National Cycle Network, two train stations at Accrington and Church and Oswaldtwistle, and numerous footpaths which will enable residents (particularly those without cars) to easily access services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, further afield. The policy also requires that direct foot/cycle access is provided to NCN Route 6. Overall, a minor positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.</p>
<p>7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>The site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities. The policy also supports the development of direct foot/cycle access to NCN Route 6 which will provide access to community services and facilities further afield. A significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
<p>8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.</p>	<p>++/-</p>	<p>The site is within 400m of 29 bus stops and within 800m of the National Cycle Network, two stations at Accrington and Church and Oswaldtwistle, numerous footpaths and several employment areas. The policy also requires direct foot/cycle access to NCN Route 6 should be provided from the site. However, the development of 45 new dwellings is likely to have an adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute towards road traffic, congestion, and pollution. Therefore, a mixed effect (significant positive / minor negative) effect is expected for this IIA objective.</p>

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++	<p>Policy SP10: Housing Provision (including affordable housing) requires new housing developments of 10 or more dwellings or with a site area of 0.5 hectares or more to provide 20% affordable housing. The policy also requires residential developments to provide a mix of affordable housing units and contribute to the creation of mixed, balanced and inclusive communities, in accordance with the most up to date assessment of need, ensuring that a minimum of 25% of all affordable housing units secured through developer contributions are First Homes.</p> <p>A significant positive effect is expected for this IIA objective as the site will deliver 45 new dwellings of which 20% will be affordable homes.</p>
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	0	<p>This site is not expected to have an effect on maintaining / enhancing the vitality and viability of town and retail centres. Therefore, a negligible effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	0	<p>The site is not likely to have a direct effect on any designated heritage assets or their settings.</p> <p>The policy requires that existing woodland adjacent to Charter Street is retained and that development that includes blank frontages such as high fencing should be avoided along the cycle path. Whilst these measures will likely help improve the quality of the development, the requirements of the policy are not considered to be of a scale to result in positive effects on the quality of the neighbourhood or its historic environment.</p> <p>Therefore, a negligible effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	+/-	<p>All new development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, however, Policy SP13: Climate Change and Sustainable Development requires new development to make adequate provision for waste collection and recycling and encouraging the use of locally sourced, reclaimed, recycled or low environmental impact products in design and construction and provide facilities for effective waste management in the operation of development.</p> <p>An overall mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.</p>
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	+	<p>The site is located on contaminated land and is outside the Mineral Safeguarding Zone (as identified in the Lancashire County Council Minerals and Waste Plan). Overall, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	++/-	<p>The site is within 400m of 29 bus stops and within 800m of the National Cycle Network, two train stations at Accrington and Church and Oswaldtwistle, and numerous footpaths.</p> <p>The policy also requires direct foot/cycle access to NCN Route 6 should be provided from the site. This will encourage residents to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions.</p>

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
		<p>However, the development of 45 new dwellings is likely to have an adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute towards increases in transport-related greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Therefore, a mixed effect (significant positive / minor negative) effect is expected for this IIA objective.</p>
<p>15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Policy DM20: Flood Risk Management and Water Resources of the Development Management DPD requires all proposals of 10 or more dwellings to set out how the development will deal with surface water drainage and management (through an appropriate maintenance and management regime) as part of a flood risk assessment, and contribute towards the improvement of drainage infrastructure off-site if necessary.</p> <p>The SFRA confirm that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zone 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.</p> <p>Mitigation is provided in Policy DM20 and new development will be located on contaminated land. Therefore, an overall negligible effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy should be updated to require a Flood Risk Assessment of the site.</p>
<p>16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>The site contains deciduous woodland which is listed on the Priority Habitat Inventory which could be lost to development. The site also contains Ecological Network woodland and is located adjacent to the Blackburn to Cole Railway and West Accrington Recreation Corridor, Lonsdale and Crossland Street Biological Heritage Site (BHS).</p> <p>The policy requires that the existing woodland at Charter Street should be retained and development must take account of other areas of habitat value. An Arboriculture Impact Assessment (AIA) would be required. The policy also requires that development should maintain and enhance the green corridor/BHS.</p> <p>The policy is likely to help provide some mitigation of impacts on the biodiversity assets within and around the site however biological assets cover most of the site and so there is likely to be some adverse impact. Overall, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
<p>17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>The site comprises contaminated land (Former Railway Sidings) within the built-up area which, if developed, would positively contribute to the landscape quality of the Borough. The policy also requires that existing woodland adjacent to Charter Street is retained and that development that includes blank frontages such as high fencing should be avoided along the cycle path which will have a positive effect on the quality of the landscape. Therefore, an overall significant positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.</p>

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	0	The site does not contain and is not hydrologically connected to any watercourses. Therefore, a negligible effect is identified for this IIA objective.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	++/-	<p>The site is within 400m of 29 bus stops and within 800m of the National Cycle Network, two train stations at Accrington and Church and Oswaldtwistle, and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links, which will help to reduce transport-related pollution. Furthermore, the policy requires access to NCN Route 6 is provided. The policy also requires that existing woodland adjacent to Charter Street should be retained which would act as a buffer to noise and air pollution.</p> <p>However, the development of 45 new dwellings is likely to have adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute to increases in noise and air pollution.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (significant positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.</p>
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	+	The site is mainly on contaminated land (>50%). Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

Site H4 / Policy HP2: Land at Hopwood Street

IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	++	The location of sites will not increase employment opportunities for people particularly in managerial, professional and technical professions. However, positive effects are likely to be experienced where housing sites are located near to employment sites and town centres/shopping centres/retail parks or near to good sustainable transport links enabling people to access job opportunities further away from the site. The site is within 400m of 22 bus stops and within 800m of several employment areas, the Accrington train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are able to easily access sustainable and active travel links to enable them to access job opportunities. Therefore, a significant positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0	While the population growth associated with new residential sites could have an effect on the local economy by increasing the number of economically active people in the Borough who are seeking employment, this could be either positive or negative depending on the provision of jobs, which will not be determined by the location of new housing developments. Therefore, the effects of all residential sites on this IIA objective will be negligible .

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	+	Policy DM6 of the Development Management DPD requires all developments of 10 dwellings and above to make a financial contribution towards education provision to address the direct impact of the development. A minor positive effect is expected as this site is expected to deliver 50 new dwellings and will therefore contribute to the delivery of educational infrastructure in the Borough.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	++	Site is within 800m of a health care facility and several areas of open space and recreational routes which ensures residents have good access to health care facilities and may encourage more journeys on foot or by bicycle and to be active at open space locations, thus promoting physical activity and healthy lifestyles. Policy DM11: Open Space Provision in New Residential Development of the Development Management DPD requires all developments of 10 or more dwellings to make adequate provision for public open space. The site is expected to deliver 50 new dwellings and will therefore include new areas of open space. Overall, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	+	Policy DM26: Design Quality and Materials of the Development Management DPD requires new developments to be designed to be used safely and securely by all in the community, for a wide range of purposes, and throughout the day and evening. Therefore, the effect of all residential sites on this IIA objective will be minor positive .
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	+	The site is not within the 20% most deprived areas under the 'Barriers to Housing and Services' domain in the English Indices of Deprivation and will therefore not provide access to housing in the most deprived areas of the Borough. However, the site is within 400m of 22 bus stops and within 800m of several employment areas, the Accrington train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths which will enable residents (particularly those without cars) to easily access services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, further afield. Therefore, a minor positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	++	The site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities. A significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the	+/-	Site is within 400m of 22 bus stops and within 800m of the Accrington train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links. However, the development of 50 new dwellings is likely to have an adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute towards road traffic, congestion, and pollution.

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proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.		<p>Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) effect is expected for this IIA objective. The positive effect is minor rather than significant as the policy does not require the development of sustainable or active travel links as part of the design of the site.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy should require the delivery of active travel routes as part of the design of the site to encourage more sustainable travel which will help to reduce traffic congestion and transport-related emissions in the Borough.</p>
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++	<p>Policy SP10: Housing Provision (including affordable housing) requires new housing developments of 10 or more dwellings or with a site area of 0.5 hectares or more to provide 20% affordable housing. The policy also requires residential developments to provide a mix of affordable housing units and contribute to the creation of mixed, balanced and inclusive communities, in accordance with the most up to date assessment of need, ensuring that a minimum of 25% of all affordable housing units secured through developer contributions are First Homes.</p> <p>A significant positive effect is expected for this IIA objective as the site will deliver 50 new dwellings of which 20% will be affordable homes.</p>
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	0	<p>This site is not expected to have an effect on maintaining / enhancing the vitality and viability of town and retail centres. Therefore, a negligible effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+	<p>The site does not contain any national or local designated heritage assets. Policy HP2 outlines that potential archaeology should be investigated which will ensure that any buried archaeology will be protected. An overall minor positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.</p>
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	+/-	<p>All new development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, however, Policy SP13: Climate Change and Sustainable Development requires new development to make adequate provision for waste collection and recycling and encouraging the use of locally sourced, reclaimed, recycled or low environmental impact products in design and construction and provide facilities for effective waste management in the operation of development. An overall mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.</p>
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	-	<p>The site is a 'small' greenfield site (i.e. <5ha in line with the site assumptions in Appendix D) within the Mineral Safeguarding Zone (as identified in the Lancashire County Council Minerals and Waste Plan) which may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the Borough. Development of greenfield sites is a less efficient use of land compared to the development of brownfield / contaminated land. Overall, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>

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14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	+/-	<p>Site is within 400m of 22 bus stops and within 800m of the Accrington train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths which will encourage residents to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>However, the development of 50 new dwellings is likely to have an adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute towards increases in transport-related greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) effect is expected for this IIA objective. The positive effect is minor rather than significant as the policy does not require the development of sustainable or active travel links as part of the design of the site.</p>
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	-	<p>Policy DM20: Flood Risk Management and Water Resources of the Development Management DPD requires all proposals of 10 or more dwellings to set out how the development will deal with surface water drainage and management (through an appropriate maintenance and management regime) as part of a flood risk assessment, and contribute towards the improvement of drainage infrastructure off-site if necessary. It also states that in the case of greenfield sites, applicants will be expected to demonstrate that the current natural discharge solution from a site is at least mimicked.</p> <p>The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.</p> <p>Although mitigation is provided in Policy DM20 an overall minor negative effect is identified as new development on greenfield land will increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk either on the site or elsewhere.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy should be updated to require a Flood Risk Assessment of the site.</p>
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	-	<p>The site does not contain any designated biodiversity / geodiversity assets, or habitats listed on the Priority Habitat Inventory. However, it is adjacent to the Woodnook Vale Local Nature Reserve and has the potential to affect the biodiversity of that site, e.g. through habitat fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, etc, therefore a precautionary significant negative effect is identified in the site assessment. However, the policy requires an assessment of habitat value to be provided along with means of mitigation. Overall, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy should seek to provide habitat connections in the form of green infrastructure to link to the Woodnook Vale LNR.</p>

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	-	A significant negative effect is identified in the site assessment as the site comprises greenfield land that is predominately outside the built-up area boundary, which if developed, would reduce the site's positive contribution to the landscape character and local distinctiveness. However, the site is within an existing residential area and the policy does provide some mitigation for adverse effects on the landscape and visual amenity by requiring the development to ensure it does not overlook existing residential properties and to take advantage of the views offered by the steeply sloping site. Overall, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	0	The site does not contain and is not hydrologically connected to any watercourses. Therefore, a negligible effect is identified for this IIA objective.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+/-	Site is within 400m of 22 bus stops and within 800m of the Accrington train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths which will encourage residents to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related air and noise pollution. However, the development of 50 new dwellings is likely to have an adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute towards increases in noise and air pollution. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) effect is expected for this IIA objective. The positive effect is minor rather than significant as the policy does not require the development of sustainable or active travel links as part of the design of the site.
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	-	Site comprises greenfield land which, if developed, represents a less efficient use of land in comparison to the development of brownfield / contaminated sites. Therefore, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.

Site H5 / Policy HP3: Woodnook Works, Bath Street

IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	++	The location of sites will not increase employment opportunities for people particularly in managerial, professional and technical professions. However, positive effects are likely to be experienced where housing sites are located near to employment sites and town centres/shopping centres/retail parks or near to good sustainable transport links enabling people to access job opportunities further away from the site. The site is within 400m of 15 bus stops and within 800m of several employment areas, the Accrington train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. The policy also requires access to be provided to National

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
		Cycle Route 6 to and from the site which will facilitate access to active travel links and will enable residents to access job opportunities. Therefore, a significant positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0	While the population growth associated with new residential sites could have an effect on the local economy by increasing the number of economically active people in the Borough who are seeking employment, this could be either positive or negative depending on the provision of jobs, which will not be determined by the location of new housing developments. Therefore, the effects of all residential sites on this IIA objective will be negligible .
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	+	Policy DM6 of the Development Management DPD requires all developments of 10 dwellings and above to make a financial contribution towards education provision to address the direct impact of the development. A minor positive effect is expected as this site is expected to deliver 51 new dwellings and will therefore contribute to the delivery of educational infrastructure in the Borough.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	++	<p>Site is within 800m of a health care facility and several areas of open space and recreational routes which ensures residents have good access to health care facilities and may encourage more journeys on foot or by bicycle and to be active at open space locations, thus promoting physical activity and healthy lifestyles. Furthermore, the policy requires access to be provided to National Cycle Route 6 to and from the site which will facilitate active travel.</p> <p>Policy DM11: Open Space Provision in New Residential Development of the Development Management DPD requires all developments of 10 or more dwellings to make adequate provision for public open space. The site is expected to deliver 51 new dwellings and will therefore include new areas of open space.</p> <p>Overall, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	+	Policy DM26: Design Quality and Materials of the Development Management DPD requires new developments to be designed to be used safely and securely by all in the community, for a wide range of purposes, and throughout the day and evening. Therefore, the effect of all residential sites on this IIA objective will be minor positive .
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	+	<p>The site is not within the 20% most deprived areas under the 'Barriers to Housing and Services' domain in the English Indices of Deprivation and will therefore not provide access to housing in the most deprived areas of the Borough.</p> <p>Site is within 400m of 15 bus stops and within 800m of several employment areas, the Accrington train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths which will enable residents (particularly those without cars) to easily access services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, further afield. Furthermore, the policy requires access to be provided to National Cycle Route 6 to and from the site which will also enable residents to access services and facilities further afield using free, active travel routes. Therefore, a minor positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.</p>

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	++	The site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities. The policy also requires access to be provided to National Cycle Route 6 to and from the site which will provide access to community services and facilities further afield. A significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	++/-	<p>The site is within 400m of 15 bus stops and within 800m of several employment areas, the Accrington train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Furthermore, the policy requires access to be provided to National Cycle Route 6 to and from the site. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links.</p> <p>However, the development of 51 new dwellings is likely to have an adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute towards road traffic, congestion, and pollution.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (significant positive / minor negative) effect is expected for this IIA objective.</p>
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++	<p>Policy SP10: Housing Provision (including affordable housing) requires new housing developments of 10 or more dwellings or with a site area of 0.5 hectares or more to provide 20% affordable housing. The policy also requires residential developments to provide a mix of affordable housing units and contribute to the creation of mixed, balanced and inclusive communities, in accordance with the most up to date assessment of need, ensuring that a minimum of 25% of all affordable housing units secured through developer contributions are First Homes.</p> <p>A significant positive effect is expected for this IIA objective as the site will deliver 51 new dwellings of which 20% will be affordable homes.</p>
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	++	Site comprises brownfield land within 800m of Accrington Town Centre and Eastgate Retail Park which will enhance the vitality and viability of this area and facility. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+	The site is located entirely on brownfield land and it does not contain neither is adjacent to any designated heritage assets. The redevelopment of the site is likely to enhance the character and built quality of the area. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	+/-	All new development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, however, Policy SP13: Climate Change and Sustainable Development requires new development to make adequate provision for waste collection and recycling and encouraging the use of locally sourced, reclaimed, recycled or low environmental impact products in design and construction and provide facilities for effective waste management in the operation of development. An overall mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	++	Site comprises brownfield and contaminated land (Woodnook Mills) which, if developed, ensures the prudent and efficient use of natural resources. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	++/-	<p>The site is within 400m of 15 bus stops and within 800m of several employment areas, the Accrington train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths which will encourage residents to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore, the policy requires access to be provided to National Cycle Route 6 to and from the site.</p> <p>However, the development of 51 new dwellings is likely to have an adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute towards increases in transport-related greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (significant positive / minor negative) effect is expected for this IIA objective.</p>
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	--	<p>Policy DM20: Flood Risk Management and Water Resources of the Development Management DPD requires all proposals of 10 or more dwellings to set out how the development will deal with surface water drainage and management (through an appropriate maintenance and management regime) as part of a flood risk assessment, and contribute towards the improvement of drainage infrastructure off-site if necessary. In addition, Policy HP3 requires a developer flood risk assessment which takes account of site-specific issues such as the culverted watercourse and surface water flood risk.</p> <p>The SFRA confirms that the site is 89% in Flood Zone 1 and 11% in Flood Zone 3b. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that the Council consider withdrawal due to the functional floodplain unless functional floodplain can be included in site design or site boundary can be redrawn to remove functional floodplain from the boundary. The policy requires a Flood Risk Assessment to be undertaken and taken into consideration. However, the policy doesn't specify whether the functional floodplain will be undeveloped and therefore a precautionary significant negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy should be updated to specify that the functional floodplain should be free from development and included in the site design as a SuDS feature.</p>
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	--?	The site does not contain any designated biodiversity / geodiversity assets, or habitats listed on the Priority Habitat Inventory. However, it is adjacent to the Woodnook Vale Local Nature Reserve and has the potential to affect the biodiversity of that site, e.g. through habitat fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, etc, and therefore a precautionary significant negative effect is identified in the site assessment. The policy supports the development of access to the Woodnook Vale LNR which may increase recreational pressure / disturbance to species on the site. However, the policy also supports the retention of trees on site and the development of areas of habitat value. Overall, a precautionary significant negative effect is identified as the scale of residential development at the site is likely to have adverse effects on the adjacent Woodnook Vale LNR.

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
		Recommendation: The policy should seek to protect and, where possible, enhance habitat connections to the Woodnook Vale LNR.
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	+	The development of brownfield and contaminated land (Woodnook Mills) is likely to have a positive effect on enhancing the landscape character and quality of the area. Furthermore, the policy requires mature trees/woodland and areas of habitat value to be incorporated into the development. It also requires development to be designed to not adversely impact the visual amenity of the national cycle route. In line with the site assumptions in Appendix D, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective as it comprises brownfield/contaminated land outside the built-up area boundary.
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	+/-	Woodnook Water flows through the centre of the site. The policy requires new development to have regard to the culverted watercourse, including measures to open and naturalise a length of the culvert and associated easement requirements A mixed effect is identified as naturalising the culvert will benefit the quality of the waterbody, however there may still be residual impacts on the watercourse from development of the site.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	++/-	The site is within 400m of 15 bus stops and within 800m of several employment areas, the Accrington train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths which will encourage residents to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related air and noise pollution. Furthermore, the policy requires access to be provided to National Cycle Route 6 to and from the site. The policy also supports the retention of trees on site and the development of areas of habitat value which will act as a buffer to noise and air pollution. However, the development of 51 new dwellings is likely to have an adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute towards increases in noise and air pollution. Overall, a mixed effect (significant positive / minor negative) effect is expected for this IIA objective
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	++	Site comprises brownfield and contaminated land (Woodnook Mills) which, if developed, represents a more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.

Site H7 / Policy HP4: Land north of Sandy Lane

IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible	+	The location of sites will not increase employment opportunities for people particularly in managerial, professional and technical professions. However, positive effects are likely to be experienced where housing sites are located near to employment sites and town centres/shopping centres/retail parks or near to good sustainable transport links enabling people to access job opportunities further away from the site. The site is within 800m of Accrington Town Centre, Eastgate Retail Park, several employment areas,

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employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.		and there are three bus stops within 400m of the site (no cycle routes or train stations within 800m). Therefore, a minor positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0	While the population growth associated with new residential sites could have an effect on the local economy by increasing the number of economically active people in the Borough who are seeking employment, this could be either positive or negative depending on the provision of jobs, which will not be determined by the location of new housing developments. Therefore, the effects of all residential sites on this IIA objective will be negligible .
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	+	Policy DM6 of the Development Management DPD requires all developments of 10 dwellings and above to make a financial contribution towards education provision to address the direct impact of the development. A minor positive effect is expected as this site is expected to deliver 43 new dwellings and will therefore contribute to the delivery of educational infrastructure in the Borough. Furthermore, the policy requires the design of access to have regard to the nearby school and to make provision for associated pedestrian/cycle routes.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	++/-	<p>The site is not within walking distance (800m) of a GP surgery or hospital which would ensure that residents have good access to healthcare facilities, however it is within 800m of numerous open spaces and recreational routes which may encourage more journeys on foot or by bicycle and to be active at open space locations, thus promoting physical activity and healthy lifestyles. Furthermore, the policy requires the road at Sandy Lane to be sensitively upgraded, ensuring that the existing PRow is prioritised and enhanced as a part of this upgrade. The policy also requires the development of a safe pedestrian and cycle route to the nearby school which will facilitate active travel. Policy DM11: Open Space Provision in New Residential Development of the Development Management DPD requires all developments of 10 or more dwellings to make adequate provision for public open space. The site is expected to deliver 43 new dwellings and will therefore include new areas of open space. A significant positive effect is therefore expected as part of an overall mixed effect for this IIA objective.</p> <p>A significant negative effect is identified in the site assessment of site H7 as part of an overall mixed effect as there is high-pressure gas infrastructure on Sandy Lane which may expose residents to a health hazard. The policy specifies that new development should have regard to the existing high pressure gas infrastructure on Sandy Lane which provides some mitigation, however, a minor negative effect is still identified due to its presence and potential health and safety implications.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (significant positive / minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	+	Policy DM26: Design Quality and Materials of the Development Management DPD requires new developments to be designed to be used safely and securely by all in the community, for a wide range of purposes, and throughout the day and evening. Therefore, the effect of all residential sites on this IIA objective will be minor positive.

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6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	+	<p>The site is not within the 20% most deprived areas under the 'Barriers to Housing and Services' domain in the English Indices of Deprivation and will therefore not provide access to housing in the most deprived areas of the Borough.</p> <p>The site is within 400m of three bus stops and numerous footpaths (no cycle routes or train stations within 800m) which will enable residents (particularly those without cars) to easily access services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, further afield. Furthermore, the policy requires the enhancement of the existing PRow and development of a safe pedestrian and cycle route to the nearby school which will enable residents to access educational facilities and other services and facilities further afield using free, active travel routes. Therefore, a minor positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.</p>
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	++	<p>The site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities. A significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	+/-	<p>The site is within 400m of three bus stops and numerous footpaths (no cycle routes or train stations within 800m). The policy requires the road at Sandy Lane to be sensitively upgraded, ensuring that the existing PRow is prioritised and enhanced as a part of this upgrade. The policy also requires the development of a safe pedestrian and cycle route to the nearby school which will enable active travel.</p> <p>Sandy Lane is currently an unmade, unadopted road which will need to be upgraded as part of the development of the site. The upgrading of the road network is likely to encourage people to make journeys via car, and hence contribute towards increases in road traffic, congestion, accidents and pollution.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.</p>
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++	<p>Policy SP10: Housing Provision (including affordable housing) requires new housing developments of 10 or more dwellings or with a site area of 0.5 hectares or more to provide 20% affordable housing. The policy also requires residential developments to provide a mix of affordable housing units and contribute to the creation of mixed, balanced and inclusive communities, in accordance with the most up to date assessment of need, ensuring that a minimum of 25% of all affordable housing units secured through developer contributions are First Homes.</p> <p>A significant positive effect is expected for this IIA objective as the site will deliver 43 new dwellings of which 20% will be affordable homes.</p>
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	0	<p>This site is not expected to have an effect on maintaining / enhancing the vitality and viability of town and retail centres. Therefore, a negligible effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>

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11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+	The site does not contain any national or local designated heritage assets. The policy outlines that possible archaeology should be investigated, thus aiding in the protection of such heritage assets if they are found. A minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	+/-	All new development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, however, Policy SP13: Climate Change and Sustainable Development requires new development to make adequate provision for waste collection and recycling and encouraging the use of locally sourced, reclaimed, recycled or low environmental impact products in design and construction and provide facilities for effective waste management in the operation of development. An overall mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	-	The site is a 'small' greenfield site (i.e. <5ha in line with the site assumptions in Appendix D) within the Mineral Safeguarding Zone (as identified in the Lancashire County Council Minerals and Waste Plan) which may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the Borough. Development of greenfield sites is a less efficient use of land compared to the development of brownfield / contaminated land. Overall, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	+/-	<p>The site is within 400m of three bus stops and numerous footpaths (no cycle routes or train stations within 800m). The policy requires the road at Sandy Lane to be sensitively upgraded, ensuring that the existing PRow is prioritised and enhanced as a part of this upgrade. The policy also requires the development of safe pedestrian and cycle routes which will encourage residents to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Sandy Lane is currently an unmade, unadopted road which will need to be upgraded as part of the development of the site. The upgrading of the road network is likely to encourage people to make journeys via car, and hence contribute towards increases in transport-related greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.</p>
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	-	<p>Policy DM20: Flood Risk Management and Water Resources of the Development Management DPD requires all proposals of 10 or more dwellings to set out how the development will deal with surface water drainage and management (through an appropriate maintenance and management regime) as part of a flood risk assessment, and contribute towards the improvement of drainage infrastructure off-site if necessary. It also states that in the case of greenfield sites, applicants will be expected to demonstrate that the current natural discharge solution from a site is at least mimicked.</p> <p>The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood</p>

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		<p>Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.</p> <p>Although mitigation is provided in Policy DM20 an overall minor negative effect is identified as new development on greenfield land will increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk either on the site or elsewhere.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy should be updated to require a Flood Risk Assessment of the site.</p>
<p>16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p>Site does not contain any designated biodiversity / geodiversity assets, or any habitats listed on the Priority Habitat Inventory.</p> <p>The policy requires new hedgerows to be provided along the southern boundary of the site if these are lost as part of the development of the access road with an alternative access to the site to be investigated; new hedgerows with occasional trees to be established along the eastern boundary of the site to define the new boundary, and along the western boundary of the site as a buffer to existing properties; and, areas of habitat value, such as the hedgerows, to be taken into account and carefully integrated into the development.</p> <p>An overall mixed effect (minor positive/ minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective as the policy seeks to protect areas of habitat value on the site and to create new areas for biodiversity through the development of new hedgerows and trees, however, the development of this greenfield site is likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity that currently use this site through loss of habitat, disturbance and fragmentation of networks.</p>
<p>17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>A significant negative effect was identified in the site assessment as, according to the Hyndburn Landscape Assessment Stage 1 Report, development of the site is likely to result in adverse effects on the landscape and adverse visual effects. The Stage 2 Report identifies that there is potential for cumulative adverse effects if development at this site and H15 is concurrent with the Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Project.</p> <p>The policy supports the development of a well-designed, high-quality environment that incorporates green space and biodiversity. The policy supports the design of the access road to minimise the loss of hedgerows and to be designed to create an attractive gateway to the countryside. The policy also requires new hedgerows with occasional trees to be established along the eastern boundary of the site to define the new boundary, and along the western boundary of the site as a buffer to existing properties. Furthermore, it seeks to prevent development which is inappropriate in scale, form or design to its setting or function by avoiding development of the upper part of the site to allow separation between new houses and existing homes in the rural area; ensuring that development does not take place above the 200m contour and for bungalows to be considered at the higher levels; and requiring new developments to retain existing stone walls on the south side of Sandy Lane which should help to preserve an important feature of the rural landscape.</p>

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
		<p>Development of the greenfield site will reduce the site's positive contribution to the landscape quality of the area and there may be cumulative adverse effects if this site and H15 are developed concurrent to the Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Project. Therefore, a precautionary significant negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p> <p>Recommendation: Policy HP4 should consider the potential cumulative adverse effects if site H7 and H15 are developed concurrent with the Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Project and apply appropriate mitigation.</p>
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	0	The site does not contain and is not hydrologically connected to any watercourses. Therefore, a negligible effect is identified for this IIA objective.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+/-	<p>The site is within 400m of three bus stops and numerous footpaths (no cycle routes or train stations within 800m). The policy requires the road at Sandy Lane to be sensitively upgraded, ensuring that the existing PRow is prioritised and enhanced as a part of this upgrade. The policy also requires the development of safe pedestrian and cycle routes which will encourage active travel and will help to reduce transport-related pollution.</p> <p>Sandy Lane is currently an unmade, unadopted road which will need to be upgraded as part of the development of the site. The upgrading of the road network is likely to encourage people to make journeys via car, and hence contribute towards increases in air and noise pollution. The policy provides some mitigation by requiring the development of hedgerows and trees to act as buffers to noise and air pollution.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.</p>
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	-	Site comprises a 'small' greenfield site (i.e. <5ha in line with the site assumptions in Appendix D) which, if developed, represents a less efficient use of land in comparison to the development of brownfield / contaminated sites. Therefore, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.

Site H9 / Policy HP5: Ringstonhalgh Farm

IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	+	The location of sites will not increase employment opportunities for people particularly in managerial, professional and technical professions. However, positive effects are likely to be experienced where housing sites are located near to employment sites and town centres/shopping centres/retail parks or near to good sustainable transport links enabling people to access job opportunities further away from the site.

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
		The site is within 400m of three bus stops and within 800m of one employment site (no train station or cycle routes within 800m). The policy requires that the PRow access and cycle route to the site should be enhanced and prioritised as part of upgrades. Overall, a minor positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0	While the population growth associated with new residential sites could have an effect on the local economy by increasing the number of economically active people in the Borough who are seeking employment, this could be either positive or negative depending on the provision of jobs, which will not be determined by the location of new housing developments. Therefore, the effects of all residential sites on this IIA objective will be negligible .
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	+	Policy DM6 of the Development Management DPD requires all developments of 10 dwellings and above to make a financial contribution towards education provision to address the direct impact of the development. A minor positive effect is expected as this site is expected to deliver 31 new dwellings and will therefore contribute to the delivery of educational infrastructure in the Borough.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	++	The site is within 800m of Clayton Medical Centre, several areas of open space and recreational routes. The policy requires the access PRow and cycle route to be prioritised and enhanced for pedestrians and cyclists. Policy DM11: Open Space Provision in New Residential Development of the Development Management DPD requires all developments of 10 or more dwellings to make adequate provision for public open space. The site is expected to deliver 31 new dwellings and therefore will include new areas of open space. Overall, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	+	Policy DM26: Design Quality and Materials of the Development Management DPD requires new developments to be designed to be used safely and securely by all in the community, for a wide range of purposes, and throughout the day and evening. Therefore, the effect of all residential sites on this IIA objective will be minor positive .
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	+	The site is not within the 20% most deprived areas under the 'Barriers to Housing and Services' domain in the English Indices of Deprivation and will therefore not provide access to housing in the most deprived areas of the Borough. The site is within 400m of three bus stops (no train station or cycle routes within 800m). The policy requires that the PRow access road should be enhanced for pedestrians and cyclists and prioritised as part of upgrades. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure,	++	The site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities. A significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
sporting, recreational and community activities for all.		
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	+/-	<p>The site is within 400m of three bus stops (no train station or cycle routes within 800m). The existing access track will need to be upgraded to accommodate vehicular access to the site however the policy requires that any road access from Rishton Lane is treated sensitively, minimising suburbanisation of the footpath. The PRow and cycle route should also be prioritised and enhanced as part of this upgrade. The policy requires a transport assessment to be undertaken to demonstrate that development will not unacceptably affect A678 Blackburn Road and the Hare and Hounds (A678 / Whalley Road) junction.</p> <p>The development of 31 new dwellings is likely to have an adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute towards road traffic, congestion and pollution. The Rishton Road/Hyndburn Brook Greenway access and PRow is currently an unmade, unadopted road which will need to be upgraded as part of the development of the site. The upgrading of the road network is likely to encourage people to make journeys via car and hence contribute towards increased road traffic.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++	<p>Policy SP10: Housing Provision (including affordable housing) requires new housing developments of 10 or more dwellings or with a site area of 0.5 hectares or more to provide 20% affordable housing. The policy also requires residential developments to provide a mix of affordable housing units and contribute to the creation of mixed, balanced and inclusive communities, in accordance with the most up to date assessment of need, ensuring that a minimum of 25% of all affordable housing units secured through developer contributions are First Homes.</p> <p>A significant positive effect is expected for this IIA objective as the site will deliver 31 new dwellings of which 20% will be affordable homes.</p>
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	0	<p>This site is not expected to have an effect on maintaining / enhancing the vitality and viability of town and retail centres. Therefore, a negligible effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+/-	<p>The site does not contain any national or local designated heritage assets. However, the site comprises greenfield land which is adjacent to the Mercer Park Conservation Area which may adversely affect the character of the nearby Conservation Area.</p> <p>The policy requires design to be carefully considered to reflect the location on the edge of the urban area and integrate with the wider countryside. It also suggests single storey homes should be considered on the eastern side of the site to match existing development and reduce impact on the adjacent properties and Conservation Area of Mercer Park.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.</p>

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	+/-	<p>All new development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, however, Policy SP13: Climate Change and Sustainable Development requires new development to make adequate provision for waste collection and recycling and encouraging the use of locally sourced, reclaimed, recycled or low environmental impact products in design and construction and provide facilities for effective waste management in the operation of development.</p> <p>An overall mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.</p>
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	-	<p>The site is a 'small' greenfield site (i.e. <5ha in line with the site assumptions in Appendix D) within the Mineral Safeguarding Zone (as identified in the Lancashire County Council Minerals and Waste Plan) which may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the Borough. Development of greenfield sites is a less efficient use of land compared to the development of brownfield / contaminated land. Overall, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	+/-	<p>The site is within 400m of three bus stops and numerous footpaths (no cycle routes or train stations within 800m). The policy requires that the PRoW access road to the site should be prioritised enhanced.</p> <p>However, the development of 31 new dwellings is likely to have an adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute towards increases in transport-related greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) effect is expected for this IIA objective.</p>
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	-	<p>Policy DM20: Flood Risk Management and Water Resources of the Development Management DPD requires all proposals of 10 or more dwellings to set out how the development will deal with surface water drainage and management (through an appropriate maintenance and management regime) as part of a flood risk assessment, and contribute towards the improvement of drainage infrastructure off-site if necessary. It also states that in the case of greenfield sites, applicants will be expected to demonstrate that the current natural discharge solution from a site is at least mimicked.</p> <p>The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.</p> <p>Although mitigation is provided in Policy DM20 an overall minor negative effect is identified as new development on greenfield land will increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk either on the site or elsewhere.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy should be updated to require a Flood Risk Assessment of the site.</p>
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	+/-	<p>The site is within 1km of six Priority Habitat Inventory sites, two within 250m. Development may have the potential to affect the biodiversity of these sites (e.g. through disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressures). Conversely, there</p>

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
		may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity as the policy requires all site boundaries facing the footpath to comprise native hedgerows with intermittent trees. Therefore, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	-	According to the Hyndburn Landscape Assessment Stage 1 Report, development of the site is likely to result in adverse visual effects but is unlikely to result in adverse effects on the landscape and therefore a precautionary significant negative effect is identified in the site assessment. The policy provides mitigation by requiring the design to be carefully considered to reflect the location on the edge of the urban area and integrate with the wider countryside, as well as considering the existing farmhouse to the northwest of the site. It also requires development of the existing access track to be treated sensitively, minimising the suburbanisation of this footpath. All boundaries facing the footpath should be native hedgerows with intermittent trees. Development of the site will reduce the site's positive contribution to the landscape quality of the area however, it is also a parcel of land which would be viewed as an extension to the existing settlement. Overall, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	0	The site does not contain and is not hydrologically connected to any watercourses. Therefore, a negligible effect is identified for this IIA objective.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+/-	The site is within 400m of three bus stops and numerous footpaths (no cycle routes or train stations within 800m). The policy requires that the existing PROW must be prioritised and enhanced as part of the upgrades encouraging active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related air and noise pollution. However, the development of 31 new dwellings is likely to have an adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute towards increases in noise and air pollution. Therefore, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	-	The site comprises greenfield land which, if developed, represents a less efficient use of land in comparison to the development of brownfield / contaminated sites. The site is not on high quality agricultural land. Therefore, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.

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Site H10 / Policy HP6: Clayton Triangle

IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	-	The location of sites will not increase employment opportunities for people particularly in managerial, professional and technical professions. However, positive effects are likely to be experienced where housing sites are located near to employment sites and town centres/shopping centres/retail parks or near to good sustainable transport links enabling people to access job opportunities further away from the site. The site is within 400m of 14 bus stops and 800m of several employment areas and numerous footpaths. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal and the following roads A680, A678 and M65. Therefore, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0	While the population growth associated with new residential sites could have an effect on the local economy by increasing the number of economically active people in the Borough who are seeking employment, this could be either positive or negative depending on the provision of jobs, which will not be determined by the location of new housing developments. Therefore, the effects of all residential sites on this IIA objective will be negligible .
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	+	Policy DM6 of the Development Management DPD requires all developments of 10 dwellings and above to make a financial contribution towards education provision to address the direct impact of the development. A minor positive effect is expected as this site is expected to deliver 57 new dwellings and will therefore contribute to the delivery of educational infrastructure in the Borough.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	+	Site is within 800m of several health care facilities, areas of open space and recreational routes, however not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal and the following roads A680, A678 and M65. Policy DM11: Open Space Provision in New Residential Development of the Development Management DPD requires all developments of 10 or more dwellings to make adequate provision for public open space. As the site is expected to deliver 57 new dwellings it will therefore include new areas of open space. An overall minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	+	Policy DM26: Design Quality and Materials of the Development Management DPD requires new developments to be designed to be used safely and securely by all in the community, for a wide range of purposes, and throughout the day and evening. Therefore, the effect of all residential sites on this IIA objective will be minor positive .
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	-	The site is not within the 20% most deprived areas under the 'Barriers to Housing and Services' domain in the English Indices of Deprivation and will therefore not provide access to housing in the most deprived areas of the Borough. The site is within 400m of 14 bus stops and numerous footpaths which will enable residents (particularly those without cars) to easily access services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, further afield. However, not all of these are easily

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
		accessible due to the canal and the following roads A680, A678 and M65. Therefore, a minor negative effect rather than minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	+	Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities, however not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal and the following roads A680, A678 and M65. Therefore, a minor positive effect rather than a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	--	<p>The site is within 400m of 14 bus stops and numerous footpaths. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal and the following roads A680, A678 and M65. Furthermore, the A680 and A678 roads, and the Hare and Hounds junction are located near the southern and eastern boundary of the site. Therefore, development of this site is likely to contribute to existing traffic congestion and transport-related emissions in this area.</p> <p>The policy requires that the primary access point could be the existing Mill Entrance which would need widened and the visibility splays adjusted to accommodate the anticipated traffic. There are no requirements within the policy that encourage the use of public transport, cycling or walking. Furthermore, the development of 57 new dwellings is likely to have an adverse effect on the local road network and traffic congestion, however, the policy does require that a transport assessment is undertaken to demonstrate that development will not unacceptably affect A678 Blackburn Road and the Hare and Hounds (A678 / Whalley Road) junction.</p> <p>Overall, a precautionary significant negative effect is expected in relation to this IIA objective.</p> <p>Recommendation: Policy HP6 should be updated to support the provision or access to sustainable and active travel links.</p>
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++	<p>Policy SP10: Housing Provision (including affordable housing) requires new housing developments of 10 or more dwellings or with a site area of 0.5 hectares or more to provide 20% affordable housing. The policy also requires residential developments to provide a mix of affordable housing units and contribute to the creation of mixed, balanced and inclusive communities, in accordance with the most up to date assessment of need, ensuring that a minimum of 25% of all affordable housing units secured through developer contributions are First Homes.</p> <p>A significant positive effect is expected for this IIA objective as the site will deliver 57 new dwellings of which 20% will be affordable homes.</p>
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	++	The site comprises brownfield land within 800m of Clayton Le Moors Shopping Centre which will enhance the vitality and viability of this area and facility. Therefore, a significant positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+/-	The site does not contain any national or local designated heritage assets. The site is entirely located on brownfield land but is adjacent to two Grade II Listed Buildings; the stable block on east side of Leeds-Liverpool Canal and Canal warehouses with attached office and house, on west side of Leeds-Liverpool Canal. The policy requires that development will need to preserve the character and setting of these two listing buildings. An assessment will need to be made to ensure that the new development does not affect the setting of these. In addition, the policy outlines that possible archaeology in the site should be investigated which will protect buried archaeology. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected in relation to this IIA objective, as there may still be potential for adverse effects on the historic environment.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	+/-	All new development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, however, Policy SP13: Climate Change and Sustainable Development requires new development to make adequate provision for waste collection and recycling and encouraging the use of locally sourced, reclaimed, recycled or low environmental impact products in design and construction and provide facilities for effective waste management in the operation of development. An overall mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	++	Site comprises brownfield land which, if developed, ensures the prudent and efficient use of natural resources. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	--	The site is within 400m of 14 bus stops and numerous footpaths which will encourage residents to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal and the following roads A680, A678 and M65. Furthermore, the A680 and A678 roads, and the Hare and Hounds junction are located near the southern and eastern boundary of the site. Therefore, development of this site is likely to contribute to existing traffic congestion and transport-related emissions in this area. There are also no requirements within the policy that encourage the use of public transport, cycling or walking which would help to minimise transport-related emissions. Overall, a precautionary significant negative effect is expected in relation to this IIA objective.
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	0	Policy DM20: Flood Risk Management and Water Resources of the Development Management DPD requires all proposals of 10 or more dwellings to set out how the development will deal with surface water drainage and management (through an appropriate maintenance and management regime) as part of a flood risk assessment, and contribute towards the improvement of drainage infrastructure off-site if necessary. The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer led Flood Risk Assessment.

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
		<p>The site is located entirely on brownfield land and therefore a negligible effect is expected in relation to this IIA objective.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy should be updated to require a Flood Risk Assessment of the site.</p>
<p>16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p>The site does not contain any designated biodiversity / geodiversity assets, or habitats listed on the Priority Habitat Inventory. However, the site is located within 250m of several Priority Habitats and has the potential to affect the biodiversity of that site e.g. through habitat fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution etc. The policy requires that development should take account of areas of habitat value, such as hedgerows, and they should be integrated into the development. It also states that trees within the site (including those protected by TPOs) must be taken into consideration and an AIA may be required.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
<p>17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>The site comprises brownfield and contaminated land (Former Clayton Cotton Mills) within the built-up area of Clayton Le Moors which, if developed, may positively contribute to the landscape quality of the Borough.</p> <p>The policy requires that the development is co-ordinated through the preparation of a Masterplan, Development Brief or similar document. The development should positively address the canal side and avoid blank frontages such as high fences along the canal. Sensitive landscaping or gardens facing the canal should be considered. Areas of habitat value, such as hedgerows and trees should be incorporated into the development.</p> <p>Overall, a significant positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.</p>
<p>18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.</p>	<p>--?</p>	<p>The site is adjacent to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and therefore presents a potential risk of contamination to local water sources. A precautionary significant negative effect is identified in relation to this IIA objective.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy should seek to protect water quality and avoid any adverse effects on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal waterbody.</p>
<p>19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>The site is within 400m of 14 bus stops and numerous footpaths which will help to reduce transport-related pollution. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal and the following roads A680, A678 and M65.</p> <p>The site is also within a 'high noise area' due to its close proximity with several roads and is within 250m of Whinney Hill Quarry which may expose residents to odour, dust and noise emissions and air pollution. The development of 57 new dwellings is likely to have an adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute towards increases in noise and air pollution.</p> <p>The policy requires the retention of trees and hedgerows on the site which will help to act as noise buffers. The policy requires that a transport assessment is undertaken to demonstrate that development will not unacceptably affect A678 Blackburn Road</p>

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
		and the Hare and Hounds (A678 / Whalley Road) junction. This will help reduce the impact of the development on transport-related pollution however it is not considered to be of a scale to mitigate all adverse effects. Overall, a significant negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	++	The site comprises brownfield and contaminated land (Former Clayton Cotton Mills) which, if developed, represents a more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites. Therefore, a significant positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.

Site MU1 / Policy HP7/M-UP1: Land bound by Park Road, Balfour Street, Wood Street and Heys Lane

IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	++	The site is proposed to be developed for a mix of uses including employment use, retail use and residential use. The location of housing sites will not increase employment opportunities for people particularly in managerial, professional and technical professions. However, positive effects are likely to be experienced where housing sites are located near to employment sites and town centres/shopping centres/retail parks or near to good sustainable transport links enabling people to access job opportunities further away from the site. The site is located within 400m of numerous bus stops and within 800m of several existing employment areas and Great Harwood Shopping Centre. The mixed-use site will include employment and retail uses. It is 6.12ha (>5ha) in size and may accommodate a variety of business and retail uses which is likely to help increase the diversity of job opportunities. Overall, a significant positive effect is identified in relation to this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	++	The development of mixed-use land will have a direct positive effect on this IIA objective as it supports the provision of appropriate sites for new business opportunities. The site is large (>5ha) therefore will have greater potential to accommodate a variety of business which is likely to help improve the resilience of the economy and diversity of business. Furthermore, a new mixed use development should result in improved opportunities for work-based training and skills development. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified in relation to this IIA objective.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	+	Policy DM6 of the Development Management DPD requires all developments of 10 dwellings and above to make a financial contribution towards education provision to address the direct impact of the development. A minor positive effect is expected as this site is expected to deliver 81 new dwellings and will therefore contribute to the delivery of educational infrastructure in the Borough.

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<p>4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.</p>	<p>++/-</p>	<p>The site is within 800m of several healthcare facilities, areas of open space and recreational routes. However, there is also existing gas infrastructure on site which may expose residents, employees and visitors of the site to a health hazard. The policy requires that the development of the site will require the satisfactory remediation of existing gas infrastructure on the site and any associated contamination. Whilst the policy has regard to this, a minor negative effect is identified due to its presence of the potential health and safety implications.</p> <p>Policy DM11: Open Space Provision in New Residential Development of the Development Management DPD requires all developments of 10 or more dwellings to make adequate provision for public open space. A positive effect is identified as the site is expected to deliver 81 new dwellings and will therefore include new areas of open space.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (significant positive / minor negative) is identified in relation to this IIA objective.</p>
<p>5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Policy DM26: Design Quality and Materials of the Development Management DPD requires new developments to be designed to be used safely and securely by all in the community, for a wide range of purposes, and throughout the day and evening. Therefore, the effect of all residential sites on this IIA objective will be minor positive.</p>
<p>6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>The site is not within the 20% most deprived areas under the 'Barriers to Housing and Services' or 'Employment Deprivation' domain in the English Indices of Deprivation and will therefore not provide access to housing or employment in the most deprived areas of the Borough.</p> <p>However, the site is located within 400m of several bus stops which will enable residents (particularly those without cars) to easily access services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, further afield.</p> <p>Overall, a minor positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.</p>
<p>7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>The site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure residents and employees (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
<p>8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.</p>	<p>-/+</p>	<p>The site is located within 400m of several bus stops (no train stations or cycle routes). Therefore, residents and employees are within walking distance of some sustainable travel links.</p> <p>However, the development of a mixed-use site containing 81 new dwellings as a 'gateway site to the town centre' is likely to have an adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute towards road traffic, congestion and pollution. Furthermore, the site-specific policy does not require the provision of active travel routes as part of the overall design of the site.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / significant negative) is expected in relation to this IIA objective.</p>

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		Recommendation: The policy should include a requirement for a transport assessment to be undertaken and the provision of active travel routes as part of the design of the site.
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++	<p>Policy SP10: Housing Provision (including affordable housing) requires new housing developments of 10 or more dwellings or with a site area of 0.5 hectares or more to provide 20% affordable housing. The policy also requires residential developments to provide a mix of affordable housing units and contribute to the creation of mixed, balanced and inclusive communities, in accordance with the most up to date assessment of need, ensuring that a minimum of 25% of all affordable housing units secured through developer contributions are First Homes.</p> <p>A significant positive effect is expected for this IIA objective as the site will deliver 81 new dwellings of which 20% will be affordable homes.</p>
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	++	<p>The site is a large (>5ha) and is within 250m of Great Harwood Shopping Centre which will enhance the vitality and viability of the area. Furthermore, the policy requires that development should deliver a high standard of design to reflect the prominence of the site and its importance as a gateway site to the town centre.</p> <p>Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+	<p>The site does not contain and is not in close proximity to any designated national or local heritage assets. The policy requires that possible archaeology should be investigated which will ensure that archaeology will be protected, as well as that the design of the development should consider the retention of the existing stone boundary wall. A minor positive effect is expected for the IIA objective.</p>
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	-/+	<p>All new development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation and the site is large (>5ha). However, Policy SP13: Climate Change and Sustainable Development requires new development to make adequate provision for waste collection and recycling and encouraging the use of locally sourced, reclaimed, recycled or low environmental impact products in design and construction and provide facilities for effective waste management in the operation of development. As the site is large, it can accommodate a high number of residents and employees contributing to an increase in waste.</p> <p>An overall mixed effect (significant negative / minor positive) is expected for this IIA objective.</p>
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	+	<p>Site comprises mainly contaminated land (Heys Lane Industrial Estate) (>50%) which, if developed, ensures the prudent and efficient use of natural resources. It is not located within the Mineral Safeguarding Area. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>

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14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	--/+	<p>The site is located within 400m of several bus stops (no train stations or cycle routes). Therefore, residents and employees are within walking distance of some sustainable travel links which will encourage residents and employees to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>However, the development of a mixed-use site containing 81 new dwellings as a 'gateway site to the town centre' is likely to have an adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute towards increases in transport-related greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore, the site-specific policy does not require the provision of active travel routes as part of the overall design of the site.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / significant negative) is expected in relation to this IIA objective.</p>
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	-	<p>Policy DM20: Flood Risk Management and Water Resources of the Development Management DPD requires all proposals of 10 or more dwellings to set out how the development will deal with surface water drainage and management (through an appropriate maintenance and management regime) as part of a flood risk assessment, and contribute towards the improvement of drainage infrastructure off-site if necessary.</p> <p>The SFRA confirms that the site is 50.1% in Flood Zone 1 and 49.89% in Flood Zone 2. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. Employment/retail land are a 'less vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1, 2 and 3a. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment. The site is located primarily on contaminated land/brownfield land. The policy requires that the development and layout of the site should be guided by a site specific Flood Risk Assessment which takes account: of a sealed main river culvert which runs through the sites; associated easements; and any areas at higher risk of flooding.</p> <p>Overall, a minor negative effect is identified as there may be potential for flooding from the main river culvert running through the site.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy should be updated to require a Flood Risk Assessment of the site.</p>
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	-	<p>The site contains deciduous woodland which is listed on the Priority Habitat Inventory, however, the policy requires that development should take account of existing trees and other habitats within the site.</p> <p>Therefore, the significance of the adverse effect is reduced from a significant to a minor negative effect in relation to this IIA objective. A negative effect is still identified as there may still be adverse effects on biodiversity from the development of the site.</p>
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	++	<p>The site comprises entirely contaminated (Heys Lane Industrial Estate) and brownfield land within the built-up area of Great Harwood. The policy also requires that the site should be developed in a co-ordinated way through a Masterplan, Development Brief or similar document and that the development should deliver a high standard of design to reflect the prominence of the site</p>

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		and its importance as a gateway to the town centre. In addition, the policy requires that the design of the development should consider the retention of the existing stone boundary wall. As such, a significant positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	-	There is a sealed main river culvert which runs through the site which is recognised in the policy. A minor negative effect is therefore identified for this IIA objective as there may be residual impacts on the culvert watercourse from development of the site.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	--/+	The site is within 400m of several bus stops which will help to reduce transport-related pollution. However, the development of a mixed-use site containing 81 new dwellings as a 'gateway site to the town centre' is likely to have an adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute towards increases in noise and air pollution. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / significant negative) is expected in relation to this IIA objective.
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	+	Site mainly comprises contaminated land (Heys Lane Industrial Estate) which, if developed, represents a more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.

Site H15 / Policy HP8: Land South of Moorfield Avenue, Huncoat

IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	+	The location of sites will not increase employment opportunities for people particularly in managerial, professional and technical professions. However, positive effects are likely to be experienced where housing sites are located near to employment sites and town centres/shopping centres/retail parks or near to good sustainable transport links enabling people to access job opportunities further away from the site. The site is within 400m of several bus stops (no train stations or cycle paths) and within 800m of an existing employment area. Therefore, residents are able to access sustainable and active travel links to enable them to access job opportunities. Therefore, a minor positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0	While the population growth associated with new residential sites could have an effect on the local economy by increasing the number of economically active people in the Borough who are seeking employment, this could be either positive or negative depending on the provision of jobs, which will not be determined by the location of new housing developments. Therefore, the effects of all residential sites on this IIA objective will be negligible .

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3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	+	Policy DM6 of the Development Management DPD requires all developments of 10 dwellings and above to make a financial contribution towards education provision to address the direct impact of the development. A minor positive effect is expected as this site is expected to deliver 54 new dwellings and will therefore contribute to the delivery of educational infrastructure in the Borough.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	+	The site is within 800m of several open spaces and recreational routes (no healthcare facilities within 800m). Policy DM11: Open Space Provision in New Residential Development of the Development Management DPD requires all developments of 10 or more dwellings to make adequate provision for public open space. The site is expected to deliver 54 new dwellings and therefore will include new areas of open space. Overall, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	+	Policy DM26: Design Quality and Materials of the Development Management DPD requires new developments to be designed to be used safely and securely by all in the community, for a wide range of purposes, and throughout the day and evening. Therefore, the effect of all residential sites on this IIA objective will be minor positive .
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	+	The site is not within the top 20% most deprived areas under the 'Barriers to Housing and Services' domain in the English Indices of Deprivation and will therefore not provide access to housing in the most deprived areas of the Borough. The site is within 400m of several bus stops which will enable residents (particularly those without cars) to easily access services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, further afield. Therefore, a minor positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	++	The site is within 800m of several services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities. Therefore, a significant positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	+/-	The site is within 400m of several bus stops and within 800m of local cycle routes (no train station within 800m). Therefore, residents have access to several sustainable and active travel links. However, the development of 54 new dwellings is likely to have an adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute towards road traffic, congestion, and pollution. Furthermore, the policy does not require the development of sustainable or active travel links as part of the design of the site. Therefore, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) effect is expected for this IIA objective.

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
		<p>Recommendation: The policy should require the delivery of active travel routes as part of the design of the site to encourage more sustainable travel which will help to reduce traffic congestion and transport-related emissions in the Borough.</p>
<p>9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>Policy SP10: Housing Provision (including affordable housing) requires new housing developments of 10 or more dwellings or with a site area of 0.5 hectares or more to provide 20% affordable housing. The policy also requires residential developments to provide a mix of affordable housing units and contribute to the creation of mixed, balanced and inclusive communities, in accordance with the most up to date assessment of need, ensuring that a minimum of 25% of all affordable housing units secured through developer contributions are First Homes.</p> <p>A significant positive effect is expected for this IIA objective as the site will deliver 54 new dwellings of which 20% will be affordable homes.</p>
<p>10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>This site is not expected to have an effect on maintaining / enhancing the vitality and viability of town and retail centres. Therefore, a negligible effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
<p>11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p>The site does not contain any national or local designated heritage assets. The policy requires that a strong hedge boundary to the east of the site should be strengthened with new planting and a new hedge located along the southern site edge. The location of buildings in the south eastern part of the site should be carefully considered to reduce landscape impact and intermittent tree planting should be included within the site to reduce landscape impact and views into the site. The policy requires development of the site to preserve the character and setting of the Grade II listed building to the east of the site (Huncoat Hall and attached barn). In addition, the policy outlines that possible archaeology in the site should be investigated which will protect buried archaeology. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected in relation to this IIA objective, as there may still be potential for adverse effects on the historic environment.</p>
<p>12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p>All new development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, however, Policy SP13: Climate Change and Sustainable Development requires new development to make adequate provision for waste collection and recycling and encouraging the use of locally sourced, reclaimed, recycled or low environmental impact products in design and construction and provide facilities for effective waste management in the operation of development.</p> <p>An overall mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.</p>
<p>13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>The site is a 'small' greenfield site (i.e. <5ha in line with the site assumptions in Appendix D) within the Mineral Safeguarding Zone (as identified in the Lancashire County Council Minerals and Waste Plan) which may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the Borough. Development of greenfield sites is a less efficient use of land compared to the development of brownfield / contaminated land. Overall, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>

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14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	+/-	<p>The site is within 400m of 12 bus stops and within 800m of cycle routes (no train stations). This will encourage residents to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>However, the development of 54 new dwellings is likely to have an adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute towards increases in transport-related greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore, the policy does not require the development of sustainable or active travel links as part of the design of the site.</p> <p>Therefore, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	-	<p>Policy DM20: Flood Risk Management and Water Resources of the Development Management DPD requires all proposals of 10 or more dwellings to set out how the development will deal with surface water drainage and management (through an appropriate maintenance and management regime) as part of a flood risk assessment, and contribute towards the improvement of drainage infrastructure off-site if necessary. It also states that in the case of greenfield sites, applicants will be expected to demonstrate that the current natural discharge solution from a site is at least mimicked.</p> <p>The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer led Flood Risk Assessment.</p> <p>The site is on greenfield land within Flood Risk Zone 1. Although mitigation is provided in Policy DM20 an overall minor negative effect is identified as new development on greenfield land will increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk either on the site or elsewhere.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy should be updated to require a Flood Risk Assessment of the site.</p>
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	+/-	<p>The site is within 250m of one Priority Habitat Inventory site (deciduous woodland east of the site) and is located within the Ecological Network (Grassland) and an 'evidenced' Local Wildlife Site which covers Peel Park and the surrounding area. Development may have the potential to affect the biodiversity of these sites (e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressures). Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>The policy states that development should ensure areas of important habitat within the site should be taken into consideration. The area of species rich grassland and land southwest of it should be left undeveloped and managed to promote biodiverse grassland; other areas of important habitat should also be taken into consideration. Furthermore, existing areas of hedgerow should be retained and protected during any site works, with the hedge boundary to the east of the site strengthened with new planting and extended along the whole east and southern boundaries. It also requires intermittent tree planting within the site.</p>

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		Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) effect is identified for this IIA objective.
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	--	<p>According to the Hyndburn Landscape Assessment Stage 1 Report, development of the site is likely to result in adverse visual effects but is unlikely to result in adverse effects on the landscape. The Stage 2 Report identifies that there is potential for cumulative adverse effects if development at this site and H7 is concurrent with the Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Project.</p> <p>The site is a greenfield site located outside the built-up area which, if developed, may reduce the site's positive contribution to character and local distinctiveness.</p> <p>Some mitigation is provided in the policy which requires the location of buildings in the south eastern part of the site to be carefully considered to reduce landscape impact. Existing areas of hedgerow should be retained and protected during any site works, with the hedge boundary to the east of the site strengthened with new planting and extended along the whole east and southern boundaries. Furthermore, it requires intermittent tree planting to be included to reduce landscape impact and views into the site.</p> <p>Development of the greenfield site will reduce the site's positive contribution to the landscape quality of the area and there may be cumulative adverse effects if this site and H15 are developed concurrent to the Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Project. Therefore, a precautionary significant negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p> <p>Recommendation: The Local Plan should consider the potential cumulative adverse effects if site H7 and H15 are developed concurrent with the Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Project and apply appropriate mitigation.</p>
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	0	The site does not contain and is not hydrologically connected to any watercourses. Therefore, a negligible effect is identified for this IIA objective.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+/-	<p>The site is within 400m of several bus stops and within 800m of a cycle route (no train station within 800m). Therefore, residents are within walking distance of sustainable and active travel links, which will help to reduce transport-related pollution.</p> <p>However, it is also within a 'moderate noise area' due to the close proximity to the road network and within 250m of a designated mineral and waste site, which may result in residents being exposed to noise, dust, odour and light pollution. The development of 54 new dwellings is likely to have an adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute towards increases in noise and air pollution.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (minor negative / minor positive) is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	-	Site comprises greenfield land which, if developed, represents a less efficient use of land in comparison to the development of brownfield / contaminated sites. The site is not on high quality agricultural land.

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		Therefore, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.

Site H16 / Policy HP9: Land south of Stanhill Road, Knuzden

IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	+	The location of sites will not increase employment opportunities for people particularly in managerial, professional and technical professions. However, positive effects are likely to be experienced where housing sites are located near to employment sites and town centres/shopping centres/retail parks or near to good sustainable transport links enabling people to access job opportunities further away from the site. The site is within 400m of several bus stops and proposed local cycle route. It is also within 800m of a strategic employment site an existing employment site. A minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0	While the population growth associated with new residential sites could have an effect on the local economy by increasing the number of economically active people in the Borough who are seeking employment, this could be either positive or negative depending on the provision of jobs, which will not be determined by the location of new housing developments. Therefore, the effects of all residential sites on this IIA objective will be negligible .
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	+	Policy DM6 of the Development Management DPD requires all developments of 10 dwellings and above to make a financial contribution towards education provision to address the direct impact of the development. A minor positive effect is expected as this site is expected to deliver 152 new dwellings and will therefore contribute to the delivery of educational infrastructure in the Borough.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	++	The site is located within 800m of areas of open space, a local cycle route and numerous footpaths. However, there are no medical facilities within 800m. The policy supports the incorporation of public rights of way within and adjacent to the site linking to the wider countryside to be incorporated into the layout and design of the development which will help to encourage physical activity. Policy DM11: Open Space Provision in New Residential Development of the Development Management DPD requires all developments of 10 or more dwellings to make adequate provision for public open space. A positive effect is identified as the site is expected to deliver 152 new dwellings and will therefore include new areas of open space. Overall, a significant positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.

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5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	+	Policy DM26: Design Quality and Materials of the Development Management DPD requires new developments to be designed to be used safely and securely by all in the community, for a wide range of purposes, and throughout the day and evening. Therefore, the effect of all residential sites on this IIA objective will be minor positive .
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	+	The site is not within the 20% most deprived areas under the 'Barriers to Housing and Services' domain in the English Indices of Deprivation and will therefore not provide access to housing in the most deprived areas of the Borough. The site is within 400m of several bus stops and proposed local cycle route which will enable residents (particularly those without cars) to easily access services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, further afield. The policy also supports the incorporation of public rights of way within and adjacent to the site linking to the wider countryside to be incorporated into the layout and design of the development which will also enable residents to access services and facilities further afield using free, active travel routes. Therefore, a minor positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	++	The site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities. A significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	--/+	The site is within 400m of several bus stops and a proposed local cycle route. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links. The policy also supports the incorporation of public rights of way within and adjacent to the site linking to the wider countryside into the layout and design of the development which will enable more sustainable travel. However, the development of 152 new dwellings within close proximity to the M65 is likely to have an adverse effect on the road network and may contribute towards road traffic, congestion, and pollution in this area. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / significant negative) effect is expected for this IIA objective. Recommendation: The policy should include a requirement for a transport assessment to be undertaken.
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++	Policy SP10: Housing Provision (including affordable housing) requires new housing developments of 10 or more dwellings or with a site area of 0.5 hectares or more to provide 20% affordable housing. The policy also requires residential developments to provide a mix of affordable housing units and contribute to the creation of mixed, balanced and inclusive communities, in accordance with the most up to date assessment of need, ensuring that a minimum of 25% of all affordable housing units secured through developer contributions are First Homes.

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
		A significant positive effect is expected for this IIA objective as the site will deliver 152 new dwellings of which 20% will be affordable homes.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	0	This site is not expected to have an effect on maintaining / enhancing the vitality and viability of town and retail centres. Therefore, a negligible effect is identified for this IIA objective.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+/-	The site is not likely to have a direct effect on any designated heritage assets or their settings. However, the development of 152 dwellings on an existing greenfield site will affect the setting of the local area. The policy provides mitigation by requiring that any scheme should include the retention of Warcock Green farmhouse and the area to the south and east of this should be left undeveloped, and that development should also consider the setting of the Weavers Cottage to the east. Existing stone walls within the site should be retained and repaired if necessary and the stone wall along Stanhill Road should be reinstated. In addition, the policy requires that design of the site should retain the village character of the area. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is identified in relation to this IIA objective.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	--/+	All new development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, however, Policy SP13: Climate Change and Sustainable Development requires new development to make adequate provision for waste collection and recycling and encouraging the use of locally sourced, reclaimed, recycled or low environmental impact products in design and construction and provide facilities for effective waste management in the operation of development. As the site is large in size (6.4ha) it can accommodate a high number of residents contributing to an increase in waste. Overall, a mixed effect (significant negative / minor positive) is identified in relation to this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	--	The site is 'large' (6.4ha) (i.e. >5ha in line with the site assumptions in Appendix D) and is composed of greenfield land. The development of this site would represent a less efficient use of natural resources compared to development of a brownfield or contaminated site. Therefore, a significant negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	--/+	The site is within 400m of several bus stops and proposed local cycle route which will encourage residents to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions. The policy also supports the incorporation of public rights of way within and adjacent to the site linking to the wider countryside into the layout and design of the development which will enable more sustainable travel. However, the development of 152 new dwellings within close proximity to the M65 is likely to have an adverse effect on the road network and may contribute towards road traffic, congestion, and pollution in this area. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / significant negative) effect is expected for this IIA objective.

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
<p>15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.</p>	-	<p>Policy DM20: Flood Risk Management and Water Resources of the Development Management DPD requires all proposals of 10 or more dwellings to set out how the development will deal with surface water drainage and management (through an appropriate maintenance and management regime) as part of a flood risk assessment, and contribute towards the improvement of drainage infrastructure off-site if necessary.</p> <p>The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer led Flood Risk Assessment.</p> <p>The site is located entirely on greenfield land and is located outside of Flood Zone 3. Although mitigation is provided in Policy DM20 an overall minor negative effect is identified as new development on greenfield land will increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk either on the site or elsewhere.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy should be updated to require a Flood Risk Assessment of the site.</p>
<p>16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.</p>	-	<p>H16 is a large greenfield site which contains a small area of the Woodland Ecological Network in the west and is within close proximity to the Arran Trail Local Nature Reserve, however it is separated by Haslingden Road. Development may have the potential to affect the biodiversity of the LNR (e.g. through disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressures). However, the policy provides some mitigation as it requires development to take account of the areas of important habitat within the site. Furthermore, the development should include intermittent tree planting and wire fences should be reinstated with native hedgerows.</p> <p>Overall, a minor negative effect is identified as the scale of residential development at the site is likely to have adverse effects on the nearby LNR, although these may be limited due to the Haslingden Road acting as a physical barrier to the LNR.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy should seek to protect and, where possible, enhance habitat connections to the Arran Trail LNR.</p>
<p>17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.</p>	-	<p>The site comprises greenfield land and is located outside the existing built up area which, if developed, may reduce the site's positive contribution to character and local distinctiveness. However, according to the Hyndburn Landscape Assessment Stage 1 Report, development of the site is unlikely to result in adverse effects on the landscape or adverse visual effects. The Stage 2 Report identifies that there is potential for cumulative effects from the development of this site and another large scale development at Frontier Park, on the area around Knuzden Brook. Mitigation is required to allow the site to be developed without causing undue adverse effects.</p> <p>The Policy identifies that the site adjoins the Green Belt and requires that design of any development should make provision for a transition to the Green Belt. Housing should be aligned to allow some longer views through the site and intermittent tree planting</p>

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
		and hedgerows should be included, particularly where the site is adjacent to the countryside. In addition, the policy requires that design of the site should retain the village character of the area. The development should also include the retention of the Warcock Green farmhouse and the area to the south and east of this should be left undeveloped. The development should also consider the setting of the Weavers Cottage to the east. Existing stone walls should be retained and repaired which contribute to the character of the area. The Policy provides some mitigation to reduce the landscape and visual impacts of the development, however a minor negative effect is still identified in relation to this IIA objective.
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	-	The site is located within 100m of Knuzden Brook to the west. A minor negative effect is identified as there may be residual impacts on the watercourse from development of the site.
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	--/+	The site is within 400m of several bus stops and proposed local cycle route and numerous footpaths which will encourage residents to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related air and noise pollution. The policy also supports the incorporation of public rights of way within and adjacent to the site linking to the wider countryside into the layout and design of the development which will enable more sustainable travel. However, the site is also within a 'moderate noise area' due to the close proximity to the M65 which may result in residents being exposed to noise and air pollution. Furthermore, the development of 152 new dwellings is likely to have an adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute towards increases in noise and air pollution from traffic movement and congestion. The policy also identifies noise and odour issues arising from the proximity to an intensive poultry farm. Mitigation is provided in the policy as it requires that these issues will need to be taken into account in determining the layout and capacity of the site. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / significant negative) is identified for this IIA objective.
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	--	Site is a large (6.4ha) greenfield site which, if developed, would represent a less efficient use of land in comparison to the development of previously developed sites. Therefore, a significant negative effect is identified in relation to this IIA objective.

Site H17 / Policy HP10: Land off Brookside Lane/Nook Lane, Oswaldtwistle

IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible	+	The location of sites will not increase employment opportunities for people particularly in managerial, professional and technical professions. However, positive effects are likely to be experienced where housing sites are located near to employment sites and

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.		town centres/shopping centres/retail parks or near to good sustainable transport links enabling people to access job opportunities further away from the site. The site is located within 400m of several bus stops and is located adjacent to existing employment sites and within 800m of Oswaldtwistle Shopping Centre. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0	While the population growth associated with new residential sites could have an effect on the local economy by increasing the number of economically active people in the Borough who are seeking employment, this could be either positive or negative depending on the provision of jobs, which will not be determined by the location of new housing developments. Therefore, the effects of all residential sites on this IIA objective will be negligible.
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	+	Policy DM6 of the Development Management DPD requires all developments of 10 dwellings and above to make a financial contribution towards education provision to address the direct impact of the development. A minor positive effect is expected as this site is expected to deliver 62 new dwellings and will therefore contribute to the delivery of educational infrastructure in the Borough.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	++/-	The site is within 800m of several health care facilities, areas of open space and recreational routes. However, it is also within the consultation zone for hazardous installation which could negatively affect the health of residents of the site. The policy recognises that the whole or majority of the site lies within a Coal Authority High Risk Area and therefore a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may need to be undertaken. Whilst the policy has regard to this, a minor negative effect is identified due to its presence of the potential health and safety implications. Policy DM11: Open Space Provision in New Residential Development of the Development Management DPD requires all developments of 10 or more dwellings to make adequate provision for public open space. The site is expected to deliver 62 new dwellings and will therefore include new areas of open space. Overall, a mixed effect (significant positive/minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	+	Policy DM26: Design Quality and Materials of the Development Management DPD requires new developments to be designed to be used safely and securely by all in the community, for a wide range of purposes, and throughout the day and evening. Therefore, the effect of all residential sites on this IIA objective will be minor positive .
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.	+	The site is not within the 20% most deprived areas under the 'Barriers to Housing and Services' domain in the English Indices of Deprivation and will therefore not provide access to housing in the most deprived areas of the Borough.

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
		The site is located within 400m of several bus stops and within 800m of a cycle path which will enable residents (particularly those without cars) to easily access services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, further afield. Therefore, a minor positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	++	The site is within 800m of several services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities. Therefore, a significant positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	+/-	<p>The site is located within 400m of several bus stops and within 800m of a cycle path. Therefore, residents are within close proximity distance of sustainable and active travel links.</p> <p>However, the development of 62 new dwellings is likely to have an adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute towards road traffic, congestion, and pollution. Furthermore, the policy does not require the development of sustainable or active travel links as part of the design of the site.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy should require the delivery of active travel routes as part of the design of the site to encourage more sustainable travel which will help to reduce traffic congestion and transport-related emissions in the Borough.</p>
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++	<p>Policy SP10: Housing Provision (including affordable housing) requires new housing developments of 10 or more dwellings or with a site area of 0.5 hectares or more to provide 20% affordable housing. The policy also requires residential developments to provide a mix of affordable housing units and contribute to the creation of mixed, balanced and inclusive communities, in accordance with the most up to date assessment of need, ensuring that a minimum of 25% of all affordable housing units secured through developer contributions are First Homes.</p> <p>A significant positive effect is expected for this IIA objective as the site will deliver 62 new dwellings of which 20% will be affordable homes.</p>
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	++	<p>The site comprises brownfield land and is within 800m of the Oswaldtwistle Shopping Centre which will enhance the vitality and viability of this area and facility.</p> <p>Therefore, a significant positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.</p>
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and	0	The site is located on brownfield land however is not within or adjacent to any Conservation Area or other heritage assets. Therefore, a negligible effect is identified for this IIA objective.

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.		
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	+/-	All new development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, however, Policy SP13: Climate Change and Sustainable Development requires new development to make adequate provision for waste collection and recycling and encouraging the use of locally sourced, reclaimed, recycled or low environmental impact products in design and construction and provide facilities for effective waste management in the operation of development. An overall mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	++/-	The site comprises brownfield land which, if developed, ensures the prudent and efficient use of natural resources. However, the site also intersects with the Mineral Safeguarding Area (as identified in the Lancashire County Council Minerals and Waste Plan) which may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the Borough. Therefore, an overall mixed effect (significant positive / minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	+/-	The site is located within 400m of several bus stops and within 800m of a cycle path. Therefore, residents are within close proximity distance of sustainable and active travel links thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions. However, the development of 62 new dwellings is likely to have an adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute towards increases in transport-related greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore, the policy does not require the development of sustainable or active travel links as part of the design of the site. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) effect is expected for this IIA objective. Recommendation: The policy should require the delivery of active travel routes as part of the design of the site to encourage more sustainable travel which will help to reduce traffic congestion and transport-related emissions in the Borough.
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	0	Policy DM20: Flood Risk Management and Water Resources of the Development Management DPD requires all proposals of 10 or more dwellings to set out how the development will deal with surface water drainage and management (through an appropriate maintenance and management regime) as part of a flood risk assessment, and contribute towards the improvement of drainage infrastructure off-site if necessary. The SFRA confirms that the site is 99.8% in Flood Zone 1 and 0.17% in Flood Zone 2. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer-led Flood Risk Assessment.

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		<p>The policy requires that a developer led site specific Flood Risk Assessment should be undertaken to guide development of the site and avoid areas at higher risk of flooding, and that surface water run-off needs to be effectively managed.</p> <p>Mitigation is provided by Policy DM20 and the site entirely comprises brownfield land. Therefore, a negligible effect is expected in relation to this IIA objective.</p>
<p>16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p>The north west area of the site is located within the Woodland Ecological Network and development of the site has the potential to affect the biodiversity of that site, e.g. through habitat fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, etc.</p> <p>However, the policy requires that development takes account of areas of important habitat within the site, which are largely found to the east and south of the site. It also requires that a Habitats Survey is undertaken as part of the planning application and that areas of biodiversity should be retained wherever possible, or suitable mitigation provided. An AIA may also be required in relation to any trees/woodland on site. Further to this, the policy states that enhancing green infrastructure within the site will be important and should link to wider green infrastructure networks on land adjacent to this site.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is identified in relation to this IIA objective.</p>
<p>17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>The site comprises brownfield and contaminated land (Brookside/Vine Mills) within the built up area of Oswaldtwistle which, if developed, would positively contribute to the landscape quality of the Borough. Therefore, a significant positive effect is expected in relation to this IIA objective.</p>
<p>18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>The site is located within 100m of a waterbody (Lottice Brook) to the north. The policy requires that surface water run-off needs to be effectively managed. A minor negative effect is identified as there may be residual impacts on the watercourse from development of the site.</p>
<p>19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p>The site is located within 400m of several bus stops and within 800m of a cycle path which will help to reduce transport-related pollution.</p> <p>However, the development of 62 new dwellings is likely to have adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute to increases in noise and air pollution.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.</p>
<p>20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>The site is entirely located on brownfield land which, if developed, represents a more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites. As such, a significant positive effect is identified in relation to this IIA objective.</p>

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Site H19 / Policy HP11: Land at Rhoden Road

IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	+	<p>The location of sites will not increase employment opportunities for people particularly in managerial, professional and technical professions. However, positive effects are likely to be experienced where housing sites are located near to employment sites and town centres/shopping centres/retail parks or near to good sustainable transport links enabling people to access job opportunities further away from the site.</p> <p>The site is located within 400m of several bus stops (no train stations or cycle routes within 800m). It is also within 800m of several existing employment sites. Overall, a minor positive effect is identified in relation to this IIA objective.</p>
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0	<p>While the population growth associated with new residential sites could have an effect on the local economy by increasing the number of economically active people in the Borough who are seeking employment, this could be either positive or negative depending on the provision of jobs, which will not be determined by the location of new housing developments. Therefore, the effects of all residential sites on this IIA objective will be negligible.</p>
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	+	<p>Policy DM6 of the Development Management DPD requires all developments of 10 dwellings and above to make a financial contribution towards education provision to address the direct impact of the development. A minor positive effect is expected as this site is expected to deliver 51 new dwellings and will therefore contribute to the delivery of educational infrastructure in the Borough.</p>
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	++	<p>The site is located within 800m of Higher Heys Surgery and Oswald Medical Centre, as well as numerous areas of open space and footpaths. The policy also requires that existing PRoW should be incorporated sensitively into the development and continue to provide recreational routes along Whams Brook and links to the open countryside.</p> <p>Policy DM11: Open Space Provision in New Residential Development of the Development Management DPD requires all developments of 10 or more dwellings to make adequate provision for public open space. A positive effect is identified as the site is expected to deliver 51 new dwellings and will therefore include new areas of open space.</p> <p>Overall, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	+	<p>Policy DM26: Design Quality and Materials of the Development Management DPD requires new developments to be designed to be used safely and securely by all in the community, for a wide range of purposes, and throughout the day and evening. Therefore, the effect of all residential sites on this IIA objective will be minor positive.</p>
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between	+	<p>The site is not within the 20% most deprived areas under the 'Barriers to Housing and Services' domain in the English Indices of Deprivation and will therefore not provide access to housing in the most deprived areas of the Borough.</p>

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.		The site is located within 400m of several bus stops (no train stations or cycle routes within 800m). Therefore, a minor positive effect is expected in relation to this IIA objective. The policy also requires that existing PRow should be incorporated sensitively into the development which will also enable residents to access services and facilities further afield using free, active travel routes. Therefore, a minor positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	++	The site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities. A significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	+/-	The site is located within 400m of several bus stops (no train stations or cycle routes within 800m) which will encourage residents to travel via sustainable modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions. The policy also requires that existing PRow should be incorporated sensitively into the development and continue to provide recreational routes along Whams Brook and links to the open countryside which will help to encourage active travel. However, the development of 51 new dwellings is likely to have an adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute towards road traffic, congestion and pollution. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected in relation to this IIA objective.
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++	Policy SP10: Housing Provision (including affordable housing) requires new housing developments of 10 or more dwellings or with a site area of 0.5 hectares or more to provide 20% affordable housing. The policy also requires residential developments to provide a mix of affordable housing units and contribute to the creation of mixed, balanced and inclusive communities, in accordance with the most up to date assessment of need, ensuring that a minimum of 25% of all affordable housing units secured through developer contributions are First Homes. A significant positive effect is expected for this IIA objective as the site will deliver 51 new dwellings of which 20% will be affordable homes.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	0	This site is not expected to have an effect on maintaining / enhancing the vitality and viability of town and retail centres. Therefore, a negligible effect is identified for this IIA objective.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	0	The site is not likely to have a direct effect on any heritage assets or their settings. Therefore, a negligible effect is identified for this IIA objective.

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	+/-	<p>All new development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, however, Policy SP13: Climate Change and Sustainable Development requires new development to make adequate provision for waste collection and recycling and encouraging the use of locally sourced, reclaimed, recycled or low environmental impact products in design and construction and provide facilities for effective waste management in the operation of development.</p> <p>An overall mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.</p>
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	-	<p>The site is a 'small' greenfield site (i.e. <5ha in line with the site assumptions in Appendix D) and is not within the Mineral Safeguarding Area. Therefore, a minor negative effect is identified in relation to this IIA objective.</p>
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	+/-	<p>The site is located within 400m of several bus stops (no train stations or cycle routes within 800m) which will encourage residents to travel via sustainable modes thereby reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions. The policy also requires that existing PRoW should be incorporated sensitively into the development and continue to provide recreational routes along Whams Brook and links to the open countryside which will help to encourage active travel and reduce transport-related emissions.</p> <p>However, the development of 51 new dwellings is likely to have an adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute towards increases in transport-related greenhouse gas emissions in the area.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is identified in relation to this IIA objective.</p>
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	--	<p>Policy DM20: Flood Risk Management and Water Resources of the Development Management DPD requires all proposals of 10 or more dwellings to set out how the development will deal with surface water drainage and management (through an appropriate maintenance and management regime) as part of a flood risk assessment, and contribute towards the improvement of drainage infrastructure off-site if necessary.</p> <p>The SFRA confirms that the site is 91.4% in Flood Zone 1, 1.2% in Flood Zone 2, 1% in Flood Zone 3a and 6.2% in Flood Zone 3b. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that the Council consider withdrawal due to the functional floodplain unless functional floodplain can be included in site design or site boundary can be redrawn to remove functional floodplain from the boundary.</p> <p>The Policy identifies that small parts of the site are included in Flood Zones 2 and 3 and are at risk of fluvial flooding and that a significant part of the site is also at medium to high risk of surface water flooding. It requires a developer led Flood Risk Assessment to address these issues and guide development of the site.</p> <p>Although mitigation is provided in the Policy and Policy DM20, a precautionary significant negative effect is identified as the policy does not explicitly state that development will avoid Flood Zones 3a and 3b or areas at high risk of surface water flooding.</p>

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.	+/-	<p>The site is located within 1km of Jackhouse Reservoir Nature Reserve, Biological Heritage Site and Local Wildlife Site. The site is also in close proximity to a number of Priority Habitats including deciduous woodland at Whams Brook. Development may have the potential to affect the biodiversity of these sites (e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressures).</p> <p>The policy requires that the site should integrate well with the green corridor along Whams Brook. Furthermore, new hedgerows with occasional trees should be established along the southern and western site boundaries.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.</p>
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	-	<p>A significant negative effect is identified in the site assessment as the site is a greenfield site located outwith the built-up area which, if developed, may reduce the site's positive contribution to character and local distinctiveness. According to the Hyndburn Landscape Assessment Stage 1 Report, development of the site is likely to result in adverse effects on the landscape and adverse visual effects. Mitigation is required to allow the site to be developed without causing undue adverse effects.</p> <p>The Policy requires that design of the development should make provision for a transition to the Green Belt, public rights of way should be retained and incorporated sensitively into the development, providing routes along Wham Brook and links to the open countryside. The developments should also respond to the existing terraces on Rhoden Road and avoid cul-de-sacs branching from the spine road. It should also incorporate new hedgerows and occasional trees and measures should be taken to deter fly tipping at Whams Brook.</p> <p>The Policy provides some mitigation however a minor negative effect is still identified in relation to this IIA objective.</p>
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	-	<p>The site is located in close proximity to Wham Brook and Tinker Brook. The Policy recognises the site's proximity to Whams Brook however a minor negative effect is identified as there may be residual impacts on the watercourse from development of the site.</p>
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+/-	<p>The site is located within 400m of several bus stops (no train stations or cycle routes within 800m) which will encourage residents to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport-related air and noise pollution.</p> <p>However, the development of 51 new dwellings is likely to have an adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute towards increases in noise and air pollution.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.</p>
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	-	<p>The site comprises greenfield land which, if developed, represents a less efficient use of land in comparison to the development of brownfield / contaminated sites. Therefore, a minor negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>

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Site H20 / Policy HP12: Land to the northeast of Cut Lane

IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	++	<p>The location of sites will not increase employment opportunities for people particularly in managerial, professional and technical professions. However, positive effects are likely to be experienced where housing sites are located near to employment sites and town centres/shopping centres/retail parks or near to good sustainable transport links enabling people to access job opportunities further away from the site.</p> <p>The site is within 400m of 10 bus stops and within 800m of several employment areas, the Rishton train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are able to easily access sustainable and active travel links to enable them to access job opportunities. Therefore, a significant positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.</p>
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0	<p>While the population growth associated with new residential sites could have an effect on the local economy by increasing the number of economically active people in the Borough who are seeking employment, this could be either positive or negative depending on the provision of jobs, which will not be determined by the location of new housing developments. Therefore, the effects of all residential sites on this IIA objective will be negligible.</p>
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	+	<p>Policy DM6 of the Development Management DPD requires all developments of 10 dwellings and above to make a financial contribution towards education provision to address the direct impact of the development. A minor positive effect is expected as this site is expected to deliver 188 new dwellings and will therefore contribute to the delivery of educational infrastructure in the Borough.</p>
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	++	<p>The site is within walking distance (800m) of several healthcare facilities, areas of open spaces and recreational routes which may encourage more journeys on foot or by bicycle and to be active at open space locations, thus promoting physical activity and healthy lifestyles. Furthermore, the policy requires that pedestrian and cycle links to the canal and wider footpath network should be incorporated in the scheme, with pedestrian access to the canal via Cut Lane.</p> <p>Policy DM11: Open Space Provision in New Residential Development of the Development Management DPD requires all developments of 10 or more dwellings to make adequate provision for public open space. A positive effect is identified as the site is expected to deliver 188 new dwellings and will therefore include new areas of open space.</p> <p>Overall, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	+	<p>Policy DM26: Design Quality and Materials of the Development Management DPD requires new developments to be designed to be used safely and securely by all in the community, for a wide range of purposes, and throughout the day and evening. Therefore, the effect of all residential sites on this IIA objective will be minor positive.</p>

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
<p>6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>The site is not within the 20% most deprived areas under the 'Barriers to Housing and Services' domain in the English Indices of Deprivation and will therefore not provide access to housing in the most deprived areas of the Borough.</p> <p>Site is within 400m of 10 bus stops and within 800m of the Rishton train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of sustainable transport links which will enable residents (particularly those without cars) to easily access services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, further afield. The Policy also requires that pedestrian and cycle links to the canal and wider footpath network should be incorporated in the scheme, with pedestrian access to the canal via Cut Lane. Overall, a significant positive effect is expected for this IIA objective.</p>
<p>7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>The site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities which will ensure that people (particularly those without a car) will be more easily able to access those facilities. The policy also supports the development of direct foot/cycle access to NCN Route which will provide access to community services and facilities further afield. A significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
<p>8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.</p>	<p>++/--</p>	<p>The site is within 400m of 10 bus stops and within 800m of the Rishton train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links. The policy also supports the development of direct foot/cycle access to NCN Route and wider footpath network.</p> <p>A new access road along Cut Lane is required. Cut Lane will need to be widened and upgraded to adoptable standard and the layout of Blackburn Road/ Cut Lane junction upgraded to a priority controlled T-junction. The upgrading of the road network is likely to encourage people to make journeys via car, and hence contribute towards increases in air and noise pollution. However, the Policy requires that it should be sensitively detailed in a way that encourages pedestrian and cycle access and is appropriately rural. It is currently a PRoW and the link should be enhanced for pedestrians and cyclists.</p> <p>The development of 188 new dwellings is likely to have an adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute towards road traffic, congestion, and pollution in the area.</p> <p>An overall mixed effect (significant positive / significant negative) is identified for this IIA objective.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy should include a requirement for a transport assessment to be undertaken.</p>
<p>9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>Policy SP10: Housing Provision (including affordable housing) requires new housing developments of 10 or more dwellings or with a site area of 0.5 hectares or more to provide 20% affordable housing. The policy also requires residential developments to provide a mix of affordable housing units and contribute to the creation of mixed, balanced and inclusive communities, in accordance with the most up to date assessment of need, ensuring that a minimum of 25% of all affordable housing units secured through developer contributions are First Homes.</p>

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		A significant positive effect is expected for this IIA objective as the site will deliver 188 new dwellings of which 20% will be affordable homes.
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	0	This site is not expected to have an effect on maintaining / enhancing the vitality and viability of town and retail centres. Therefore, a negligible effect is identified for this IIA objective.
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+/-	The site is not likely to have a direct effect on any designated heritage assets or their settings. The policy outlines that possible archaeology should be investigated, thus aiding in the protection of such heritage assets if they are found. However, the development of 188 dwellings on an existing greenfield site will affect the setting of the local area. A mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) effect is identified for this IIA objective.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	--/+	All new development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, however, Policy SP13: Climate Change and Sustainable Development requires new development to make adequate provision for waste collection and recycling and encouraging the use of locally sourced, reclaimed, recycled or low environmental impact products in design and construction and provide facilities for effective waste management in the operation of development. As the site is large in size it can accommodate a high number of residents contributing to an increase in waste generation. An overall mixed effect (significant negative / minor positive) is expected for this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	--	Site is a large greenfield site. The development of this site would represent a less efficient use of natural resources compared to development of a brownfield or contaminated site. Therefore, a significant negative effect is identified in relation to this IIA objective.
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	++/--	Site is within 400m of 10 bus stops and within 800m of the Rishton train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths, which will encourage residents to travel via sustainable and active travel modes thereby reducing transport related greenhouse gas emissions. The Policy also requires improved pedestrian and cycle links to the canal and that the wider footpath network should be incorporated in the scheme, with pedestrian access to the canal via Cut Lane. A new access road along Cut Lane is required. Cut Lane will need to be widened and upgraded to adoptable standard and the layout of Blackburn Road/ Cut Lane junction upgraded to a priority controlled T-junction. The upgrading of the road network is likely to encourage people to make journeys via car, and hence contribute towards increases in greenhouse gas emissions. However, the Policy requires that it should be sensitively detailed in a way that encourages pedestrian and cycle access and is appropriately rural. It is currently a PRoW and the link should be enhanced for pedestrians and cyclists. The development of 188 new dwellings is likely to have an adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute towards road traffic, congestion, and pollution in the area.

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
		<p>An overall mixed effect (significant positive / significant negative) is identified for this IIA objective.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy should include a requirement for a transport assessment to be undertaken.</p>
<p>15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.</p>	-	<p>Policy DM20: Flood Risk Management and Water Resources of the Development Management DPD requires all proposals of 10 or more dwellings to set out how the development will deal with surface water drainage and management (through an appropriate maintenance and management regime) as part of a flood risk assessment, and contribute towards the improvement of drainage infrastructure off-site if necessary. It also states that in the case of greenfield sites, applicants will be expected to demonstrate that the current natural discharge solution from a site is at least mimicked.</p> <p>The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer led Flood Risk Assessment.</p> <p>Although mitigation is provided in Policy DM20 an overall minor negative effect is identified as new development on greenfield land will increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk either on the site or elsewhere.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy should be updated to require a Flood Risk Assessment of the site.</p>
<p>16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.</p>	-	<p>A potential significant negative effect is identified for this site in the site assessment as it contains a Local Wildlife Site (evidenced) along its northern boundary. It also contains areas of the grassland and woodland ecological network and is in close proximity to several other Local Wildlife Sites to the north and west. Cut Wood Park, which runs along the Cut Lane access road, comprises deciduous woodland habitats included on the Priority Habitat Inventory. Development of the site has the potential to affect the biodiversity of these sites, e.g. through habitat fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, etc. The Policy sets out that access to the site will be provided via Cut Lane which will need to be widened and upgraded to an adoptable standard. Adjoining land will be required for this which will impact on Cut Wood Park.</p> <p>However, the Policy also requires that strong blocks of tree planting should be incorporated into the development, boundaries facing Cut Lane should be native hedgerow with intermittent trees, an AIA will be required for any trees lost as a result of the upgrade of Cut Lane, which should be appropriately reinstated, and the small fenced off area of woodland at the western end of the site should be retained and surrounded by a buffer zone. Development of the site should take into account areas of important habitat within the site.</p> <p>Whilst the Policy provides some mitigation to adverse biodiversity effects, a minor negative effect is still expected for this IIA objective biodiversity assets within and around the site, particularly on Priority Habitat and Cut Wood Park due to the widening of the access road.</p>

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.	-	<p>The site is located on greenfield land outside the built up area of Rishton. According to the Hyndburn Landscape Assessment Stage 1 Report, development of the site is likely to result in adverse effects on the landscape and adverse visual effects. The Stage 2 Report identifies that there is potential for adverse cumulative effects on the canal; footpaths, roads and properties on Mellor Ridge; and footpaths, towpath and lanes north of Rishton from the development of this site in association with other sites. Mitigation is required to allow the site to be developed without causing undue adverse effects.</p> <p>The Policy requires that the design of development should make provision for a transition to the Green Belt and should respond to and face the canal along the north western boundary. Strong blocks of tree planting should be incorporated into the development to reduce the overall visual impact, with the suggestion that these could follow the contours across the site. Boundaries along Cut Lane should be native hedgerow with intermittent trees and the new access road should be sensitively detailed and appropriately rural. Drystone walls or native hedges should be used as boundary on the approach from Cut Lane.</p> <p>The Policy provides some mitigation to reduce the landscape and visual impacts of the development, however a minor negative effect is still identified in relation to this IIA objective.</p>
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	-	<p>The site is in close proximity to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and Rishton Reservoir. Sites which are hydrologically connected to waterbodies present a potential risk of contamination to local water sources. A minor negative effect is identified in relation to this IIA objective.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy should seek to protect water quality and avoid any adverse effects on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal waterbody and Rishton Reservoir.</p>
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+/-	<p>Site is within 400m of 10 bus stops and within 800m of the Rishton train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links, which will help to reduce transport-related pollution. The Policy also requires improved pedestrian and cycle links to the canal route and pedestrian access along the access road Cut Lane.</p> <p>However, the development of 188 new dwellings and the upgrading of Cut Lane its junction with A678 Blackburn Road is likely to have an adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute towards increases in noise and air pollution.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (significant positive / significant negative) is identified in relation to this IIA objective.</p>
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	--	<p>Site is a large (13.2ha) greenfield site which, if developed, would represent a less efficient use of land in comparison to the development of previously developed sites. Therefore, a significant negative effect is identified in relation to this IIA objective.</p>

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Site H22 / Policy HP13: Land off Fielding Street and Barn Meadow Crescent

IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of skilled, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	+	Site is within 400m of 6 bus stops and within 800m of several employment areas, the Rishton train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths, which would allow residents to access sustainable and active travel links to enable them to access job opportunities. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal and therefore a minor positive effect , rather than a significant positive effect is identified.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0	While the population growth associated with new residential sites could have an effect on the local economy by increasing the number of economically active people in the Borough who are seeking employment, this could be either positive or negative depending on the provision of jobs, which will not be determined by the location of new housing developments. Therefore, the effects of all residential sites on this IIA objective will be negligible .
3. Raise educational achievements throughout the borough.	+	Policy DM6 of the Development Management DPD requires all developments of 10 dwellings and above to make a financial contribution towards education provision to address the direct impact of the development. A minor positive effect is expected as this site is expected to deliver 79 new dwellings and will therefore contribute to the delivery of educational infrastructure in the Borough.
4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	++	<p>The site is located within 800m of several health care facilities, areas of open space and recreational routes. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to canal.</p> <p>Policy DM11: Open Space Provision in New Residential Development of the Development Management DPD requires all developments of 10 or more dwellings to make adequate provision for public open space. A positive effect is identified as the site is expected to deliver 79 new dwellings and will therefore include new areas of open space.</p> <p>The Policy also requires that the development should respond positively to the canal and that new pedestrian routes should be created between the site and the canal towpath. This is likely to improve access to the High Street where several health care facilities are located, as well as improve access to areas of open space and recreational routes.</p> <p>Overall, a significant positive effect is identified in relation to this IIA objective.</p>
5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.	+	Policy DM26: Design Quality and Materials of the Development Management DPD requires new developments to be designed to be used safely and securely by all in the community, for a wide range of purposes, and throughout the day and evening. Therefore, the effect of all residential sites on this IIA objective will be minor positive .
6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between	+	The site is not within the 20% most deprived areas under the 'Barriers to Housing and Services' domain in the English Indices of Deprivation and will therefore not provide access to housing in the most deprived areas of the Borough.

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.		The site is located within 400m of several bus stops, and within 800m of the Rishton train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths which will enable residents to access services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, further afield. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal and therefore a minor positive effect , rather than a significant positive effect is identified.
7. Improve equality of access to engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	++	<p>Site is within 800m of numerous community services and facilities. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal.</p> <p>The Policy requires that new pedestrian access routes should be created between the site and the canal towpath which is part of the National Cycle Network. These links would improve access from the site to the High Street where majority of community services and facilities are located, as well as areas of open spaces connected to the canal.</p> <p>Overall, a significant positive effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
8. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	-/+	<p>Site is within 400m of 22 bus stops and within 800m of the Accrington train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal. The Policy supports the provision of active travel routes between the canal and the site to give access to the countryside which is likely to encourage sustainable travel.</p> <p>However, the development of 79 new dwellings is likely to have an adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute towards road traffic, congestion, and pollution.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / significant negative) effect is expected for this IIA objective.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy should include a requirement for a transport assessment to be undertaken.</p>
9. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++	<p>Policy SP10: Housing Provision (including affordable housing) requires new housing developments of 10 or more dwellings or with a site area of 0.5 hectares or more to provide 20% affordable housing. The policy also requires residential developments to provide a mix of affordable housing units and contribute to the creation of mixed, balanced and inclusive communities, in accordance with the most up to date assessment of need, ensuring that a minimum of 25% of all affordable housing units secured through developer contributions are First Homes.</p> <p>A significant positive effect is expected for this IIA objective as the site will deliver 79 new dwellings of which 20% will be affordable homes.</p>
10. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	0	This site is not expected to have an effect on maintaining / enhancing the vitality and viability of town and retail centres. Therefore, a negligible effect is identified for this IIA objective.

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
11. Protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the borough's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+/-	The site is not likely to have a direct effect on any designated heritage assets or their settings. The policy outlines that possible archaeology should be investigated, thus aiding in the protection of such heritage assets if they are found. The Policy seeks to continue the grid iron pattern of development, reflecting local settlement patterns. However, the development of 79 dwellings on an existing greenfield site will affect the setting of the local area. A mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) effect is identified for this IIA objective.
12. Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy.	+/-	All new development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, however, Policy SP13: Climate Change and Sustainable Development requires new development to make adequate provision for waste collection and recycling and encouraging the use of locally sourced, reclaimed, recycled or low environmental impact products in design and construction and provide facilities for effective waste management in the operation of development. An overall mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is expected for this IIA objective.
13. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	--	The site is developable site is 'large' greenfield site (i.e. >5ha in line with the site assumptions in Appendix D) within the Mineral Safeguarding Zone (as identified in the Lancashire County Council Minerals and Waste Plan) which may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the Borough. Development of greenfield sites is a less efficient use of land compared to the development of brownfield / contaminated land. Overall, a significant negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.
14. Reduce Hyndburn's contribution to climate change through appropriate mitigation measures.	--/+	<p>The site is located within 400m of several bus stops, and within 800m of the Rishton train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths. Therefore, residents are within walking distance of several sustainable and active travel links. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal.</p> <p>The Policy supports the provision of active travel routes between the canal and the site to give access to the countryside which is likely to encourage sustainable travel and reduce transport-related emissions.</p> <p>However, the development of 79 new dwellings is likely to have an adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute towards road traffic, congestion, and pollution.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / significant negative) effect is expected for this IIA objective.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy should include a requirement for a transport assessment to be undertaken.</p>
15. Reduce the vulnerability of Hyndburn to the effects of climate change including risk of flooding.	-	Policy DM20: Flood Risk Management and Water Resources of the Development Management DPD requires all proposals of 10 or more dwellings to set out how the development will deal with surface water drainage and management (through an appropriate maintenance and management regime) as part of a flood risk assessment, and contribute towards the improvement of drainage infrastructure off-site if necessary. It also states that in the case of greenfield sites, applicants will be expected to demonstrate that the current natural discharge solution from a site is at least mimicked.

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
		<p>The SFRA confirms that the site is 100% in Flood Zone 1. In accordance with the NPPF, residential developments are a 'more vulnerable use' which are suitable in Flood Zones 1 and 2; requiring an Exception Test in Flood Zone 3a; and unsuitable in Flood Zone 3b. The SFRA recommends that planning permission for this site should be subject to developer led Flood Risk Assessment.</p> <p>Although mitigation is provided in Policy DM20 an overall minor negative effect is identified as new development on greenfield land will increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk either on the site or elsewhere.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy should be updated to require a Flood Risk Assessment of the site.</p>
<p>16. Restore, enhance, maintain and expand biodiversity and geodiversity.</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p>Site does not contain but is adjacent to Shaw Brook and Mill Wood Biological heritage site and several habitats listed on the Priority Habitat Inventory, if developed it could lead to habitat fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. However, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if the new development includes green infrastructure.</p> <p>The Policy recommends that the southern area of the site is not developed and a buffer zone is created along the east part of the site to protect and enhance wildlife corridors. All site boundaries facing the footpath should be native hedgerow with intermittent trees and intermittent tree planting should be proposed along the northern boundary. Protected trees within the site should be taken into account in determining the layout and an AIA will be required. Existing hedgerows within the site should be retained and reinforced. The Policy also requires that development takes account of the areas of important habitat within the site and a woodland buffer zone is created along the eastern side of the site. Finally, the existing dense vegetation along the northernmost section of the towpath should be retained and managed for wildlife to provide an effective screen. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / minor negative) is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
<p>17. Protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Hyndburn, including its rural areas and open spaces.</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>The site is located on greenfield land outside the built up area of Rishton. According to the Hyndburn Landscape Assessment Stage 1 Report, development of the site is likely to result in adverse effects on the landscape and adverse visual effects. The Stage 2 Report identifies that there is potential for adverse cumulative effects on the canal and the Ladybird Trail from Rishton from the development of this site in association with other sites. Mitigation is required to allow the site to be developed without causing undue adverse effects.</p> <p>The Policy requires that the southern part of the site is not developed and that a buffer zone is created along the east side. Development is required to provide an attractive frontage to the canal. Where visible from the towpath, it should respond to the canal and be canal facing. The site adjoins the Green Belt and so design should make provision for a transition to the Green Belt to the south and east. The Policy requires that the grid iron street pattern should be continued, allowing views east west across the site and reflecting surrounding local development pattern.</p> <p>The Policy ensures some mitigation is provided to reduce undue adverse effects on the local landscape quality. Overall, a minor negative effect is expected for this IIA objective.</p>

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IIA Objective	IIA Score	Commentary/Justification
18. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and waterbodies, and maximise the efficient use of water.	--?	<p>The site is adjacent to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and therefore presents a potential risk of contamination to local water sources. A precautionary significant negative effect is identified in relation to this IIA objective.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy should seek to protect water quality and avoid any adverse effects on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal waterbody.</p>
19. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	--/+	<p>Site is within 400m of 6 bus stops and within 800m of the Rishton train station, the National Cycle Network and numerous footpaths which will encourage active travel helping to reduce transport-related pollution. However, not all of these are easily accessible due to the canal.</p> <p>Furthermore, the site is within a 'moderate noise area' due to the close proximity of the road network, which may expose residents to noise, air, dust emissions. The development of 79 new dwellings is likely to have an adverse effect on the local road network and may contribute towards increases in noise and air pollution.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive / significant negative) is identified for this IIA objective.</p>
20. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	--	<p>Site comprises greenfield land (6ha) which, if developed, represents a less efficient use of land in comparison to the development of brownfield / contaminated sites. Therefore, a significant negative effect is identified for this IIA objective.</p>

Appendix H

Consultation responses

Consultation responses received on the Scoping Report (2017)

Consultation Authority	Section	Comment	Action (how comments have been addressed in this IIA Report)
Highways England	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives	It may be useful to consider inclusion of the Planning Policy Circular 02/2013 'The Strategic Road Network and the Delivery of Sustainable Development', which governs how Local Plan development and development management matters are handled in relation to the strategic road network (SRN).	Noted with thanks. Review of relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives has been updated.
	Baseline	From a Transport perspective, there may need to be a consideration of what existing evidence is available to support the baseline transport issues and statements in the 'key trends' section, particularly in terms of trend of 'traffic congestion' that is referred to. For example, what is the evidence for traffic congestion in the borough and where does it occur? This is why consideration may need to be given to be able to source the evidence to support this statement. A baseline assessment of the road network in the Borough (including the SRN) will need to be produced as part of the Council's transport evidence base to inform the development of the Local Plan. In this respect, we are aware of the Council's proposals to progress the new Plan next year, and look forward to assisting with this work in relation to the SRN. This is likely to stem from the early involvement that we are having in the progression of the Huncoat Housing Zone Masterplan brief.	Noted with thanks.
	Key Sustainability Issues	We feel there are no further sustainability challenges to be included from a Transport perspective.	Noted with thanks.
	SA Framework	We feel that the broad objectives under the Transport category are reflected.	Noted with thanks.
Environment Agency	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives	We do not consider that there are any additional plans or programmes that are relevant to the SA which should be included.	Noted with thanks.
	Baseline	With regard to the information provided in Chapter 3: para 3.20 mentions that there are no Source Protection Zones in the District, which is correct, but we would highlight that the district also has numerous non-designated 'Secondary A' aquifers that may require consideration for site allocations.	Noted with thanks. Baseline has been updated to reference 'Secondary A' aquifers that may require consideration for site allocations.
	Key Sustainability Issues	We do not consider that there are any additional key sustainability issues (Chapter 4) that should be included.	Noted with thanks.
	SA Framework	With regard to the SA framework (Chapter 5) - we consider that this is appropriate and includes a suitable range of objectives. However, we would suggest changing the wording of para 18 in Table 5.1 to include specific mention of both surface water and groundwater bodies.	Noted with thanks. SA framework has been updated to include specific mention of both surface water and groundwater bodies.
Ribble Trust	Relevant Plans Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives	Ribble Rivers Trust is the host for the Catchment Based Approach (CaBA) partnership in the Ribble Catchment. This is made up of a range of organisations from the EA to Hyndburn BC. The partnership has a vision and range of objectives (details can be found here http://ribblelifetogether.org/ribble-life-together-partnership/). It has a 3 year plan, which is being expanded currently. This includes work to improve the River Hyndburn, some work has already been completed (this year), and more is planned for 2018, but it is expected that this will generate further projects and actions. We also wonder whether you should include the United Utilities Asset Management Plan in this document.	Noted with thanks. Included in Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives.
	Baseline	A slight frustration of our organisation is that water tends to be separated from Biodiversity, so under Chapter three there is no mention to the aquatic biodiversity of the streams cited in the Water section. We feel this should be included here, as the tendency is under the Water heading to focus on Flood and Water quality which misses integral parts of aquatic Biodiversity. There are IUCN red list species in the Borough, such as Eels. There are also Atlantic salmon and Trout, King Fishers and Otters. Many of the things inhibiting these species are related to the industrial and urban past (and current) of Hyndburn, and the species are utilising the least impacted areas, development could pose a significant risk to these species, but also it could present an opportunity (remediation of sites, removals of in river structures etc.) – These should be included within the Trend/key sustainability issues under the water section. As even with improved water quality it is likely that the ecological status would not move to do. Water quality may be the primary issue, but hydromorphology is definitely a secondary issue and mitigation should be included. We also feel that where there is negative impact it should be recognised that this may extend outside of development boundaries, and as such compensation and mitigation measures should reflect this, and also should seek to bring about improvements greater than the associated negative impact.	Noted with thanks. Baseline has been updated to include additional information providing links between water quality and aquatic biodiversity.

Consultation Authority	Section	Comment	Action (how comments have been addressed in this IIA Report)
		Furthermore, development can present barriers to delivering improvements – for example improving the channel habitat of streams may not be practicably feasible if development occurs such that there is no access, or that the improvements may impact on the development.	
	Key Sustainability Issues	Taking into account the above, integration of Water issues with Biodiversity issues.	Noted with thanks. Key sustainability issues have been updated.
	SA Framework	These seem OK if the above is taken into account.	Noted with thanks.
	Appendix 1	<p>The appendix 1 review of Plan, Programme or Environmental Protection Objective appears to lessen previous statements around water framework directive. For example “protect and minimise the impact on water quality” is the implication for the SA, however the chapters 3 and 4 seem to infer “provision of opportunities to enhance”, the two things are quite different, one striving for improvement, the other striving for status quo or sub status quo. We note in other objectives it reverts to “enhance”, but the review should provide consistency resulting in “provision of opportunities to enhance”.</p> <p>Bathing Waters – it should be recognised that the water flowing from the borough does flow to the bathing waters of the fylde coast – taking with it Faecal Indicator Organisms that impact on the Bathing Water Standards – so in “protecting bathing waters” – this should recognise that this extends outside of the borough.</p>	Noted with thanks. Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives has been updated.
CPRE	General Comment	<p>The Campaign to Protect Rural England champions rural issues as planning policy documents are progressed to ensure that the rural parts of places like Hyndburn are protected and enhanced as new development comes forward.</p> <p>Therefore, we are pleased to comment on the sustainability appraisal, which under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, is mandatory for Local Plans. The core strategy review and site allocations DPD together will steer development for the next 15 years, so recognise its value.</p> <p>CPRE Lancashire acknowledges that the sustainability appraisal forms a key part of the evidence base, along with the Strategic Housing Market Assessment & Housing Needs Study; Employment Land Study; Green Belt Assessment, etc.</p>	Noted with thanks.
	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives	<p>CPRE Lancashire believes that the Table 2.1 list is comprehensive, and notes that particularly significant at the international level are Directive 2001/42/EC and Directive 92/43/EEC as they require Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) to be undertaken in relation to the Core Strategy Review and the Site Allocations DPD. Any potential negative environmental effects should be identified, and be mitigated. Our national office colleagues are urging Government to ensure the environmental standards of the European Union are maintained in the future.</p> <p>Having reviewed Table 2.2 that identifies key national plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives, we are satisfied all relevant documents have been referenced. The same is true for local documents listed in Table 2.3.</p>	Noted with thanks.
	Key Sustainability Issues	<p>Areas of Ecological and Geological Value</p> <p>CPRE Lancashire acknowledges that a key sustainability issue for Hyndburn Borough is that it contains areas of ecological and geological value, some of which are in unfavourable condition.</p> <p>CPRE Lancashire is concerned that Hyndburn’s designated biodiversity and geodiversity sites are protected and enhanced in the future. Our members love the varied rural landscapes of Hyndburn including the lowlands, river catchments, fluvio-glacial features, moorland margins, and moorland gritston hills. Naturally, we are delighted that two Local Nature Reserves will be formally declared, and the largest LNRs in Lancashire too!</p> <p>We recommend in accordance with legislation that the core strategy and site allocations DPD do all they can to protect the two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (Harper Clough and Smalley Delph Quarries, and West Pennine Moors), the two Local Nature Reserves (Foxhill Bank and Arran Trail); three Local Geodiversity Sites, the 35 Biological Heritage Sites, and 23 Local Wildlife Sites across the Borough.</p>	Noted with thanks. IIA objective 16 relates to the protection and enhancement of sites and species of international, national, regional and local importance. It also includes two other SA criteria relating to maintaining wildlife corridors and minimising fragmentation of ecological areas and green spaces; and providing opportunities for achieving net gains in biodiversity.
		<p>Climate Change</p> <p>We acknowledge a key sustainability issue relates to climate change, and linked to this is the need for improved water quality, prevention of flooding and enhancement generally in the quality of the environment. We hope the Council does all it can on this issue.</p>	Noted with thanks.
		<p>Green Belt</p>	Noted with thanks. Amended trend/key sustainability issue relating to the section on ‘Landscape’.

Consultation Authority	Section	Comment	Action (how comments have been addressed in this IIA Report)
		<p>CPRE Lancashire has a longstanding interest in Lancashire's Green Belt due to successfully campaigning to Government for its introduction. We think the SA is wrong to refer to it as a constraint, it is a positive planning tool. The important five purposes of Green Belt are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas; ■ To prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another; ■ To assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; ■ To preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and ■ To assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land. <p>The Green Belt may well be continuously under pressure from urban influences to accommodate new development in the Borough, however we make the case development of the Green Belt does diminish the contribution that the landscape makes to maintaining the character of the Borough and its settlements. We agree that the industrial heritage of the Borough is an important element of the townscape which should be protected, restored and maintained.</p> <p>Green Belt should be put to more beneficial use, such as looking for opportunities to provide access; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation; to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity; or to improve damaged and derelict land. But, the value of Green Belt should be larded in the SA, it really is an asset, and not a constraint.</p> <p>Without Green Belt, there would be extensive urban sprawl. We are lobbying Government to keep true to its promises to protect it. We implore Hyndburn Council to protect Green Belt land.</p>	
		<p>Brownfield Land</p> <p>A key campaign issue of CPRE Lancashire concerns reusing previously developed (brownfield) land in advance of bulldozing green fields. We note the contamination of potentially 956 hectares of land in the Borough. We quite agree that development on previously developed land should continue to be prioritised. Brownfield land blights existing communities and should be clean up so land is not wasted and new homes can be delivered.</p>	<p>Noted with thanks. IIA objective 20 specifically relates to the prioritisation of new developments to previously developed sites in preference to greenfield locations; and the remediation of contaminated and derelict land.</p>
		<p>Air Quality</p> <p>A key sustainability issue relates to air quality issues particularly relating to main junctions of the M65 motorway and highways in Rishton, Altham, Oswaldtwistle, parts of Great Harwood and most of Accrington. In addition, the Whinney Hill Landfill Site emits the highest amount of carbon dioxide in the Borough. Perhaps more needs to be done by Transport for the North with Hyndburn on implementing an integrated transport plan to promote more and better public transport services, to reduce car travel. We comment on waste below.</p>	<p>Noted with thanks. The air quality issues experienced particularly east of junction 7 on the M65 and also in Rishton, Altham, Oswaldtwistle, parts of Great Harwood and most of Accrington, are highlighted as a key sustainability issue. IIA objective 19 in the SA framework specifically relates to minimising air pollution.</p>
		<p>Heritage Assets</p> <p>CPRE Lancashire would like to see heritage assets properly protected. This means the use of Article 4 Direction to stop inappropriate development being considered as 'permitted development'. We have recent experience in a neighbouring authority where the lack of use of Article 4 Direction has, in our view, seriously undermined the purpose of a village Conservation Area.</p>	<p>Noted with thanks.</p>
		<p>Former Mines</p> <p>CPRE Lancashire advocates the use of planning conditions concerning decommission to avoid public costs of land contamination and stability in the future. Remediation action with relevant partners should be identified, then taken, to resolve known problems with former mines and quarries. Some of Lancashire's areas of ecological value have come from former mines and quarries. Where safe, public access could be encouraged.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
		<p>Waste</p> <p>In terms of waste, CPRE Lancashire recommends Hyndburn Borough Council does much more in the future to reuse, recycle and reduce its waste. There is money to be earned from improved waste handling systems. Other authorities in the North West are making good progress at reducing landfill and associated environmental costs and actually generating financial returns from composting and recycling plastics, glass etc. CPRE Lancashire does hope Hyndburn Borough Council can stand up and better serve its local community with regards to waste handling. Landfilling is not a sustainable practice and must be reduced in the future.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p>Natural England</p>	<p>SA Framework</p>	<p>Natural England welcomes the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objective 16. Restore, enhance and expand biodiversity and geodiversity, but suggests it is broadened to also include maintain biodiversity and geodiversity. Natural England also welcomes the</p>	<p>Noted. Objective 16 updated to include reference to biodiversity and geodiversity.</p>

Consultation Authority	Section	Comment	Action (how comments have been addressed in this IIA Report)
		<p>new sub-objective added to provide opportunities for enhancing biodiversity and achieving net gains in biodiversity in line with NPPF Chapter 11 'Conserving and enhancing the natural environment'. This will help ensure the objectives go beyond safeguarding biodiversity conserve and enhance the natural environment to ensure there is a net gain in biodiversity.</p>	
		<p>The SA reflects the importance of geodiversity as well as biodiversity, this is important to ensure that appropriate weight is attached to the geodiversity interest of designated sites as well as geodiversity interests within the wider. Further information on geodiversity is available on Natural England's website.</p>	Noted.
		<p>The objectives ensure the sustainable use of natural resources via objective 13: Use natural resources and energy more efficiently, however this could be broadened to include geodiversity. The inclusion of soils within this is welcomed. Soils form the thin layer of our geodiversity, linking the underlying geology with the land surface and atmosphere. Therefore it is important to make the link between geodiversity, biodiversity and soil resources. Further guidance on soils, including links to important publications such as 'Safeguarding our soils: A strategy for England' (Defra, 2009) can be found on Natural England website. Important soil resources should be protected (e.g. best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land) and appropriate management and handling of soils during the development process is essential. 'Safeguarding our soils' provides a clear vision in relation to development and soils – we should 'prevent further degradation of our soils, enhance, restore and ensure their resilience, and improve our understanding of the threats to soil and best practice in responding to them'.</p>	Noted. Objective 13 updated to include reference to geodiversity/soils.
		<p>We note that green infrastructure (GI) is included within the sub objectives for objective 4. Natural England considers that the environmental IIA objectives, and some of the social and economic objectives could be improved by emphasising the importance of GI and its multifunctional benefits, which would assist in the delivery of a range of SA topic areas, e.g. biodiversity, landscape, health and wellbeing and climate change. This would assist in ensuring that GI is an integral, cross-cutting theme. Good quality local accessible green space, ecosystems and actions to manage them sustainably offer a range of benefits, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Access to local greenspace can reduce health inequalities. ■ Increased and improved accessibility to greenspace can help increase physical activity. ■ Contact with greenspace can help improve health and wellbeing. ■ Green space contributes to functioning ecosystem services that can have a positive influence on health. Ecosystem services can assist in adapting to the extremes of climate change, e.g. green areas have less heat-island effect than built up areas. ■ Greenspace can also help improve air quality and respiratory irritants. Function ecosystem services can also mitigate the risks associated with flooding from extreme rainfall events. 	Noted. Objective 4 updated to include reference to the importance of green infrastructure and its multifunctional benefits.
		<p>The NPPF defines GI as “a network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities”.</p> <p>There is recognition and reference of the requirements of the NPPF, including the need to protect and enhance biodiversity, including designated sites, landscape and open space, water quality, air quality and to address climate change. The NPPF also includes requirements to protect and enhance public access and best and most versatile soils.</p>	Noted.
		<p>There is a brief mention of protected species but this should specifically be included in more detail in the SA and Natural England has produced standing advice that you will find helpful, it is available on our website. Natural England Standing Advice is to help the local planning authorities to better understand the impact of particular developments on protected or BAP species should they be identified as an issue. The standing advice also sets out when, following receipt of survey information, the local planning authority may need to undertake further consultation with Natural England.</p>	Noted.
	Monitoring and Indicators	<p>As set out in Planning Practice Guidance, you should be monitoring the significant environmental effects of implementing the DPD. This should include indicators for monitoring the effects of the plan on biodiversity (NPPF para 117).</p> <p>Whilst it is not Natural England's role to prescribe what indicators should be adopted, the following indicators may be appropriate.</p> <p>Biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of planning approvals that generated any adverse impacts on sites of acknowledged biodiversity importance. ■ Percentage of major developments generating overall biodiversity enhancement. ■ Hectares of biodiversity habitat delivered through strategic site allocations. <p>Landscape:</p>	Noted. Recommendations for monitoring the social, environmental and economic effects of implementing the Core Strategy Review and Site Allocations DPD will be presented in the next iteration of the SA Report, once a Preferred Approach for the Core Strategy Review and Site Allocations DPD has been identified.

Consultation Authority	Section	Comment	Action (how comments have been addressed in this IIA Report)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of new development in AONB/National Park/Heritage Coast with commentary on likely impact. <p>Green infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of the city's population having access to a natural greenspace within 400 metres of their home. Length of greenways constructed. Hectares of accessible open space per 1000 population. 	
Historic England	General Comment	Generally, in terms of the historic environment, we consider that the Report has identified the majority of plans and programmes and the key sustainability issues which are likely to be of relevance to the development of the Local Plan. We believe that it has established an appropriate baseline together with a reasonable set of objectives against which to monitor the likely significant effects of the Plan. Therefore, we consider that it sets out the basis for an appropriate framework against which to assess the potential impact which the Policies and proposals of the Plan might have upon the historic environment.	Noted.
	Table 2.1	For completeness, reference should also be made to the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention).	Noted. Revision of the Granada Convention (1985) included in review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives.
	Table 2.2	For completeness, reference should also be made to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 	Noted. Included in Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives.
	Table 2.3	The Council's website notes that Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans have also been adopted for Accrington Town Centre, Church Canalside and, in Oswaldtwistle, for Rhyddings and Straits. These should also be included within this Table.	Noted. Included in Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives.
	Table 5.1, IIA objective 11 (historic environment), Sub-Objective 11.1	It would be preferable if this Sub-Objective more closely reflected the terminology of the NPPF. It is suggested that it is amend to read: <i>"Conserve and, where appropriate, enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of designated and undesignated heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance ...etc.."</i>	Noted. Objective 11 updated to include terminology of the NPPF.
	Additional Comment	Historic England strongly advises that the Council's Conservation Section are closely involved throughout the preparation of the SA of the plan. They are best placed to advise on; local historic environment issues and priorities, how the policies or proposals might be tailored to minimise potential adverse impacts on the historic environment; the nature and design of any required mitigation measures; and opportunities for securing wider benefits for the future conservation and management of historic assets.	Noted.
Lancashire County Council	General Comment	<p>Built and natural environments are key environmental determinants of health and wellbeing. The document Sustainability Appraisal for the Hyndburn, Borough Council Core Strategy Review and Site Allocations DPD (referred to as the SA) includes a range of indicators and analysis that if applied to policies, could improve health and wellbeing at a population level and help to reduce health inequalities.</p> <p>The document <i>'The Marmot Review: implications for Spatial Planning'</i> explains that <i>'in order to reduce the steepness of the social gradient in health, actions must be universal, but with a scale and intensity that is proportionate to the level of disadvantage. This is called proportionate universalism. Greater intensity of action is likely to be needed for those with greater social and economic disadvantage, but focusing solely on the most disadvantaged will not reduce the health gradient, and will only tackle a small part of the problem. Action is needed to improve health for all, but must be focussed proportionately more for those lower down the gradient, with the aim that all have the health outcomes of the most advantaged - this is called "levelling-up."</i></p> <p>In order for Hyndburn's Local Plan to achieve its potential in improving health and wellbeing and tackling health inequalities it is important that the policies it proposes reflect a commitment to this approach. 'The Marmot Review: implications for Spatial Planning' recommend this with a specific focus across the social gradient on the policy areas of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving active travel Improving good quality open and green spaces Improving the quality of food in local areas Improving the energy efficiency of housing 	Noted. SA updated to include additional references to active travel, good quality open spaces, quality of food, energy efficiency and community regeneration processes.

Consultation Authority	Section	Comment	Action (how comments have been addressed in this IIA Report)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Support locally developed and evidence-based community regeneration programmes <p>Recommendations:</p> <p>As a general principle, policies that relate to the 5 areas above should be written with the aim of improving health outcomes for the whole population, with a particular emphasis on the areas of highest need (as evidenced by the Index of Multiple Deprivation and overarching health indicators).</p> <p>We recommend that this principle is embedded in the review process as the Local Plan and SA is revised and updated.</p> <p>The following comments contain updates, signposts to additional relevant data and key trend and sustainability issues to add to the ones already raised by Sustainability Appraisal for the Hyndburn Borough Council Core Strategy Review and Site Allocations DPD (referred to as the SA).</p>	<p>Noted. SA updated to include additional references to the five areas above.</p>
	<p>Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives</p>	<p>Reference should be given in the scoping report to the Lancashire Health and Wellbeing Strategy, produced by the Health and Wellbeing Board, and underpinned by a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) as a key strategy for the local planning authority to take into account to improve health and wellbeing.</p> <p>The following publications should be considered for inclusion in the SA Scoping Report and the guidance contained within them should be used during the preparation of the local plan review evidence base and the local plan review documents.</p> <p>Town and Country Planning Association (TCPA) – Reuniting Health with Planning, 2010-2016 publications</p> <p>TCPA, Spatial planning for health guide (2010)</p> <p>Tier: National</p> <p>Main objectives of relevance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The guide promotes the positive application of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) in. ■ The planning process so that the JSNA as a method of engagement and an evidence-based tool. ■ Can be fully understood and appreciated by planners. <p>TCPA, Reuniting health with planning. How planning and public health practitioners can work together to implement health and planning reforms in England (2012)</p> <p>Tier: National</p> <p>Main objectives of relevance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The handbook provides guidance on how planners can work with public health practitioners to fully integrate their work. ■ Recommendations include utilising JSNA data/intelligence to inform the local plan evidence base for health and wellbeing and for planners to help public health practitioners in the delivery of Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF), with regard to the outcomes of increasing life expectancy and reducing health inequalities. ■ Planning policy and activity can influence the PHOF domains of wider determinants of health, health improvement, health protection and public health healthcare. Performance Indicators include KSI, greenspace, excess weight, physical activity, community safety, air pollution and mortality from respiratory diseases. ■ A checklist is provided for planners to review planning policy and practice to ensure compliance with Health and Wellbeing requirements of the NPPF. ■ The production of Health Impact Assessments (HIA) is recommended. <p>TCPA, Reuniting health with planning: Planning healthier places report (2013)</p> <p>Tier: National</p> <p>Main objectives of relevance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ This report follows on from the 2012 publication and sets out key messages and advice to help planning and health practitioner's work collaboratively to create healthier places and communities. Recommendations are based on a practical understanding of how things are working in selected case-study areas. 	<p>Noted. Guide included in the section on Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives.</p> <p>Noted. TCPA document included in the section on Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives.</p> <p>Noted. Report included in the section on Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives.</p>

Consultation Authority	Section	Comment	Action (how comments have been addressed in this IIA Report)
		<p>TCPA, Planning Healthy-weight environments (December 2014) Tier: National Main objectives of relevance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A practical resource for practitioners to use when working together to enable the creation of healthy-weight environments. A healthy weigh environment promotes physical activity of all sorts, ensures that sustainable and active travel is built into everyone's daily life. People are supported in choosing a balanced diet, leading an active lifestyle and maintaining a healthy weight through access to healthier goods and services. 	<p>Noted. Report included in the section on Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives.</p>
		<p>TCPA, Public Health in Planning: good practice guide (July 2015) Tier: National Main objectives of relevance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ This guide brings together and signposts existing guidance on the planning process, and highlight existing good practice examples and first-hand advice from councils in varying levels of working relationship between public health and planning, and includes tried-and-tested processes. ■ Recommendations include collaboration between planners and public health professionals early in the local plan preparation process and to ensure that health is considered early in the preparation of local plans. ■ Consideration should be given to the use of Health Impact Assessment particularly for major developments and the development of supplementary planning documents for health. ■ Compliance of local plans to NPPF through core planning principles, strategic priorities for local plans, health and wellbeing evidence, sustainable transport, good design, promoting healthy communities, open space and recreation needs and environmental pollution can benefit public health. Examples of local plan policies with a health focus are provided. 	<p>Noted. Policy included in the section on Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives.</p>
		<p>TCPA, Building the Foundations: tackling obesity through planning and development (March 2016) Tier: National Main objectives of relevance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In collaboration with PHE and the LGA, this practice-based report is the result of a workshop series in 2015 demonstrating innovative practice from fourteen. ■ A key recommendation is that when a local plan is reviewed, that councils consider how health issues, such as tackling obesity, or promoting greater physical activity, can be incorporated. 	<p>Noted. Document included in the section on Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives.</p>
		<p>LGiU the local democracy think tank – Planning, health and wellbeing, an LGiU essential guide, March 2015 Tier: National Main objectives of relevance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The guide sets out the role that planners have to improve health and wellbeing. Current health priorities are affected by where we live and healthy communities are places that 'support healthy behaviours and reductions in health inequalities'. ■ The guide refers to TCPA recommendations on collaboration between planners and public health organisations throughout the preparation of the local plan process and also lists a number of supporting guides and publications. Case study examples are provided and also policy and proposal evaluation tools are provided. 	<p>Noted. Guide included in the section on Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives.</p>
		<p>Public Health England, Chartered Institute of Environmental Health, Local Government Association - Obesity and the environment: regulating the growth of the fast food outlets, March 2014 Tier: National Main objectives of relevance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The publication (which is a Healthy People, Healthy Places briefing) sets out the role that planners have to improve health and wellbeing. 	<p>Noted. Policy included in the section on Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives.</p>

Consultation Authority	Section	Comment	Action (how comments have been addressed in this IIA Report)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The presence of hot food takeaways and the implications for planning are presented with regard to environmental health considerations (litter, noise), visual amenity, traffic impacts and access to healthy food. 	
		<p>SPAGH (Spatial Planning and Health Group) – Steps to Healthy Planning: Proposals for Action, June 2011</p> <p>Tier: National</p> <p>Main objectives of relevance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The action plan recommends 12 actions with regard to how spatial planning can help address the social determinants of health and reducing health inequalities through its impact on the built environment. Action 5 provides recommendations on the scoping of potential health impacts from spatial plans and the need for effective coverage of human health in assessments including SEA and Sustainability Appraisal. 	<p>Noted. Policy included in the section on Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives.</p>
		<p>HM Government – Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation, December 2015</p> <p>Tier: National</p> <p>Main objectives of relevance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A primary goal is to use sport to improve people's lives, including through increased community cohesion. Sport and activity improves physical and mental health, creating a fitter, healthier and happier nation, which will help in tackling growing levels of obesity, diabetes, mental health problems and other conditions associated with inactivity. Physical activity also helps to provide jobs and drive economic growth. The type, suitability and quality of infrastructure and the opportunity to take part in an activity, natural environment needs to be designed to make taking part in physical activity safer and easier and an easy choice. In line with the NPPF, robust and up to date assessments of needs for sport and recreation are required. Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land should not be built on unless the sites have been assessed as surplus to requirement or the loss would be replaced by equivalent or better provision that would outweigh the loss. 	<p>Noted. Strategy included in the section on Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives.</p>
		<p>Sport England – Towards an Active Nation, Strategy 2016-2021, May 2016</p> <p>Tier: National</p> <p>Main objectives of relevance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The vision is for everyone, from young to old, to engage in sport and physical activity, increased activity will provide benefits in terms of physical and mental wellbeing and individual, community and economic development. The emphasis is for inactive people to become active. The strategy highlights the Government's aims to double cycling activity by 2025, to reduce each year the rate of cyclists killed or seriously injured on English roads and to reverse the decline in walking, and increase the percentage of children aged 5 to 10 walking to school. The Government is aiming for cycling and walking to become the natural choice for shorter journeys or as part of a longer journey. Cycling and walking should become safer and be perceived to be safe. Walking and cycling should be easy, normal and enjoyable. 	<p>Noted. Strategy included in the section on Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives.</p>
		<p>Public Health England – Everybody active, every day, an evidenced based approach to physical activity, October 2014</p> <p>Tier: National</p> <p>Main objectives of relevance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a wealth of evidence that an active life is essential for physical and mental health and wellbeing. Regular physical activity can help guard people from diseases which are currently on the increase including obesity, diabetes, hypertension and depression. Being active at every age increases quality of life and everyone's chances of remaining healthy and independent. A key action is to create Active Environments: Creating the right spaces. The principles of a World Health Organisation 'healthy city' can be applied to all settlements including villages, towns and communities, rural and urban. The principles include – supporting health and wellbeing; recreation, social interaction, safety, easy mobility, accessible to the needs of all citizens. 	<p>Noted. Document included in the section on Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives.</p>

Consultation Authority	Section	Comment	Action (how comments have been addressed in this IIA Report)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The quality and quantity of public parks and spaces encourages people to be active, and ease of access to open space makes a crucial difference, with those living closest to green spaces being more physically active and living longer than those without it. Older people and children are healthier and more active when they are able to walk to spaces near home and live close to parks, playgrounds and recreation areas. ■ Physical activity should be built into daily life, through journeys to the shops, school or workplace, with environments supporting active living and travel. Transportation systems that promote walking and cycling help to create more liveable communities and existing resources including canal towpaths and disused railways can be used to enhance existing networks. ■ Urban design should create attractive public realm and street connectivity and new and existing spaces need to be used to meet the needs of local people and sustain communities. <p>National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE), Physical Activity local government briefing (LBG3), July 2012, updated April 2013 Tier: National Main objectives of relevance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Planning should make provision for all people to be physically active including the young and the ageing population. Adequate play spaces and opportunities for formal and informal play should be provided and located close to walking and cycling routes. ■ There is a desire to create an environment and incentives which promote physical activity including physically active travel to and at work. <p>NHS East Lancashire CCG 5 Year Strategy 2014/15 – 2018/19 Tier: Local Main objectives of relevance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provides a context for the local health economy, including how Hyndburn's district footprint fits within the other geographic planning footprints in terms of services and strategies. 	<p></p> <p>Noted. Policy briefing included in the section on Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives.</p> <p>Noted. Policy included in the section on Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives.</p>
	Baseline Information	Recommends several sources of data for the baseline.	Baseline information has been updated to refer to the recommended sources of data.
	Monitoring and Indicators	<p>The monitoring framework is a key component of measuring the progress and success of planning strategies and policies. We would like to recommend the following indicators for inclusion within the framework:</p> <p>4. Improve the health of the people of Hyndburn, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.</p> <p>4.1. Help to reduce inequalities in health geographically and demographically.</p> <p>4.2. Improve access to healthcare services.</p> <p>4.3. Provide opportunities to improve health and amenity through delivery of green infrastructure, enhanced public rights of way and improved access to recreation as part of developments.</p> <p>4.4. Avoid or minimise adverse effects on the quality and extent of existing recreational assets.</p> <p><u>Recommended indicators for monitoring:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Life expectancy at birth (males and females) ■ Slope index of inequality in life expectancy at birth within English local authorities, based on local deprivation deciles within each area (males and females) ■ Percentage of physically active adults ■ Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese - current method ■ Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads <p>All of these indicators are available from www.phoutcomes.info.</p> <p>5. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the borough.</p>	<p>Noted. Recommendations for monitoring the social, environmental and economic effects of implementing the Core Strategy Review and Site Allocations DPD will be presented in the next iteration of the SA Report, once a Preferred Approach for the Core Strategy Review and Site Allocations DPD has been identified.</p>

Consultation Authority	Section	Comment	Action (how comments have been addressed in this IIA Report)
		<p>5.1. Enhance community safety and security through design measures, and reduce crime or fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.</p> <p><u>Recommended indicators for monitoring:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Violent crime (including sexual violence) - hospital admissions for violence ■ Violent crime (including sexual violence) - violence offences per 1,000 population <p>These indicators are available from www.phoutcomes.info.</p> <p>6. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the borough and the rest of the borough.</p> <p>6.1. Ensure easy and equitable access to and provision of services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and avoid negative impacts on different groups of people because of their ethnicity, gender, religion, disability, sexuality or age.</p> <p><u>Recommended indicators for monitoring:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Children in low income families (under 16s) (available from www.phoutcomes.info) ■ Index of Multiple Deprivation score ■ Number of LSOAs that sit within quintile 1 (worst 20% nationally) for the following domains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Income – Employment – Health and Disability – Living Environment (indoor and outdoor subdomains) <p>These indicators are available from http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashireinsight/deprivation/indices-of-deprivation-2015.aspx.</p> <p>7. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.</p> <p>7.1. Maintain or increase the type or quality of facilities in areas where there is need, ensuring easy and equitable access by sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p><u>Recommended indicators for monitoring:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of LSOAs that sit within quintile 1 (worst 20% nationally) for the Barriers to Housing and Services domain of deprivation. <p>These indicators are available from http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashireinsight/deprivation/indices-of-deprivation-2015.aspx.</p>	
	References	List of references (for figures and baseline-related comments) included in page 29-31 of consultation response by Lancashire County Council Public Health.	Noted. References included in updates to baseline information.

Consultation responses received on the Regulation 18(2) SA Report (2019)

Consultation Authority	Section	Comment	Action (how comments have been addressed in this IIA Report)
Natural England	General	The environment assessment of the plan (SA and HRA) should consider detrimental impacts on the natural environment, and suggest appropriate avoidance or mitigation measures where applicable. NE advises that one of the main issues to be considered in the SA/HRA are proposals which are likely to generate additional nitrogen emissions as a result of increased traffic generation.	Noted with thanks. GHG emissions as a result of increased traffic generation have been taken into account throughout the appraisal of policies and sites proposed in the Reg 19 Local Plan.
Environment Agency	General	We have reviewed the Sustainability Appraisal in relation to our remit and we have no objections to the approach that has been adopted or the conclusions that have been made.	Noted with thanks.

Consultation Authority	Section	Comment	Action (how comments have been addressed in this IIA Report)
RPS Consulting Services Ltd	General	<p>Concerns expressed that the outcome scores of the Sustainability Appraisal for Site 80 former Huncoat Power Station are overly negative and does not fully recognise the positive benefits of the site's development. Particular concerns relate to the categorising of the site in relation to accessibility of site and location to sustainable transport links. The Representor has undertaken own assessment and has more positive outcomes in relation to IIA objectives 2, 6, 7, 8, 14 & 17.</p> <p>Although there are trees present on part of site, the whole of the site should be regarded as previously developed.</p>	<p>Noted with thanks.</p> <p>All sites have been appraised against a set of assessment criteria to ensure transparency and consistency in the appraisal process. The appraisal of sites is undertaken using a 'policy-off' approach, i.e. each site has been appraised on its own merits without consideration to the potential mitigation and enhancement measures that might be required by policies in the Local Plan. Therefore, potential negative effects may be avoided or mitigated once the comprehensive array of policies in the Local Plan are applied. Sites 10, 80 and 137 are now amalgamated to form site H12 which has been appraised for its likely social, economic and environmental effects (see Appendix E).</p>
Highways England	Support	The SA identifies a number of recommendations in relation to IIA objective 8: Sustainable transport, including amending Policies CS2, CS5 and CS25. Highways England consider that an appropriate SA has been carried out for this stage in the Local Plan process. However, going forward we would expect to see a full assessment of Huncoat, and that consideration is given to the quality of sustainable transport facility being accessed by users.	<p>Noted with thanks.</p> <p>The assessment of Policy SP2: Huncoat Garden Village and the assessment of sites in Huncoat have taken into account the current and future provision of sustainable transport links.</p>
	General	A limitation of the SA is that assessment has only considered the proximity of developments to sustainable transport and not the quality of the facility being accessed. In addition, as the Huncoat Masterplan has not been finalised and adopted by the council, it has not been considered in this SA. Highways England note that it will be taken into consideration at Regulation 19 stage.	<p>Noted with thanks.</p> <p>The Huncoat Masterplan has been taken into account in the SA of the Reg 19 Local Plan in assessing the sites and specific policies relating to Huncoat. We acknowledge the limitation of the SA in only considering the proximity of developments to sustainable transport and not the quality of the facility. Unfortunately, there is no data readily available on the quality of sustainable transport facilities throughout the Borough.</p>
Historic England	General	<p>Historic England strongly advises that the Council's Conservation Section and archaeological advisors are closely involved throughout the preparation of the SA of the plan. They are best placed to advise on; local historic environment issues and priorities, how the policies or proposals might be tailored to minimise potential adverse impacts on the historic environment; the nature and design of any required mitigation measures; and opportunities for securing wider benefits for the future conservation and management of historic assets.</p> <p>Finally, we should like to stress that this opinion is based on the information provided by you the document dated February 2019. To avoid any doubt, this does not affect our obligation to provide further advice and, potentially, object to specific proposals which may subsequently arise (either as a result of this consultation or in later versions of the Plan) where we consider that, despite the SA/SEA, these would have an adverse effect upon the historic environment.</p>	<p>Noted with thanks. HBC's Conservation Officer has been involved in the preparation of the Local Plan to ensure the protection of the historic environment in Hyndburn.</p> <p>The site assessment criteria have been updated to reflect the recommendations outlined by Historic England.</p> <p>As stated in Appendix D, in the absence of more detailed site assessment work to draw from, the effects identified for IIA objective 11: Historic environment provide an indication of the potential effects on the historic environment. A recommendation has been included in the IIA Report for</p>

Consultation Authority	Section	Comment	Action (how comments have been addressed in this IIA Report)
	Not stated	<p>Comments relate to SA of Site Allocations DPD:</p> <p>We also have a number of concerns about the proposed scoring which has been used to evaluate the likely impact upon the historic environment in Appendix 5 (and as illustrated in Appendix 7):-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ '0' - As the NPPF makes clear, the significance of a heritage asset can be harmed by inappropriate development in its setting and as the NPPG makes clear, the setting of a heritage asset can make a positive contribution to its significance. Consequently, even though a site does not, itself, contain any heritage assets, its development could still result in harm the significance of heritage assets nearby. ■ '-' - In some cases, the 'setting' of a heritage asset can be quite extensive encompassing land at some distance from the asset itself. Therefore, a development does not have to be 'adjacent to' the asset to cause it harm. ■ '- -' - In some circumstances, the development of sites which are 'neither brownfield or currently developed within a Conservation Area' might be capable of being developed without harming the significance of the Conservation Area. The same is true of such sites where they contain Listed Buildings. In all these cases, without any detailed evaluation, it would be more appropriate to record the effect as 'uncertain'. <p>Comments relate to the SA of the Site Allocations DPD:</p> <p>Whilst, in some cases, we would agree with the assumption made in Appendix 5 that the effect of all the proposed allocations against IIA objective 11 (historic environment) will be 'uncertain as it will depend on the design, scale and layout of the development', in the case of currently-undeveloped sites, the impact upon the historic environment may not depend upon these factors at all but, rather, the impact will be dependent upon the contribution which the site in its present form makes to the significance of the heritage assets around them. In such cases it is not so much the form of the development which is the key consideration but, instead, whether or not the principle of the loss of these open areas and their subsequent development is compatible with the appropriate conservation of the heritage assets in its vicinity.</p> <p>In order to reduce the amount of sites where an 'uncertain impact might be scored against IIA objective 11, in the case of currently undeveloped areas whose development might affect the significance of a heritage asset, the SA should recommend the following:-</p> <p>As part of the Stage 3 Detailed Appraisal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. An assessment needs to be undertaken of the contribution which this site makes to those elements which contribute towards the significance of the heritage assets in its vicinity and what impact the loss of this undeveloped site and its subsequent development might have upon their significance. b. If it is considered that the development of this site would harm elements which contribute to the significance of any heritage assets, then the Plan needs to set out the measures by which that harm might be removed or reduced. c. If, at the end of the process, it is concluded that the development would still be likely to harm elements which contribute to the significance of a heritage asset, then this site should not be allocated unless there are clear public benefits that outweigh the harm (as is required by NPPF, Paragraph 195 or 196). 	detailed assessments of the sites with potential adverse effects to be undertaken to identify the contribution the sites make towards the significance of the heritage assets in their vicinity and to determine what impact the loss of the sites and their subsequent development might have upon the significance of the heritage assets.
	Not stated	<p>Comments relate to the SA of the Core Strategy</p> <p>Given the strategic nature of this document, we would broadly concur with the conclusions about the likely significant effects which the emerging policies and options might have upon the historic environment.</p>	Noted with thanks.
The Wildlife Trust for Lancashire, Manchester and North Merseyside	General	<p>135 sites of the 179 for the sustainability appraisal score a single negative for IIA objective 16 (Biodiversity and geodiversity) and 44 sites score a double negative for the IIA objective 16. Therefore, appropriate mitigation and compensation will be required to deliver net gains for biodiversity/nature in line with the NPPF (paras 32, 70, 171, 174) for any of the 179 sites taken forward. Site Allocations DPD should adopt the mitigation hierarchy: avoidance; mitigation; compensation; enhancement.</p>	<p>Noted with thanks.</p> <p>The appraisal of sites is undertaken using a 'policy-off' approach, i.e. each site has been appraised on its own merits without consideration to the potential mitigation and enhancement measures that might be required by policies in the Local Plan. Therefore, potential negative effects may be avoided or mitigated once the comprehensive array of policies in the Local Plan are applied. For example, Policy SP16: Natural Environment Enhancement requires the protection and enhancement of ecological and geological resources. It follows the approach outlined in the NPPF (avoidance, mitigation, compensated, enhanced). The policy also seeks a minimum of 10% measurable net gain for biodiversity.</p>

Appendix I

Equalities Impact Assessment

I.1 This appendix presents the findings of an assessment of the likely effects of the Hyndburn Local Plan on equality issues.

I.2 The requirement to undertake formal Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) of plans was introduced in the Equality Act 2010 but was abolished in 2012 as part of a Government bid to reduce bureaucracy. Despite this, authorities are still required to have regard to the provisions of the Equality Act, namely the Public Sector Duty which requires public authorities to have due regard for equalities considerations when exercising their functions.

I.3 In fulfilling this duty, many authorities still find it useful to produce a written record of equalities issues having been specifically considered. That is the purpose of this report.

I.4 The Equality Act 2010 identifies nine 'protected characteristics' and seeks to protect people from discrimination on the basis of these characteristics. They are:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and civil partnership
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion or belief
- Sex
- Sexual orientation

I.5 When undertaking EqIA for other plans and policy documents, it has been decided to extend the characteristics which have been considered as part of the appraisal to include those groups which might also be particularly affected by contents of the document. This approach has also been taken for the EqIA of the Hyndburn Local Plan with consideration also given to the potential effects in relation to the following groups:

- People on low incomes
- People on benefits
- Unemployed people
- Young and adult carers

- People living in deprived areas/rural areas
- People with poor literacy and/or numeracy

I.6 There are three main duties set out in the Equality Act 2010, which public authorities including Hyndburn Borough Council must have due regard to in exercising their functions:

- To eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and other conduct that is prohibited.
- To advance equality of opportunity between persons who share relevant protected characteristics and persons who do not share it.
- To foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The Hyndburn Local Plan

I.7 As described in the main body of the IJA Report, the Hyndburn Local Plan sets out the strategic policy framework for the development of Hyndburn up to 2037 and contains a Vision, five strategic objectives, the Spatial Development Strategy (containing three policies), 22 thematic policies, six Local Plan Areas policies and 17 site-specific policies (four policies relating to employment sites and 13 policies relating to housing sites).

I.8 The purpose of the Local Plan is to guide development in the plan area up to 2037. Strategic planning is only one of the functions of Hyndburn Borough Council, so it is not expected that the Local Plan alone would address all the duties of the Equalities Act.

Method

I.9 The Regulation 19 (Pre-submission) Consultation Hyndburn Local Plan has been reviewed to consider the likely impacts of the policy options on each of the nine protected characteristics from the Equality Act 2010. For each protected characteristic and group, consideration has been given to whether options considered for inclusion in the Local Plan are compatible or incompatible with the three main duties set out in the Equality Act 2010.

I.10 Where relevant, the justification text makes reference to relevant sub-groups within the protected characteristics and groups which might be most influenced by the policy option appraised. For example, the protected characteristic ‘age’ includes people over 65, as well as infants and young children.

I.11 A colour coded scoring system has been used to show the effects that the Local Plan Preferred Options document is likely to have on each protected characteristic, as shown.

Score	Likely effect
+	Positive
0	Neutral
-	Negative
+/-	Mixed positive / negative

I.12 Note that the criteria applied to the appraisal of site options as part of the EqlA differ from the criteria to be applied to the appraisal of sites as part of the Sustainability Appraisal in the main IJA Report; therefore, the effects identified will not always be the same across the two assessments.

Appendix I
Equalities Impact Assessment

IIA of Hyndburn 2037: The Local Plan Regulation 19
Consultation (Pre-Submission)
November 2023

Table I.1: EqIA of the Hyndburn Local Plan

Section of the Hyndburn Local Plan		Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion/belief	Sex	Sexual orientation	People on low incomes	People on benefits	Unemployed people	Young and adult carers	People living in deprived areas / rural areas	People with poor literacy and / or numeracy
Vision		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<p>The Vision for Hyndburn aims to support a high-quality and attractive environment, support diverse communities and ensure a healthy natural environment. It also aims to support ‘A good choice of homes, skilled local jobs, and efficient infrastructure and service provision has ensured that Hyndburn has grown in a sustainable way, with healthier residents, safer communities, a natural environment that is protected and enhanced and is seen as a great place to settle’. Positive effects are identified across all protected characteristics.</p> <p>The Vision for the environment and health are likely to have positive effects in relation to age (including those over 65 and young children), disability (include those with long term health problems), and pregnancy and maternity. Encouraging opportunities for local high-quality, well-paid employment is likely to help provide access to provide benefits for a high number of residents thereby addressing unemployment in the plan area including people on low incomes, people on benefits, unemployed people and people living in deprived areas/ rural areas. Community cohesion may be promoted through the Vision because supporting Hyndburn’s ‘diverse communities’ is likely to provide benefits in terms of supporting social tolerance in the plan area and positive effects are expected in relation to gender reassignment, religion/belief, race and sexual orientation.</p>																
Strategic Objectives	SO1	+/-	+/-	0	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	0
	SO2	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0
	SO3	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SO4	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SO5	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+
<p>SO1 aims to improve economic opportunities and support the local economy and higher wage employment. Increasing the proportion of residents in employment in the plan area is likely to help reduce the need for some to claim benefits, improve income levels, and help reduce deprivation in the plan area. Positive effects are therefore identified in relation to</p>																

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	<p>people on low incomes, people on benefits, unemployed people and people living in deprived areas/ rural areas. Supporting the health of Hyndburn’s town and local centres, alongside providing improved local employment opportunities, is likely to reduce the need for residents to travel for work, or to reach services and facilities.</p> <p>However, increased economic activity and strategic employment sites within the plan area is likely to lead to increased trip generation and use of the strategic road network. Older people and younger people can be the more susceptible to poor air quality than other groups in the Borough. People with disabilities relating to cardiovascular and respiratory conditions and pregnant women are also particularly vulnerable to air pollution. It is likely that reducing the need to travel to work and supporting local centres will result in a reduced reliance on travel by private vehicles powered by fossil fuels. This change is likely to benefit air quality in the plan area. Therefore, positive effects are identified in relation to age (including those over 65, infants and young children), disability (including those with long term health problems) and pregnancy and maternity.</p> <p>SO2 supports the provision of choice of and quality housing (including social housing), designed and built to incorporate ‘active design’ (principles to enable people to lead active lives). Ensuring choice of housing and provision of social housing could go some way to meeting the needs for specialist housing in the plan area, such as older people, people with disabilities, and gypsies and travellers. Therefore, there is potential to have positive effects in relation to age (including those over 65), disability, and race (including gypsies/travellers). The provision of new social and affordable housing in the plan area is likely to help people on benefits and people with lower incomes. ‘Active design’ principles are likely to support active travel and reduce the need to travel by private vehicle powered by fossil fuels. As such, further positive effects are identified in relation to age (including those over 65, infants and young children), disability (including those with long term health problems) and pregnancy and maternity.</p> <p>SO3 focuses on improving the health and wellbeing of Hyndburn’s residents including enabling them to lead active lifestyles. As noted, this is likely to support active travel and reduce the need to travel by private vehicle powered by fossil fuels. As such, positive effects are identified in relation to age (including those over 65, infants and young children), disability (including those with long term health problems) and pregnancy and maternity.</p> <p>SO4 focuses on enhancing the urban and rural environment and addressing the causes and effects of climate change. Older people and younger people can be the more susceptible to poor air quality than other groups in the Borough. People with disabilities relating to cardiovascular and respiratory conditions and pregnant women are also particularly vulnerable to air pollution. Supporting the natural environment, including green infrastructure, is also likely to benefit air quality in the plan area by removing pollutants and controlling their distribution across the plan area. Therefore, positive effects are identified in relation to age (including those over 65, infants and young children), disability (including those with long term health problems) and pregnancy and maternity.</p> <p>SO5 aims to provide easy access for all to good quality services and facilities. This includes meeting a variety of needs including health, social, educational, spiritual, recreational and cultural needs. This includes the provision of open space, as well as community and cultural facilities. Community cohesion may be promoted as improved local facilities are likely to encourage more informal interactions between people living within the same neighbourhood, which would not otherwise occur. Benefits are therefore likely in terms of</p>														

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<p>supporting social tolerance in the plan area and positive effects are expected in relation to gender reassignment, race and sexual orientation. The provision of spiritual and cultural facilities is likely to result in positive effects for religion/belief. Additionally, reducing the need for residents to travel by private vehicle to meet their needs will improve air quality in the plan area, resulting in positive effects for age (including those over 65, infants and young children), disability (including those with long term health problems) and pregnancy and maternity. Additionally, improved local facilities (including educational facilities, employment, open space, health) are likely to result in positive effects for people on benefits, people on low incomes, unemployed people, people with poor literacy and/or numeracy and people living in deprived/rural areas.</p>															
Chapter 3: Spatial Development Strategy	+/-	+/-	0	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	0
<p>Chapter 3 of the Local Plan sets out three policies to guide general development across Hyndburn, including the general strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development. SP1 sets out the general presumption in favour of sustainable development, concentrating development within urban areas. It allocates sufficient land to meet the housing requirements of the plan period, identifies new areas for employment land, and sets out other overarching priorities. The scale of growth and increasing populations will result in additional vehicle journeys within the borough. However, locating development within existing areas will have generally positive effects in relation to air quality, by reducing the need to travel by private vehicle powered by fossil fuels. SP2 focuses specifically on Huncoat Garden Village as a strategic location for growth. Overall, it strongly supports the development of a sustainable settlement which will likely reduce the need to travel by private vehicle, however the scale of development at Huncoat is likely to result in increased traffic and transport-related emissions overall. SP1 and SP2 support the delivery of green infrastructure which is also likely to benefit air quality in the plan area by removing pollutants and controlling their distribution across the plan area.</p> <p>Therefore, the Spatial Development Strategy is likely to have mixed effects for air quality. Older people and younger people can be the more susceptible to poor air quality than other groups in the borough. People with disabilities relating to cardiovascular and respiratory conditions and pregnant women are also particularly vulnerable to air pollution. Therefore, overall mixed effects are identified in relation to age (including those over 65, infants and young children), disability (including those with long term health problems) and pregnancy and maternity. SP1 also sets out the strategic employment areas for the plan area. This will have similar effects on increased traffic and use of the strategic road network. However, this will also improve local access to economic opportunities, with potential positive effects for people on low incomes, unemployed people and people living in deprived / rural areas of the borough.</p>															

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Chapter 4: The Economy & Town Centres	+/-	+/-	0	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	0
<p>The economic policies of the Hyndburn Local Plan aim to improve local access to economic opportunities, improve access to services and facilities and support higher wage employment. Therefore, positive effects are identified for people on low incomes, people on benefits, unemployed people and people living in deprived/rural areas.</p> <p>Chapter 4 policies would support a high level of economic growth locally which would reduce the need to travel outside the borough, but also increase the number of journeys being made by commuters and residents in Hyndburn. The growth of strategic employment hubs along the M65 corridor are likely to encourage private car use for commuting and contribute to poorer air quality. At the same time, the improved offer of town and local centres are likely to reduce the need to travel by private vehicle powered by fossil fuels, by ensuring residents' needs can be met locally. Therefore, the policies and site allocations of Chapter 4 are likely to have mixed effects for air quality in the plan area. Older people and younger people can be the more susceptible to poor air quality than other groups in the borough. People with disabilities relating to cardiovascular and respiratory conditions and pregnant women are also particularly vulnerable to air pollution. Therefore, overall mixed effects are identified in relation to age (including those over 65, infants and young children), disability (including those with long term health problems) and pregnancy and maternity.</p>															
Chapter 5: Community Infrastructure	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+
<p>SP9 supports proposals for the provision of community facilities (including educational, recreation, health and cultural). Community cohesion may be promoted as improved local facilities are likely to encourage more informal interactions between people living within the same neighbourhood, which would not otherwise occur. Benefits are therefore likely in terms of supporting social tolerance in the plan area and positive effects are expected in relation to gender reassignment, race and sexual orientation. The provision of spiritual and cultural facilities is likely to result in positive effects for religion/belief. Additionally, improved local facilities (including educational facilities, employment, open space, health) are likely to result in positive effects for people on benefits, people on low incomes, unemployed people, people with poor literacy and/or numeracy and people living in deprived/rural areas.</p>															

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IIA of Hyndburn 2037: The Local Plan Regulation 19
Consultation (Pre-Submission)
November 2023

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SP8 supports open space provision and multi-functional green infrastructure is also likely to benefit air quality in the plan area by removing pollutants and controlling their distribution across the plan area. Additionally, reducing the need for residents to travel by private vehicle to reach services and facilities will improve air quality in the plan area, resulting in positive effects for age (including those over 65, infants and young children), disability (including those with long term health problems) and pregnancy and maternity .															
Chapter 6: Housing	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
Policy SP10 covers the delivery of housing over the plan period, including affordable homes. The provision of affordable homes in the plan area is likely to help people with lower incomes and therefore positive effects are identified. SP11 ensures the appropriate range of housing is delivered, including provision of housing for older people, people with disabilities and wheelchair users. As such, positive effects are identified for age (those aged 65 and older) and disability . Policy SP12 ensures the adequate provision for the needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, resulting in positive effects in relation to race .															
Chapter 7: Protecting and enhancing the environment	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The policies of Chapter 7 aim to protect and enhance the urban and rural environment and improve the health and wellbeing of local residents. Policies SP13 supports sustainable development and Policy SP20 aims to improve environmental amenity and air quality. Policy SP14 supports the delivery of green infrastructure which is also likely to benefit air quality in the plan area by removing pollutants and controlling their distribution across the plan area. Older people and younger people can be the more susceptible to poor air quality than other groups. People with disabilities relating to cardiovascular and respiratory conditions and pregnant women are also particularly vulnerable to air pollution. Supporting the natural environment, including green infrastructure, is also likely to benefit air quality in the plan area by removing pollutants and controlling their distribution across the plan area. Therefore, positive effects are identified in relation to age (including those over 65, infants and young children), disability (including those with long term health problems) and pregnancy and maternity .															

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Policy 18 supports high quality design including the creation of places that are <i>'safe, inclusive and accessible'</i> . This is likely to result in additional positive effects in relation to age (young children and people aged 65 and over) and disability .															
Chapter 8: Accessibility and Transport	+/-	+/-	0	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	0
<p>Chapter 8 policies focus on improving opportunities for sustainable transport options, including walking and cycling and improved public transport connectivity. Older people and younger people can be the more susceptible to poor air quality than other groups in the Borough. People with disabilities relating to cardiovascular and respiratory conditions and pregnant women are also particularly vulnerable to air pollution. These elements of the policies of Chapter 8 are likely to help reduce the need to travel by private vehicle powered by fossil fuels. therefore, positive effects are identified in relation to age (including those over 65, infants and young children), disability (including those with long term health problems), pregnancy and maternity. However, policy SP22 includes improvements to the motorway and trunk road network within Hyndburn which will increase the capacity of the network and likely encourage travel by private vehicle powered by fossil fuels and contribute to worsened air quality in the plan area. Therefore, mixed effects are identified for these groups overall.</p> <p>Additionally, improved active travel opportunities and improved connectivity to services and facilities (including education, employment) are likely to provide affordable travel options for residents. Therefore, positive effects are identified for people on low incomes, people on benefits, unemployed people, and people living in deprived/rural areas.</p>															
Chapter 9: Rural Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	0
<p>The policies of Chapter 9 focus on the rural areas of Hyndburn, including towns and townships in the countryside. Policy SP25 relates to development in rural areas and the general presumption against proposals unless reasonably necessary for agriculture, forestry or sustainably designed. Development in the countryside will be limited to supporting farm diversification and / or promoting outdoor leisure and recreational facilities. the policy may limit opportunities for enhanced employment opportunities / new services and facilities in rural areas. However, it will also support sustainable development in rural areas. As such, overall mixed effects are identified for people living in rural areas.</p>															

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Chapter 10: the Local Plan Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
<p>Chapter 10 of the Local Plan sets out the specific area policies for each of the Local Plan Areas within the borough. They outline the area's proposed growth over the plan period and key priorities. Policy SP26 relates to the spatial strategy for Accrington (Central), Baxenden and Church and sets out the key priorities, including investment into Accrington Town Centre as a strategic retail and service hub and wider regeneration of the area. Accrington ranks highly for overall deprivation (IMD 2019) and therefore this policy is likely to result in positive effects in relation to people living in deprived areas/rural areas. Similarly, Policy SP30 sets out that Oswaldtwistle will continue to function as an important service centre for residents of the wider rural hinterland of the borough.</p>															
Chapter 11: Site Specific Policies – Employment allocations	+/-	+/-	0	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0
<p>Chapter 11 of the Local Plan sets out the site-specific policies for employment site allocations. These are likely to have broadly mixed effects depending on the site location and associated policy detail. However generally they will support the delivery of employment opportunities within the plan area, supporting local, accessible employment opportunities. This is likely to result in positive effects for unemployed people and potentially people on low incomes.</p> <p>Several of the site-specific policies require consideration for the sustainable transport access to new employment facilities. They will, however, also likely result in an increase in trips generated resulting in mixed effects for air quality. People with disabilities relating to cardiovascular and respiratory conditions and pregnant women are also particularly vulnerable to air pollution. These elements of the policies of the policies are likely to result in mixed effects in relation to age (including those over 65, infants and young children), disability (including those with long term health problems), pregnancy and maternity.</p>															

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Chapter 12: Site Specific Policies – Housing allocations	+/-	+/-	0	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<p>Chapter 12 of the Local Plan sets out the site-specific policies for housing and mixed-use allocations. As such, broadly mixed effects are likely depending on the site location and associated policy detail. Generally, the site-specific policies ensure that site allocations are located in close proximity of existing services and facilities and some site-specific policies consideration is made to sustainable access (walking/cycling connections). However, it is likely that new housing will result in increased trip generation and not all site-specific policies encourage the use of public transport, cycling or walking. As such, with regards to air pollution, overall mixed effects are identified for vulnerable groups including age (including those over 65, infants and young children), disability (including those with long term health problems), pregnancy and maternity.</p>															