

APPENDIX 4

SA/SEA Baseline Information relating to Project Phoenix Supplementary Planning document			Audit Trail for SEA
Indicator	Church or Central Ward	Local	Data Reference
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna			
Distribution of Natura 2000, National (SSSI, NNR) and Local (LNR, non-statutory designated) wildlife sites	Wildlife links: Leeds - Liverpool Canal; The Hyndburn (River); Accrington - Preston railway line; Tinker Brook (part of)	There is one SSSI in Hyndburn which comprises two former quarries, Harper Clough and Smalley Delph. Quarries designated because of excellent exposure of rock layers originally formed in the Namurian period. Foxhill Bank is a Local Nature Reserve. There are 31 sites of local/natural/biological importance. There are 18 County Biological Heritage Sites in Hyndburn covering an area of 452.745 hectares. The borough also falls within the catchment of the Ribble Estuary SSSI, an integral component of the Ribble and Alt estuaries which are designated as European Special Protection Area and Ramsar Sites.	MAGIC website and Hyndburn Local Plan 1996
Sites in favourable condition and/or area	n/a	The SSSI is in a favourable condition as a result of scrub clearance, although the site would benefit from further tree removal to enhance viewing of the stratigraphy.	http://www.english-nature.org.uk/Special/sssi/report/index.cfm
Woodland/farmland bird populations and change	n/a	Skylark is present in Hyndburn borough but numbers are lower in comparison to parts of West Lancashire. Limited number of Song Thrush sightings. Breeding pairs of Reed Bunting are present in Hyndburn but their density is lower than parts of West Lancashire. Twite largely absent from Hyndburn.	Lancashire BAP
Area of woodland	n/a	There are 15 areas of ancient woodland in the borough covering an area of 66ha.	Hyndburn Annual Monitoring Report
Key BAP species/habitats present	n/a	The Lancashire BAP notes the presence of arable farmland, species rich grassland, moorland fell, rivers and streams and broadleaved woodland in the borough.	Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan

SA/SEA Baseline Information relating to Project Phoenix Supplementary Planning document			Audit Trail for SEA
Indicator	Church or Central ward	Local	Data Reference
Landscape			
Landscape/townscape characterisation		Landscape character types include Moorland Fringe, Industrial Foothills and Valleys and parts of the Moorland Hills and Enclosed Uplands areas. The urban area of Accrington is central to the landscape/townscape and includes historic core, industrial age and suburban urban landscape types.	Lancashire Landscape Strategy: Landscape Character Assessment (September 2000).
Distribution and area of AONBs, National Parks and county landscape designations	n/a	There are no AONBs in the borough.	Lancashire Landscape Strategy and Character assessment
Distribution of greenbelt	n/a	4,120ha of Hyndburn (equivalent to 56.4%) of land area is designated as greenbelt.	ONS: 2004

SA/SEA Baseline Information relating to Project Phoenix Supplementary Planning document			Audit Trail for SEA
Indicator	Church or Central ward	Local	Data Reference
Soil, Water, Air and Climate			
Soils, Geology			
Percentage land stock contaminated	Approximately 40 'potentially' contaminated sites within Church and Central wards. Large sites include bridge Street; Church Works; former Hag Bleach Works; Globe Works; former railway sidings; former Riding Barn Mill.	34 sites have been classed as potentially contaminating sites of high risk (although 19 of the sites have been subject to further investigation and have been eliminated as they have been found to be remediated or uncontaminated), 31 of medium-high risk, 51 of medium risk, 113 of medium-low risk and 54 of low risk. There are 62 known licensed, pre-licensing or unlicensed landfill sites which are closed in the HBC area. There is only one landfill site in Hyndburn which is still operational.	Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy for Hyndburn 2004.
Amount of derelict, under-used or neglected (DUN) land	Derelict, underused and neglected land within the Project Phoenix boundary March 2003 1.6ha (17.5%)	2003 - 428ha. March 2004 - 402ha. March 2005 - 387ha.	North West Development Agency funded local programmes.
Distribution of best and most versatile agricultural land	n/a	Most of the land in the borough is classified as Grade 4 land which is poor quality agricultural land, with small areas of Grade 5 (very poor quality). The land in the Altham area is Grade 3 (good to moderate quality)	MAGIC website and Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy for Hyndburn 2004.
Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	100% in both Church and Central wards	2001 - 02: 78.7%. 2002 - 03: 52.8%. 2003 - 04: 53.1%	Brownfield Sites Study, Joint Advisory Committee for Strategic Planning, 2000 and data provided by Hyndburn Borough Council
Distribution of areas known to have been subject to significant subsidence	No evidence or information to indicate subsidence of any significant scale.	Coal mining has been a prominent feature of the area - legacy of disused mine shafts and unstable ground.	Hyndburn Contaminated Land Strategy
Water			
Percentage of rivers with good/fair chemical and biological water quality	n/a	2004 data - 92% achieving good/fair status for biological quality and 100% good/fair status for chemical quality.	Environment Agency
Distribution of poor chemical and biological water quality	n/a	8.36% of watercourses achieved poor biological quality status.	Environment Agency 2004.
Daily domestic water (per capita consumption, litres)	No information at ward level.	148 litres (data for 2004)	Audit Commission
Air Quality			
Distribution/number of AQMAs	n/a	There are no AQMAs in the borough. Although the Hare and Hounds junction at Clayton Le Moors A678/A680 is approaching the AQS limit for nitrogen dioxide.	Air Quality Review - Progress Report for the Borough of Hyndburn April 2005.

Indicator	Church or Central ward	Local	Data Reference
Soil, Water, Air and Climate			
Mean yearly background nitrogen dioxide levels	n/a	22µg/m ³	The Lancashire Environment Strategy 2005 - 2010.
Mean yearly levels of particulates	n/a	In 2004 mean yearly levels of particulates ranged between 26 and 30µg/m ³	Lancashire Environment Strategy 2005 - 2010.
Companies located on the Environment Agency Pollution Inventory for air emissions	n/a	William Blythe Ltd, Isothane, Hilden Manufacturing Co Ltd, Lancashire Waste Services, Caligen Foam Ltd, Clariant UK Ltd,	Environment Agency
Climate Change			
Distribution of areas at risk of coastal and fluvial flooding	Parts of both wards lie within potential flood risk areas of the River Hyndburn, Hyndburn Brook, or Tinker Brook	Limited parts of the borough are at risk of fluvial flooding - Central Accrington. Number of watercourses are culverted.	Environment Agency
No. of planning applications permitted contrary to EA advice on flooding.	None	2004 - 2005 no planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice.	Hyndburn Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report
Annual Average domestic consumption of gas (kWh)	No information at ward level.	20074 (2003)	Audit Commission
Annual average domestic consumption of electricity in kwh	No information at ward level.	3984 (2003)	Audit Commission
Percentage of household waste used to recover heat, power and other energy sources.	n/a	0%	Audit Commission

SA/SEA Baseline Information relating to Project Phoenix Supplementary Planning document			Audit Trail for SEA
Indicator	Church or Central ward	Local	Data Reference
Cultural Heritage			
Distribution and no. of listed buildings, SAMS, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens.	No heritage designations.	There is one scheduled monument in the borough, 109 Listed Buildings which have been statutorily designated as having special architectural or historic interest. The majority of these (99) are Grade II Listed, 9 Grade II* and 1 Grade 1. There are 10 Conservation Areas. There are also 373 entries of archaeological interest on the County Sites and Monuments Record.	Hyndburn Annual Monitoring Report
Percentage of listed buildings at risk of decay	n/a	Parkers Farmhouse in Rishton is included on the English Heritage Register of Buildings at Risk as a Grade C priority for action. Therefore 0.92% at risk of decay.	http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/environment/env_planning/environment2002/heritage.asp and http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.1431

SA/SEA Baseline Information relating to Project Phoenix Supplementary Planning document			Audit Trail for SEA
Indicator	Church or Central ward	Local	Data Reference
Minerals and Waste			
Percentage household waste recycled	Data not available at ward level	2003/04 - 13.81%. 2004/05 - 18.67%	Audit Commission 2003/04 and data provided by Hyndburn Borough Council.
Kilograms of household waste collected per head	Data not available at ward level	2003/04 - £344.6kg. 2004/05 - 224.49kg	Audit Commission and data supplied by Hyndburn Borough Council.
Percentage household waste landfilled	Data not available at ward level	No data available	N/A
Location of strategic landfill sites	N/a	Whinney Hill is a large strategic waste facility in the borough which also serves Blackburn and Ribble Valley.	Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2006
Percentage household waste composted	Data not available at ward level	2003/04 - 4.15%. 2004/05 - 10.05%	Audit Commission 2003/04 and data provided by Hyndburn Council
Industrial and Commercial Waste Production	No data available	No data available	http://www.foe.co.uk/resource/briefings/commercial_and_industrial.pdf and LA info

SA/SEA Baseline Information relating to Project Phoenix Supplementary Planning document			Audit Trail for SEA
Indicator	Church or Central Ward	Local	Data Reference
Transportation (Also some material assets)			
Distribution of major transport systems - roads, airports, ports, rail etc	Accrington - Preston railway; Blackburn Road; National Cycle Network Route 6.	M65 runs through the district linking to the M6 and M61. Accrington, Church, Rishton and Huncoat all have railway stations on a trans Pennine route linking to Preston where it meets the main west coast main line. The nearest airport is Manchester. The M66 provides access to Greater Manchester.	Ordnance survey maps
Journey to work by mode	<u>Central</u> : Car / van - 58%; walk - 20%; bus - 8%; taxi - 3%; cycle - 1%; motorcylce - 1%; work / mainly work from home - 8%. <u>Church</u> : car / van: 62%; walk - 17%; bus - 10%; taxi - 1%; cycle - 1%; motorcycle - 1; work / mainly work from home - 7%.	The 2001 Census data shows that 60.8% of people travel to work by car or van, 12.2% on foot, 9.1% are a passenger in a car or a van, 0.65 get the train and 6.7% bus, mini-bus or coach.	Census 2001.
Percentage of resident population travelling to work over 20km	No information available.	2001 - 9.0%	Audit Commission 2001
Percentage of dwellings approved and located within 400m of an existing or proposed bus stop or within 800m of an existing or proposed railway station 2001 - 2004.	100% for both wards	98.55%	Lancashire 2016 - Monitoring Report 2005.

SA/SEA Baseline Information relating to Project Phoenix Supplementary Planning document			Audit Trail for SEA
Indicator	Church and Central ward	Local	Data Reference
Human Health			
Percentage resident population in good health compared with national/regional averages	Central 61.2% Church 57.5% (2001 Census)	64.40% of population in 'good' health.	ONS, 2001
Number of wards with Super Output Areas in the bottom 25% for health deprivation and disability		The following wards have SOAs in the bottom 25%: Barnfield (2); Altham (2); Baxenden (2); Central (3); Church (3); Clayton le Moors (1); Huncoat (2); Immanuel (2); Milnshaw (3); Netherton (2); Peel (2); Rishton (3); St Andrews (3), Springhill (3).	The English Indices of Deprivation 2004 (revised) - Super Output Area Data - The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
Life expectancy for males/females		Life expectancy at birth for males was 74.9 between 2002 and 2004 and 79.3 for females.	Vital Statistics - ONS three Year Rolling Averages.
Standard Mortality Rates compared to national/regional averages	All causes, all ages 1998-2002 Central 136, Church 121.	The death rate in Hyndburn as indicated by the Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) was 110 in 2003.	Vital Statistics - ONS 2003.
Cancer Mortality Rate per 100,000 population.	SMR 1998-2002 All Persons All ages All cancers - Central 132 Church 101.	Cancer Mortality Rate - 2002/04: 139.1	Lancashire County Council., 2004.
Circulatory Disease mortality rates per 100,000 population.	SMR 1998-2002 All Persons All ages Circulatory disease - Central 116 Church 116.	2002/04 - 115.2	Lancashire County Council., 2004.
Rate of teenage pregnancy per 1,000 women aged 15 - 17	2000-02 Central 60.8, Church 85.5	2001 - 2003: 57.4	ONS and Teenage Pregnancy Unit, May 2005.
Percentage of population with a limiting long-term illness	Central 22.92% Church 25.7% (2001 Census)	In Hyndburn - 22.0%	Census 2001, ONS
Percentage of residents who think that noisy neighbours or loud parties are a very big or fairly big problem		2003/04 - 26.5%	Audit Commission 2003/04

SA/SEA Baseline Information relating to Project Phoenix Supplementary Planning document			Audit Trail for SEA
Indicator	Church and Central Ward	Local	Data Reference
Local Economy, Inward Investment, Rural Economy			
Local Economy			
GVA per head		GVA per head in 2001/02 - £11, 660 (74.8).	ODPM, Neighbourhood Renewal Unit.
GVA per capita for manufacturing sector		Gross Value Added per head for manufacturing industry is £33, 380.	Annual Business Inquiry 2002.
Stock of Business Registered for VAT 2000-2005		Percentage change in registered stock between 2001 - 05: 6.1%	Small Business Service - VAT Registrations & De-Registrations
Employment in different sectors	Church In 2001, employment by sector was as follows for all people aged 16 - 74 in employment: agriculture, hunting and forestry - 0.6%, mining and quarrying - 0.3%, manufacturing 28.7%, electricity, gas and water supply - 0.2%, construction - 4.9%, wholesale and retail trades - 21.2%, hotels and restaurants - 5.6%, transport and communication - 7.1%, financial intermediation - 1.2%, other business services - 6.9%, public administration and defence - 2.9%, education - 6.3%, health and social work - 10.6% and other services - 3.8%. Central In 2001, employment by sector was as follows for all people aged 16 - 74 in employment: agriculture, hunting and forestry - 0.3%, mining and quarrying - 0.3%, manufacturing 27.7%, electricity, gas and water supply - 0.3%, construction - 3.8%, wholesale and retail trades - 23.4%, hotels and restaurants - 6.6%, transport and communication - 12.8%, financial intermediation - 0.9%, other business services - 7%, public administration and defence - 1.3%, education - 5.5%, health and social work - 8.3% and other services - 3.9%.	In 2001, employment by sector was as follows for all people aged 16 - 74 in employment: agriculture, hunting and forestry - 0.7%, mining and quarrying - 0.1%, manufacturing 27.1%, electricity, gas and water supply - 0.4%, construction - 6.1%, wholesale and retail trades - 19.4%, hotels and restaurants - 4.1%, transport and communication - 5.8%, financial intermediation - 1.9%, other business services - 7.4%, public administration and defence - 4.1%, education - 7.3%, health and social work - 11.6% and other services - 3.9%.	ONS - Census of Population, 2001.
Employment in different occupation groups	Church In 2001, all people aged 16-74 in employment were employed in the following positions: 8% - Managers and senior officials; 4.7% - professional occupations; 7.9% - associate professional and technical occupations; 7% - administrative and secretarial occupations; 15.1% skilled trades occupations; 9.2% - personal service occupations; 9% sales and customer service occupations; 20.9% - process, plant and machine operatives; 18.1% - elementary occupations. Central In 2001, all people aged 16-74 in employment were employed in the following positions: 8.4% - Managers and senior officials; 4.5% - professional occupations; 6.4% - associate professional and technical occupations; 5.6% - administrative and secretarial occupations; 11.9% skilled trades occupations; 8.5% - personal service occupations; 11.3% sales and customer service occupations; 25.7% - process, plant and machine operatives; 17.7% - elementary occupations.	In 2001, all people aged 16-74 in employment were employed in the following positions: 12.2% - Managers and senior officials; 7.3% - professional occupations; 11.1% - associate professional and technical occupations; 11.1% - administrative and secretarial occupations; 15.3% skilled trades occupations; 8.8% - personal service occupations; 7.7% sales and customer service occupations; 14.5% - process, plant and machine operatives; 12.0% - elementary occupations.	ONS - Census of Population, 2001.
Location of key industries		Most of the major industrial estates in the borough are located in Altham, Accrington, Great Harwood, Clayton le-Moors. A major site in the borough is the Whitebirk Industrial Estate.	Lancashire County Council website.

Indicator	Church and Central Ward	Local	Data Reference
Local Economy, Inward Investment, Rural Economy			
No. of VAT registered businesses and trend		VAT registered business stock by sector was as follows at the start of 2005: agriculture and fishing 60 (3.3%); mining, energy and water 0 (0.0%), manufacturing 280 (15.4%), construction 210 (11.6%), wholesale and retail 454 (30.0%), hotels and catering 190 (10.5%), transport and communications 105 (5.8%), financial intermediation 10 (0.6%), business services 270 (14.9%), public administration and other services 115 (6.3%) and education and health 30 (1.7%). There were a total of 1, 815 that were VAT registered.	Lancashire County Council Website. Original data source - Small Business Service.
No. of VAT registrations by sector		At the start of 2005, VAT registered business stock by sector was: Agriculture and fishing - 60 (3.3%); mining, energy and water - 0 (0%); manufacturing - 280 (15.4%); construction - 210 (11.6%); wholesale and retail - 545 (30.0%); hotels and catering - 190 (10.5%); transport and communications - 105 (5.8%); financial intermediation - 10 (0.6%); business services - 270 (14.9%); public administration and other services - 115 (6.3%); education and health - 30 (30%).	Small Business Service VAT - Registrations and De-registrations 1994 - 2004.
No. of VAT de-registrations by sector		The annual average no. of VAT de-registrations by sector between 1999 and 2004 by sector was: agriculture and fishing - 2, mining, energy and water - 0, manufacturing - 17, construction - 14, wholesale and retail - 51, hotels and catering - 28, transport and communications - 8, financial intermediation - 1, business services - 26, public administration and other services - 8, education and health - 0.	Small Business Services - VAT Registrations and De-Registrations 1994 - 2004.
Percentage economically active (people aged 16 and over who are either in employment or unemployed).		Hyndburn - 74.2%	Annual Population Survey, April 2004 - March 2005
Percentage economically inactive (people who are neither in employment nor unemployed).	Church Census 2001 / Nomis - 46.13% Central Census 2001 / Nomis - 54.83%	Hyndburn - 25.8%	Annual Population Survey, April 2004 - March 2005

Indicator	Church and Central Ward	Local	Data Reference
Local Economy, Inward Investment, Rural Economy			
Wards with Super Output Areas in the bottom 25% for employment deprivation	Church SOAs: E01025044 - 0.15 (6,609th), E01025045 - 0.29 (950th), E01025046 - 0.23 (2,517th), E01025047 - 0.24 (1,914th) Central SOAs: E01025041 - 0.48 (466th), E01025042 - 0.35 (2298th), E01025043 - 0.36 (1905th)	The following wards have SOAs in the bottom 25% most deprived: Altham (1); Barnfield (2); Central (3); Church (4); Clayton le Moors (1); Huncoat (2); Immanuel (2); Milnshaw (2); Netherton (2); Overton (1); Peel (2); Rishton (2); St Andrew's (2); Springhill (3).	Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004
Wards with Super Output Areas in the bottom 25% for income deprivation	Church SOAs: E01025044 - 0.17 (9519th), E01025045 - 0.36 (2031th), E01025046 - 0.26 (4858th), E01025047 - 0.34 (2508th) Central SOAs: E01025041 - 0.32 (555th), E01025042 - 0.21 (3327th), E01025043 - 0.23 (2214th)	Barnfield (2); Central (3); Church (3); Clayton le Moors (1); Huncoat (1); Immanuel (1); Milnshaw (1); Peel (2); Rishton (1); St. Andrews (1); Springhill (3).	Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004
Job Density		2000 - 0.66, 2001 - 0.64, 2002 - 0.66, 2003 - 0.69	NOMIS
Levels of vacant floorspace in town centres		Accrington. Vacant floorspace (sq ft) - 2001 - 43 500. 2004 - 50 040. 2005 - 68 500.	Lancashire 2016 Monitoring Report.
Percentage unemployed (based on the number of unemployed people aged 16 to 59/64 expressed as a percentage of the economically active population aged 16-59/64).	Church 6.0% overall NOTE HIGHER % IN 16 - 24 yrs Central 44.4%	Central 4.6% overall Church 35.2% (Census 2001)	Hyndburn - 4.7% for April 2004 - March 2005. 5.8% for March 2003 - Feb 2004 Annual Population Survey, April 2004 - March 2005
Percentage of residents who think that for their local area over the past three years that job prospects have got better or stayed the same		2003/04 - 56.38%	Audit Commission 2003/04
Inward Investment			
Peak Zone A rental data £/m2 (Zone A rental is a measure of town centre vitality and viability - key indicator of PPS6).		Accrington - £675	Joint Lancashire Structure Authorities - Monitoring Report 2005.

SA/SEA Baseline Information relating to Project Phoenix Supplementary Planning document			Audit Trail for SEA
Indicator	Church and Central ward	Local	Data Reference
Housing and Deprivation			
Housing			
Average house prices compared to regional/national averages	No information at ward level.	Average house prices in Sept 2004 were: detached - £159,209; semi-detached - £112, 960; terraced - £56, 154. The average price for all dwellings was £75, 960.	Land Registry 2204 and 2005 data
Ratio of average prices to incomes	No information at ward level.	Average income £26k. Ratio of prices to income is approx 3.6:1.	Land Registry and Wealth of the Nation data 2005.
Percentage of dwelling types	Church Detached - 2.3%, Semi-detached - 14.6%, Terraced 69.3%, Flats - 13.7%, Caravan/Temp Structure - 0.3% (Census 2001, by Household Spaces) Central Detached - 2.4%, Semi-detached - 9.3%, Terraced 76.1%, Flats - 11.9%, Caravan/Temp Structure - 0.3% (Census 2001, by Household Spaces)	Detached - 10.6%; semi-detached - 26.36; terraced - 54.34% and flat/masionette - 8.41%. Housing Needs Survey Data for 2003: detached - 99%; semi-detached - 21.3%; bungalow - 6.7%; terraced - 53.3%; flat/maisonette - 8.5%; Mobile Home - 0.1%	ONS 2001 and Hyndburn Housing Needs Survey 2003.
Percentage homes unfit for use compared to national/regional average	29% of housing in Housing Market Renewal areas deemed 'unfit'.	9,000 unfit properties in the Borough accounting for 25% of total stock. (however - it should be noted that liaison with Hyndburn staff has identified that this figure is nearer 5000 following a recent survey).	Annual Housing Strategy Statistical Assessment
Proportion of vacant housing	<u>Central:</u> 1991 - 12%; 2001 - 7% <u>Church:</u> 1991 - 7%; 2001 - 10%	2001 - 6.1% of housing stock vacant. The 2004 records shows that this figure has reduced to 5.6%.	Census 2001 and Lancashire Joint Structure Plan Authorities for target and 2004 data.
Percentage of usually resident population within 1km of 5 basic services (GP, Primary School, food shop, post office, bus stop).	100%	83.75%	Joint Structure Plan Authorities June 2005.
Affordable dwellings completed as % of all new housing completions	No information available.	1.78%	2003/2004 Audit commission data.

Indicator	Church and Central ward	Local	Data Reference
Housing and Deprivation			
Deprivation			
Recorded crime rates/1000 for key offences	Church Crime rates per 1,000 population in 2004/05 were as follows: violence against a person 23, robbery offences 2, sexual offences 2, burglary dwelling offences 8, theft of motor vehicle 6, theft from a motor vehicle 8 (MADE 2005) Central Crime rates per 1,000 population in 2004/05 were as follows: violence against a person 33, robbery offences 3, sexual offences 2, burglary dwelling offences 7, theft of motor vehicle 5, theft from a motor vehicle 12 (MADE 2005)	Crime rates per 1,000 population in 2004/05 were as follows: violence against a person 19.2, robbery offences 0.7, sexual offences 1.1, burglary dwelling offences 5.5, theft of motor vehicle 3.7, theft from a motor vehicle 6.0.	Community Safety Strategy 2005/2008 and Home Office: Crime in England and Wales
% of residents surveyed who say that they feel fairly safe or very safe outside after dark	No information available at ward level.	No data available for Hyndburn. Although a Citizen's Panel survey for May 2003 indicated that people felt less safe in the borough than in May 2000.	Audit Commission and ELLeP Consultation
% of residents surveyed who say that they feel fairly safe or very safe outside during the day	No information available at ward level.	No data available for Hyndburn. Although a Citizen's Panel survey for May 2003 indicated that people felt less safe in the borough than in May 2000.	Audit Commission and ELLeP Consultation
Wards with Super Output Areas in the bottom 25% for crime deprivation	Church SOAs: E01025045 - 0.82 (5568th) E01025041 - 0.74 (6388th) Central SOAs:	Barnfield (1); Central (1); Church (1)	Indices of Multiple Deprivation, 2004.
Number and distribution of wards with Super Output Areas in bottom 25% most deprived for living environment	Church SOAs: E01025047 - 81.53 (46th) NOTE THIS IS IN THE BOTTOM 1% E01025044 - 57.7 (1310th), E01025046 - 46.22 (3341th), Central SOAs: E01025041 - 49.22 (2708th), E01025042 - 63.78 (760th), E01025043 - 53.53 (1932th)	There are Super Output Areas in Altham (1), Barnfield (1), Central (3), Church (4), Clayton le Moors (1), Immanuel (1), Milnshaw (1), Netherton (2), Overton (1), Peel (3), Rishton (3), St Andrews (3), St Oswalds (1) and Springhill (2) wards in the bottom 10% for most deprived living environment.	Community Safety Strategy 2005/2008.
Number and distribution of wards with Super Output Areas in bottom 25% of most deprived in terms of barriers to housing and services provision	NB. The reason that there are none in the bottom 25% is that it is <u>housing</u> and <u>services</u> deprivation. In central, deprived areas, access to housing and supermarkets, GPs etc is not an issue. Indicator applies more for rural areas (LB).	No wards in Hyndburn fall within the bottom 25% most deprived.	Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2004
Average earnings compared with national/regional average	No information at ward level.	Weekly average earnings for full Time employees in Hyndburn was £362.6 in 2005 for full time workers.	ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2005.
Percentage people income deprived	No information at ward level.	16.40%	Indices of Multiple Deprivation, 2004.
Claimant Count Figures of Unemployment Related Benefits		December 2005 - 2.1%. Percentage highest in Central (4.8%), Springhill (3.7%), Barnfield (3.8%), Church (3.1%).	Lancashire Monthly Adjusted Claimant Count October 2005 - Data Source - ONS.

Indicator	Church and Central ward	Local	Data Reference
Housing and Deprivation			
Percentage unemployed (based on the number of unemployed people aged 16 to 59/64 expressed as a percentage of the economically active population aged 16-59/64).	Central: 5%; Church: 6%	Hyndburn - 4.7% for April 2004 - March 2005. 5.8% for March 2003 - Feb 2004	Annual Population Survey, April 2004 - March 2005
Number of wards in bottom 10% for income deprivation		Super Output areas in Barnfield (1), Central (3), Church (2) and Springhill (1) wards are in the bottom 10% for income deprivation.	The English Indices of Deprivation 2004.
Number and distribution of wards within bottom 25% most deprived.	Church SOAs: E01025044 - 32.69 (7067th), E01025045 - 56.88 (1278th), E01025046 - 45.72 (3122th), E01025047 - 56.25 (1344th) Central SOAs: E01025041 - 66.78 (445th) NOTE THIS IS BOTTOM 2&, E01025042 - 52.23 (1890th), E01025043 - 52.87 (1797th)	There are Super Output Areas (SOAs) in the following wards in the bottom 25% most deprived: Altham (1); Church (1); Clayton-le-Moors (1); Huncoat (1); Immanuel (1), Milnshaw (2), Netherton (2); Peel (2); Rishton (2); St. Andrew's (2), Springhill (1). There are also SOAs in the following wards in the bottom 10% most deprived: Barnfield (1); Central (3); Church (3); Springhill (2).	The English Indices of Deprivation 2004.
Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years that race relations have got better or stayed the same.	No information available at ward level.	2003/04 - 68.83%	Audit Commission
Percentage of the population that are within 20 minutes travel time (urban – walking; rural – driving) of a range of 3 different sports facility types at least one of which has achieved a quality mark;	No information available at ward level.	2005 - 1.7%	Audit Commission
Percentage of residents who think that over the past three years that cultural facilities (e.g. cinemas, museums) have got better or stayed the same)	No information available at ward level.	2003/04 - 91.6%	Audit Commission
Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that sport and leisure facilities have got better or stayed the same	No information available at ward level.	2003/04 - 91.16%	Audit Commission

SA/SEA Baseline Information relating to Project Phoenix Supplementary Planning document			Audit Trail for SEA
Indicator	Church and Central Ward	Local	Data Reference
Population and Education			
Population			
Population Change	Central: 1971 - 2001, 20% decrease; Church: 1971 - 2001, 28% decrease.	Resident population in Hyndburn was 81 600 in 2004, 81 700 in 2003 and 81 400 in 2002. Overall percentage population between 2001 and 2004 was 0.1%	ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates.
Population density	24.15 persons per hectare Church 53.74 persons per hectare Central (Census 2001)	1, 118 persons per sq km	ONS Mid Year Estimates
Age Structure/Change	Church Census 2001 data: 0-14 - 25%, 15-24 - 13.5%, 25-44 - 26.3%, 45-64 - 19.92%, 65+ 16.3% Central Census 2001 data: 0-14 - 30.1%, 15-24 - 17.9%, 25-44 - 24.9%, 45-64 15.6%, 65+ - 11.4%	Mid 2004 - 21.0% of population aged between 0 and 14 years, 12.6% aged 15 - 24, 27.2% aged 25 - 44, 24% aged 45 - 65 and 15.2% aged over 65.	ONS - Mid Year Population Estimates 2004.
Percentage ethnic groups	Church Census 2001: White - 80.7%, Mixed - 0.5%, Asian/British Asian - 18.5%, Black/Black British 0.06%, Other - 0.3%. Central Census 2001: White - 48.1%, Mixed - 1.2%, Asian/British Asian - 50.5%, Black/Black British 0.17%, Other - 0.1%.	In 2001 91.7% of the Hyndburn population was classified as White, 7.4% as Asian or Asian British, 0.6% as all mixed, 0.1% as black or black British and 0.2% as Chinese or other ethnic group.	Census 2001
Education			
Percentage of resident population aged 16-74 with no qualifications	Central: 54% Church: 48%	35.46%	ONS, 2001
Percentage of 15 year old pupils attaining 5+ A* - C grades.	Church 2004 - 40.79% Central 2004 - 41.98%	2004 - 48.9%	Department for Education and Skills
Percentage people aged 16-74 with highest qualification attained NVQ level 4/5	Central: 6% Church: 8% Census 2001	12.76%	ONS, 2001
Number of wards with Super Output Areas in the bottom 25% most deprived for education, skills and training deprivation	Church SOAs: E01025044 - 30.46 (8101st), E01025045 - 71.58 (797th), E01025046 - 53.71 (2,591st), E01025047 - 64.99 (1,304th) Central SOAs: E01025041 - 66.78 (1160th), E01025042 - 73.7 (672nd), E01025043 - 68.69 (1010th)	Altham (1); Barnfield (1); Central (3); Church (4); Clayton le Moors (1); Immanuel (1); Milnshaw (2); Netherton (2); Peel (2); Rishton (1); St Andrew's (1); Springhill (3).	Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2004