



APPENDIX 2 - FACTBOOK

Edenfield Neighbourhood Plan
2021 - 2036

Edenfield Community
Neighbourhood Forum
January 2024



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1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Edenfield Factbook is the baseline assessment for the Edenfield Neighbourhood Plan. A baseline assessment is used to gather evidence on various demographic and land use factors for the area. This baseline assessment includes information on population breakdown, health and education, access to greenspace and other socio-economic data. It also includes information on relevant Local Plan policies. This document helps support emerging work on the Edenfield Neighbourhood Plan.

2. Key Facts and Figures

- 2.1 Edenfield is a village within Eden Ward in the Borough of Rossendale in the County of Lancashire, in the north west of England. Eden Ward comprises six villages of which Edenfield is the largest. The other villages are Turn (south east), Irwell Vale (north west), Stubbins, Chatterton and Strongstry (all in the south west).
- 2.2 Edenfield is at the southern border of the Eden Ward and is adjacent to the Metropolitan Borough of Bury. The village lies to the east of the M66, where it terminates and becomes the A56. Beyond the M66/A56 is the River Irwell and Edenfield lies above the east bank of the River. The village is 8km north of Bury and 14km south east of Blackburn.
- 2.3 The Edenfield Community Neighbourhood Forum Area (Figure 1) encompasses Edenfield village. The boundary follows the A56 to the west of the village and the Dearden Brook to the south. To the east the boundary follows Michael Wife Lane and Gincroft Lane due north, until it is in line with Fish Rake Lane, the northern boundary.
- 2.4 The population is mostly concentrated in the south of the Edenfield Community Neighbourhood Forum Area, with ribbon development from the centre to the northern boundary along the Market Street/Burnley Road corridor.
- 2.5 This baseline analysis mostly uses the census data-boundary from NOMIS which corresponds well with the extent of the existing settlement within the neighbourhood plan boundary (see Figure 2). The “Travel to Work” section relies on data from a Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA), which covers an area larger than Edenfield, as shown below (see Figure 3).

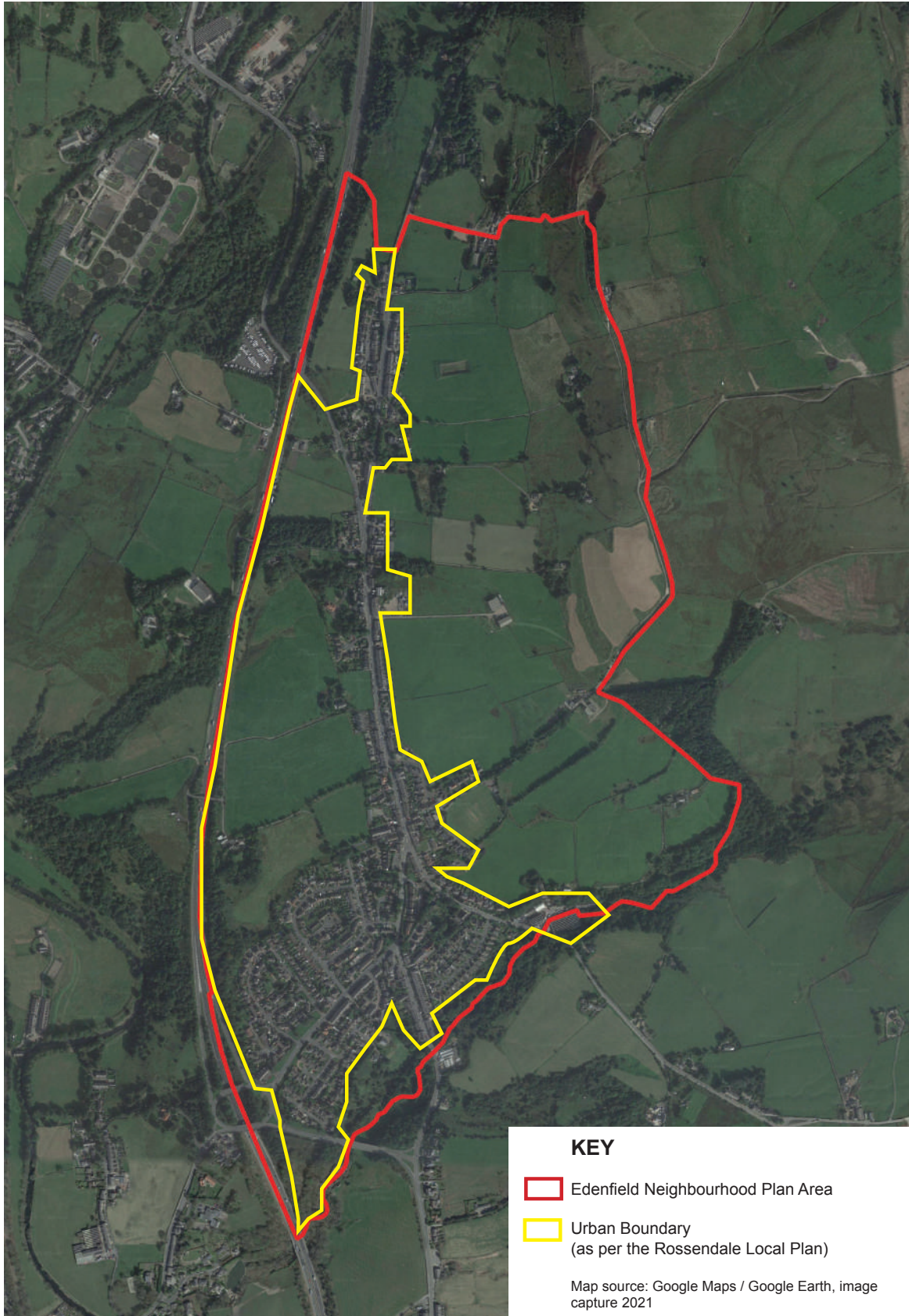


Figure 1. Edenfield Designated Neighbourhood Area

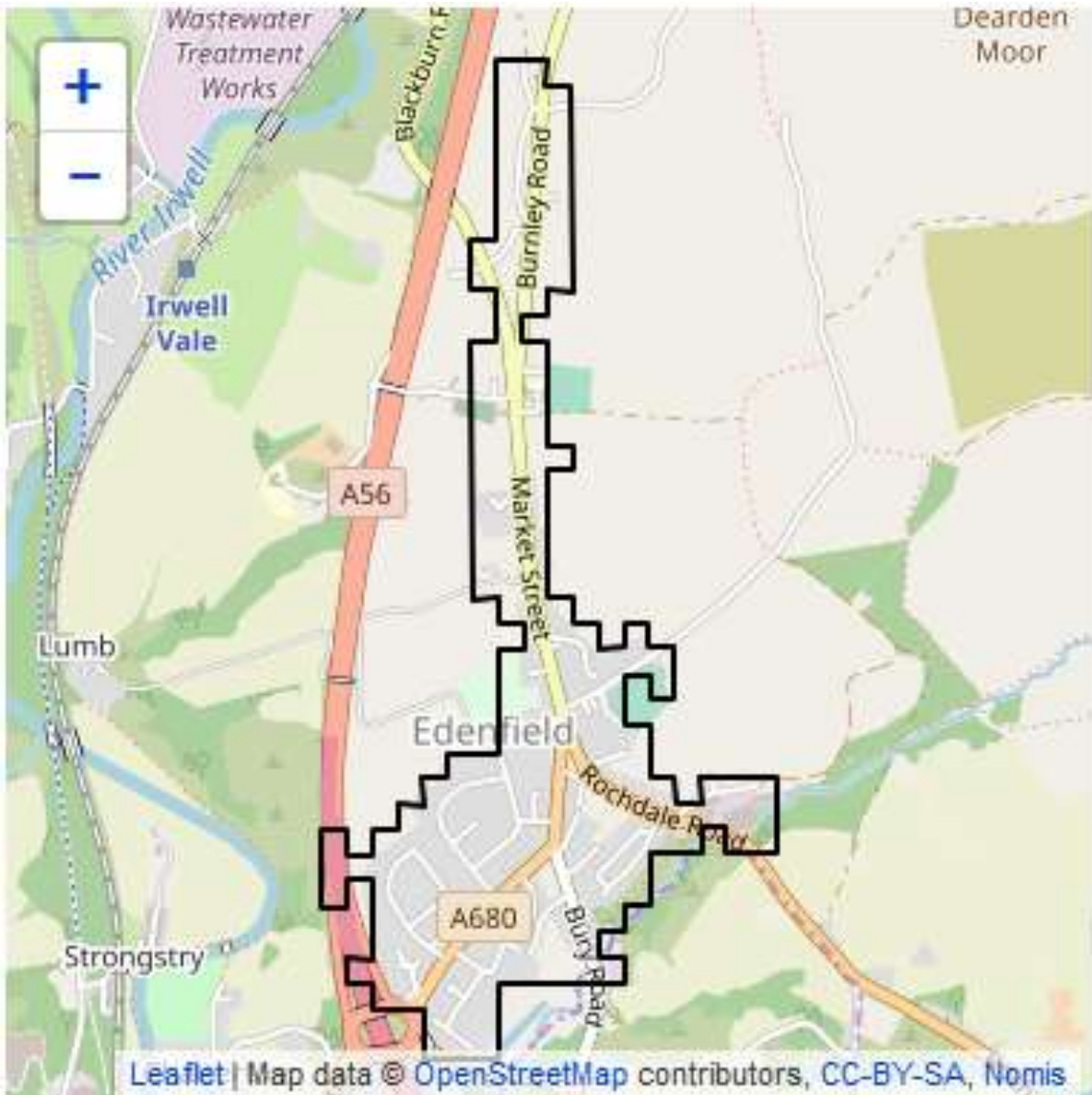


Figure 2. Census Data Boundary (Source: NOMIS)

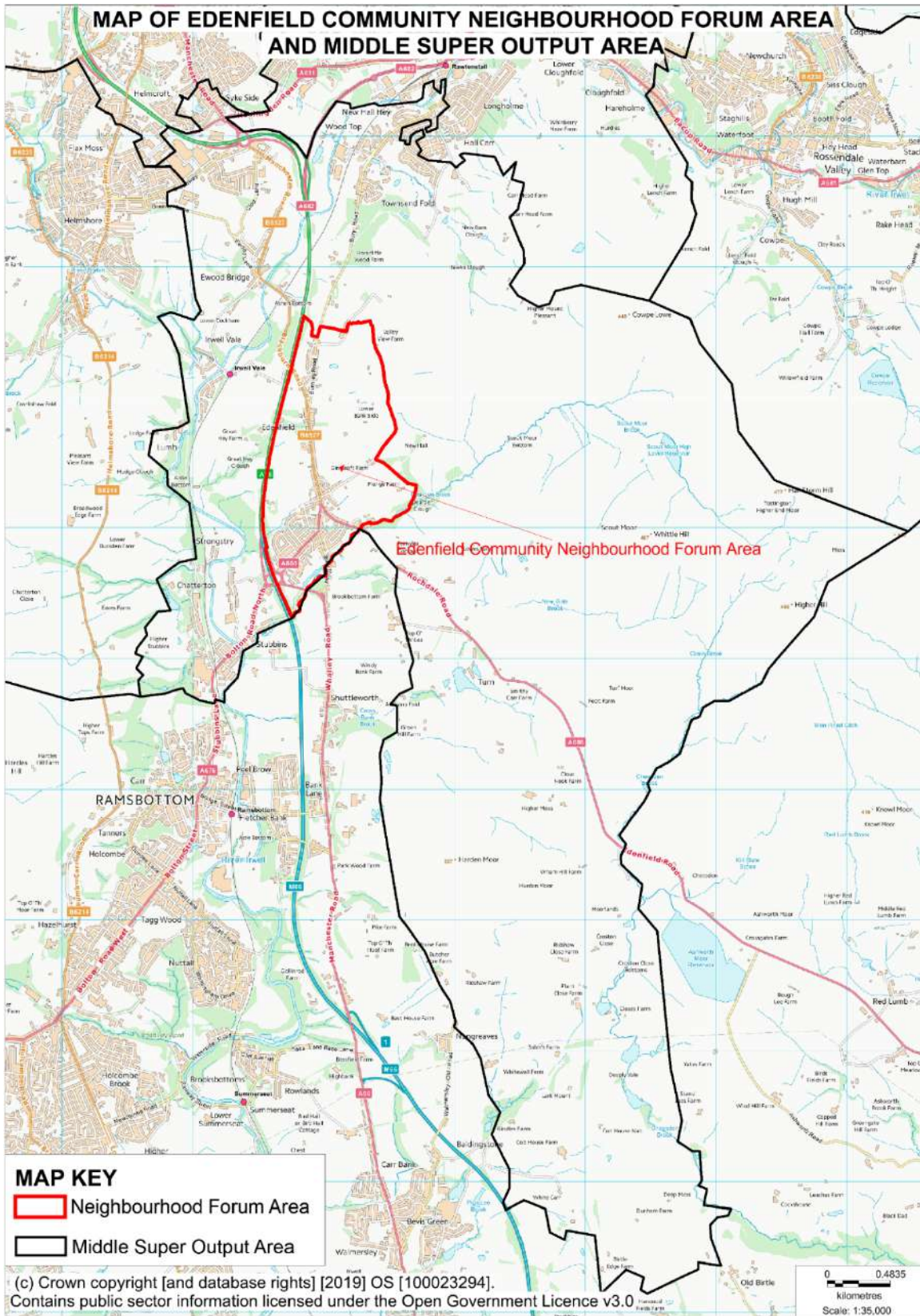
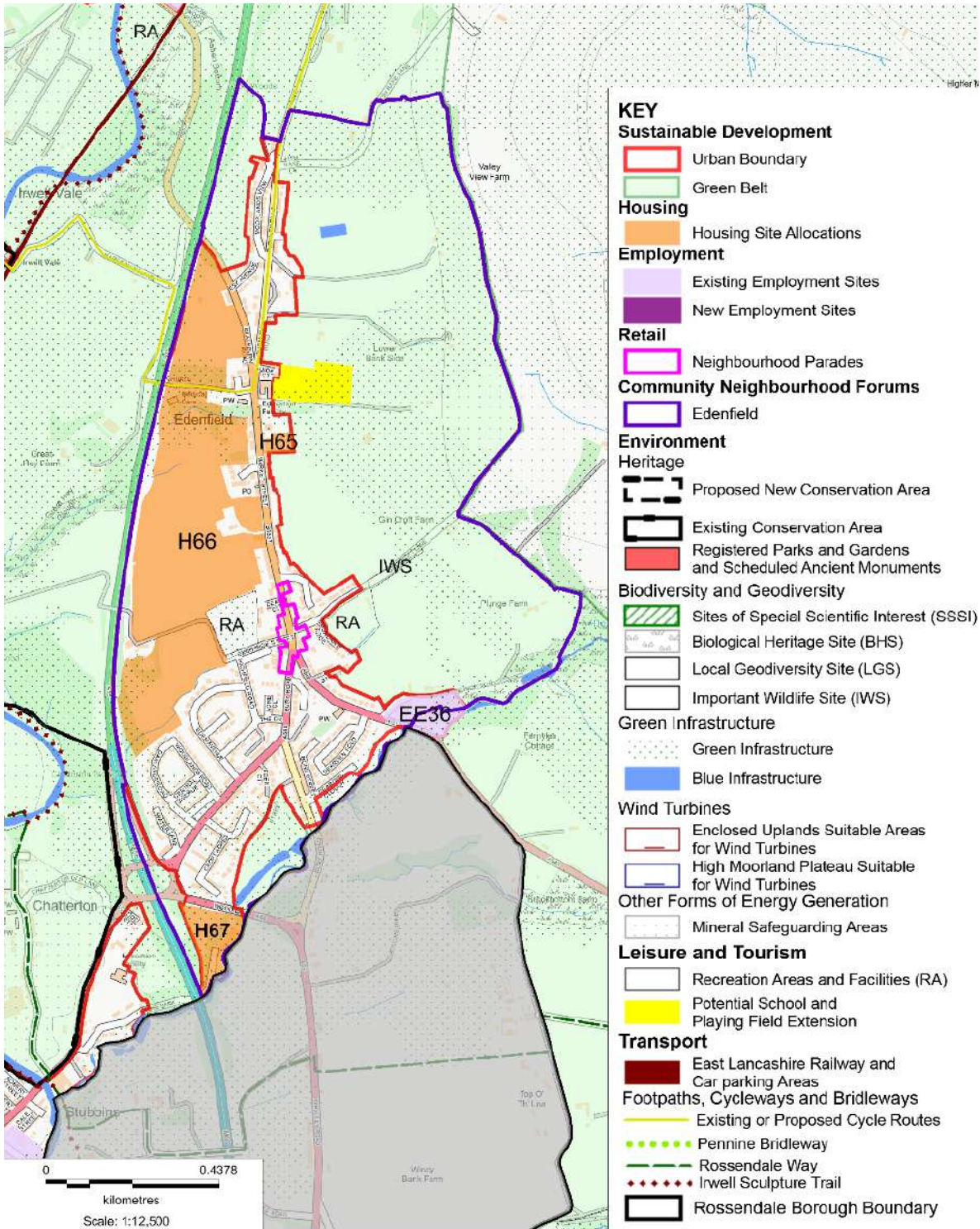


Figure 3. MSOA Boundary Map, courtesy of Rossendale Borough Council

3. Local Plan Policies

Existing Local Plan

- 3.1 The Neighbourhood Area is within the Borough of Rossendale. To satisfy the Basic Conditions, the Neighbourhood Plan needs to be in general conformity with the policies of the development plan. The Rossendale Local Plan 2019-2036 is the current adopted development plan. The Minerals and Waste Local Plan also forms part of the Local Development Plan for Rossendale. An extract of the proposals map of relevance to Edenfield is presented in Figure 4. The built-up area together with the areas allocated for development in the Local Plan (H65, H66 and H67) is surrounded by Green Belt. The proposals map also identifies several Recreation Areas and Important Wildlife Sites as falling within the Neighbourhood Area.



Rossendale
BOROUGH COUNCIL

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Figure 4. Rossendale Local Plan 2019-2036 Proposals Map

Green Belt and other Green Infrastructure

- 3.2 Edenfield village itself is inset from the Green Belt, but virtually all the land surrounding the village excluding that allocated for development in the Local Plan (H65, H66 and H67 in Figure 4) is designated as Green Belt. Figure 5 shows the Green Belt surrounding Edenfield prior to the release of Green Belt in the Local Plan 2019-2036.
- 3.3 As well as being outlined in the map below (see Figure 5), a map of Public Rights of Way (PROWs) is shown in Appendix 1.
- 3.4 Lancashire County Council is responsible for mineral and waste planning for Rossendale Borough Council. The Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan forms part of the development plan for Rossendale. To the east and west of the village are areas that are allocated in the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Plan for minerals safeguarding. In addition, there are areas proposed through the emerging Local Plan as biological heritage sites, to the east and west of the village. There are existing conservation areas to the south west of the village at Chatterton/Strongstry and to the west of the village at Irwell Vale. Scout Moor Quarry lies to the south east of the village, some 1.5 km away. Scout Moor Wind Farm was built in 2008 and is one of the largest onshore windfarms in the United Kingdom and is partly located in the east of Eden Ward.

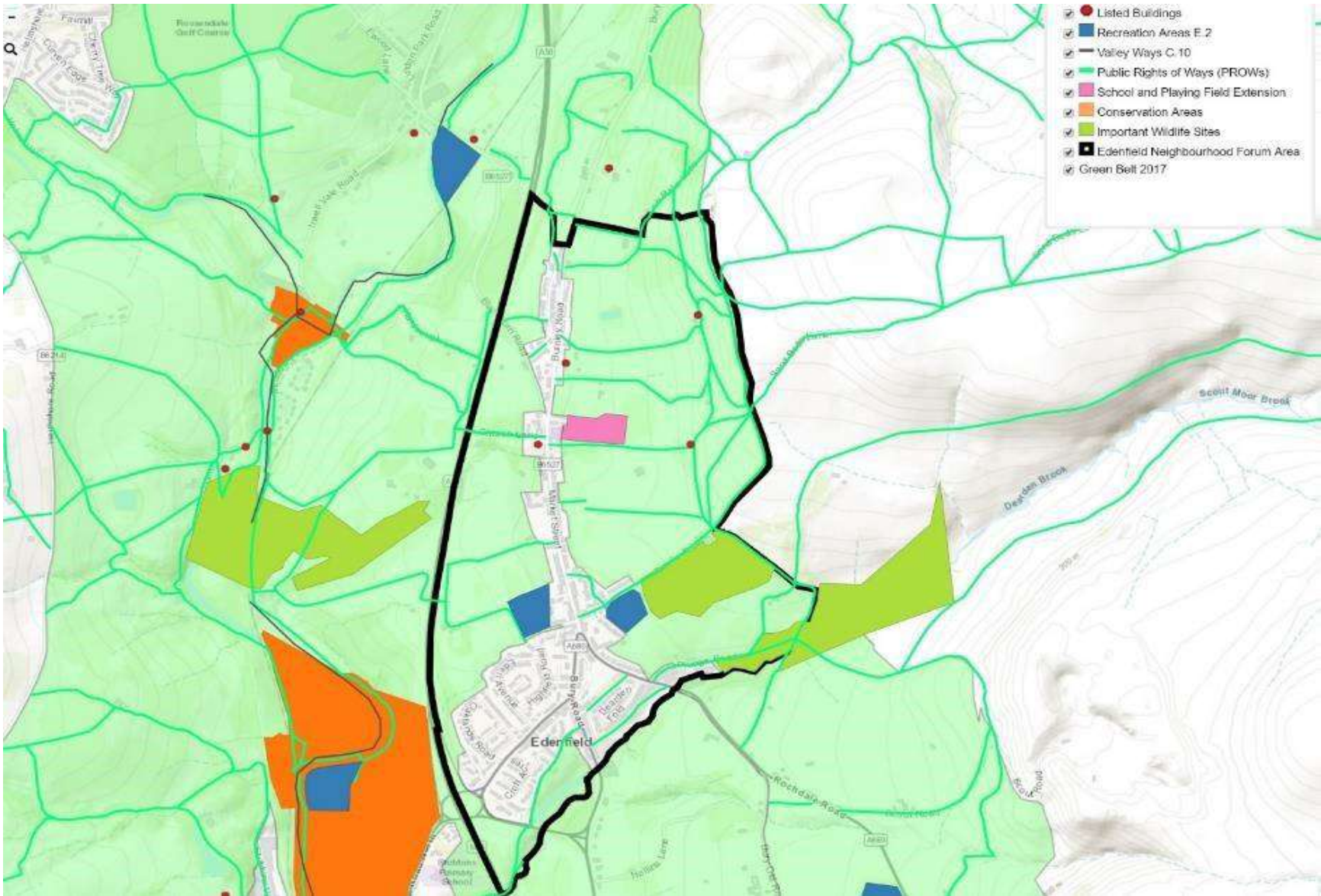


Figure 5. Map of Green Belt and other Green Infrastructure (Sources: Esri World Imagery and MHCLG)

4. Population

- 4.1 In 2011, the Edenfield Built-up Area had a population of 2,053 people, of whom 51.8% were female which is consistent with the split for Rossendale as a whole (Figure 6).
- 4.2 The mean age for those in Edenfield is 40.6 years (up from 38.2 in 2001), compared to 39.6 years for Rossendale as a whole (up from 37.79 years in 2001). There are no major differences between Rossendale and Edenfield age distributions. In Edenfield, those aged 30-59 make up 42.9% of the population, while those aged 0-29 make up only 33.7% of the population (a 9.2% difference); in Rossendale, these figures are 41.6% and 35.9% respectively (a 5.7% difference). As seen from figure 8, the population of both areas is slowly ageing, as the proportion of those aged 0-19 declines, and the proportion of those aged 60+ increases.

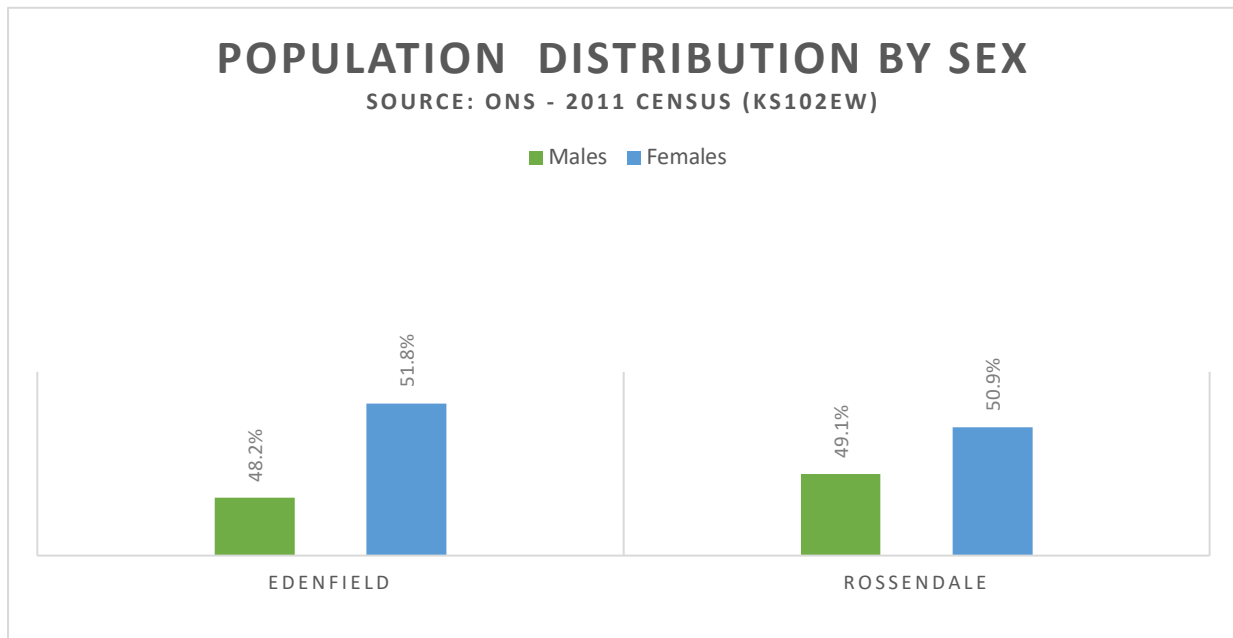


Figure 6. Population Distribution by Sex (2011)

EDENFIELD VS. ROSSENDALE AGE DISTRIBUTION 2001-2011

SOURCE: ONS - 2011 CENSUS (KS102EW) AND 2001 CENSUS (UV004)

■ Edenfield 2001 ■ Edenfield 2011 ■ Rossendale 2001 ■ Rossendale 2011

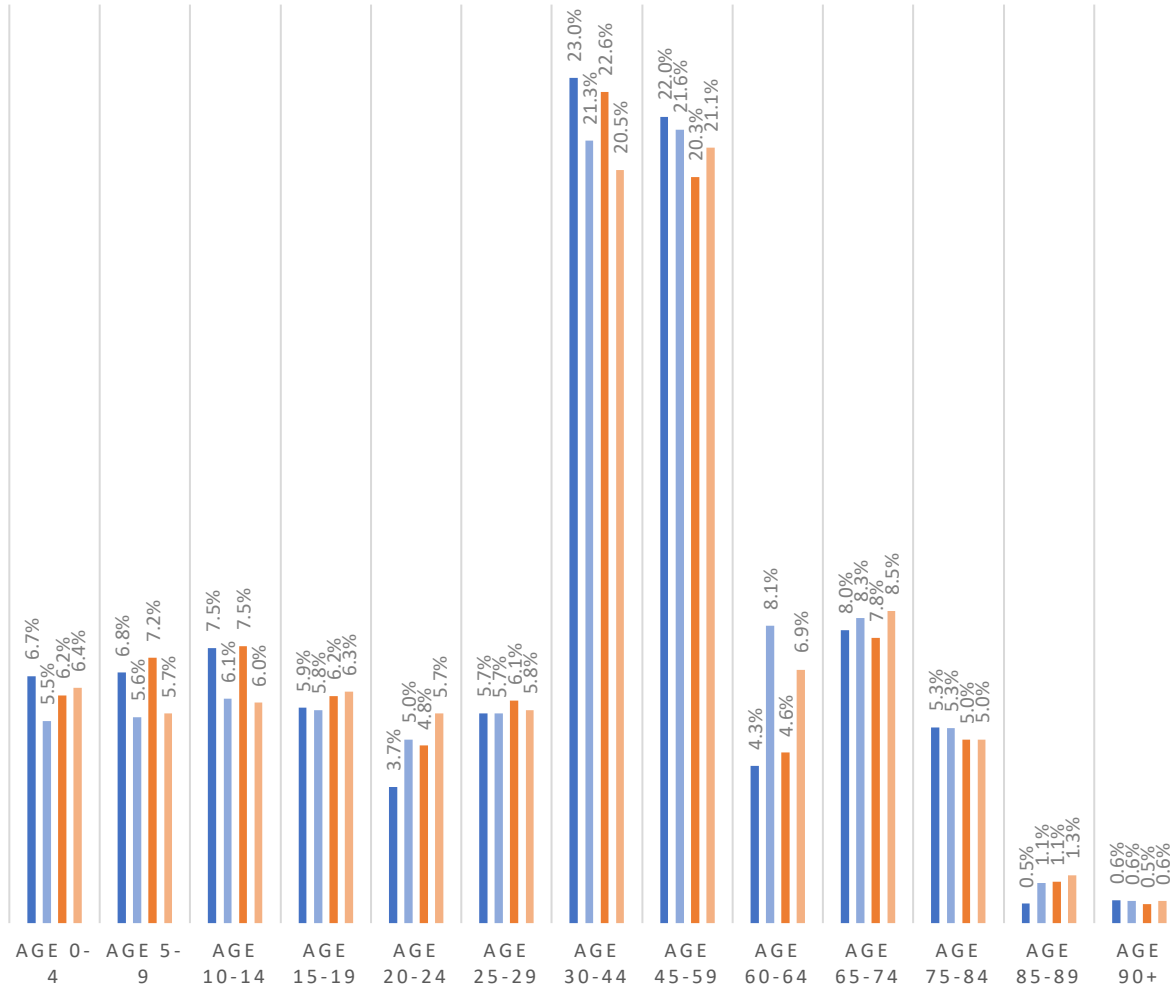


Figure 7. Age Distribution (2001 – 2011)

5. Education Qualifications

- 5.1 Qualification levels represent different schooling benchmarks. Level 1 is first certificate received after primary school, level 2 is GCSE, level 3 is A level, diplomas or advanced apprenticeships, and level 4+ is certificates of higher education and beyond¹. Educational attainment is higher in Edenfield than it is in Rossendale.
- 5.2 Notably, as Figure 8 shows, there is a difference of over 10% between Rossendale and Edenfield residents that hold Level 3 and Level 4 qualifications. There is also a sizeable difference (7.6%) in the proportion with no qualifications between Rossendale and Edenfield.
- 5.3 Edenfield has one school within the Neighbourhood Area, the Edenfield Church of England Primary School. As at March 2019, according to the school website, it had 188 pupils, 5 over capacity. Figure 9 below shows all the primary schools (ten in total) within geodesic distances of one and two miles from Edenfield, Market Street. Secondary schools (five in total) and schools catering exclusively for pupils with special educational needs (six) within two-mile and three-mile radii of Edenfield, Market Street are also shown. The closest university to Edenfield is Bolton University, 13km to the south west, while the University of Central Lancashire Burnley campus is 14.5km north.

¹ Gov.uk, 2020, What Qualification Levels Mean: <https://www.gov.uk/what-different-qualification-levels-mean/list-of-qualification-levels>

EDUCATION BY QUALIFICATION LEVEL OBTAINED

SOURCE: ONS - 2011 CENSUS (KS501EW)

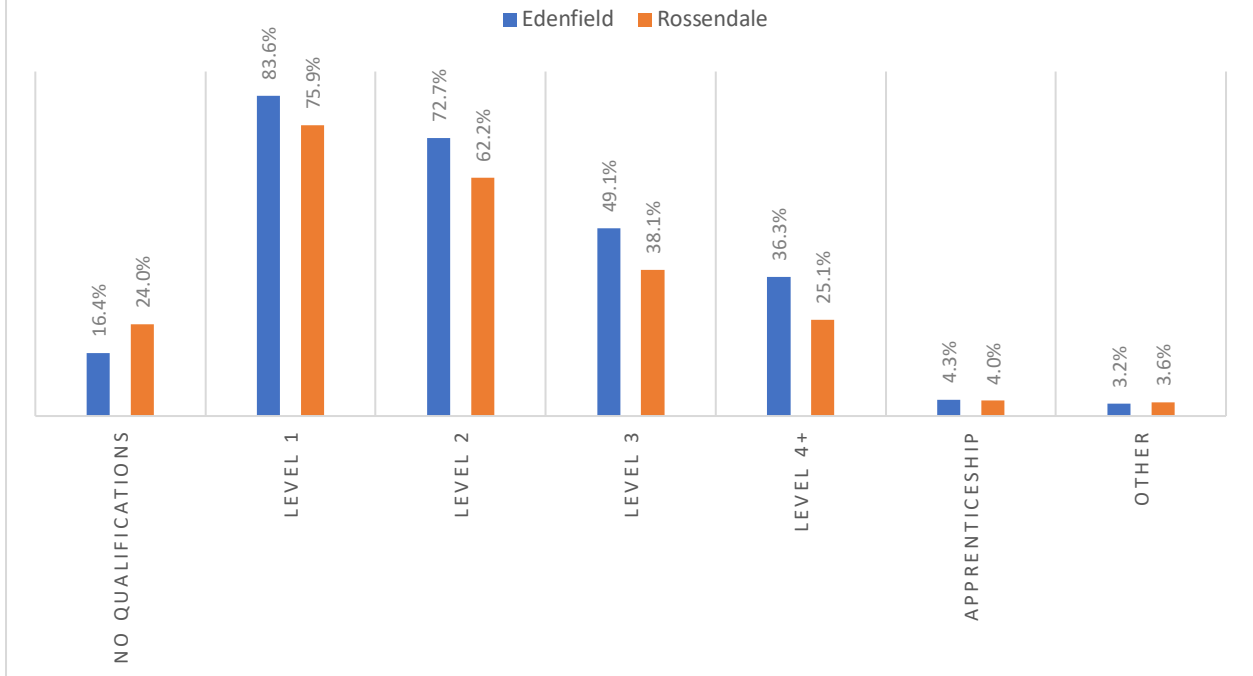


Figure 8. Education by Qualifying Level Obtained (2011)

6. Health, Deprivation and Safety

General Health

- 6.1 The 2011 Census reports that over half of the population of Edenfield consider themselves to be in very good health, and 84.9% of the population reports to be in at least “good” health (see Figure 10). This is 5.6% higher than for Rossendale as a whole.
- 6.2 Edenfield has one pharmacy within the Neighbourhood Area, Strachan's Chemist. Figure 11 shows NHS healthcare facilities within three miles of Edenfield, including seven further standalone pharmacies, two surgeries, and five medical centres. Four of the medical centres also have pharmacies attached to them, making for a total of 12 pharmacies within a three-mile radius of Edenfield. The nearest hospital to Edenfield is Fairfield General Hospital, Bury, 5.1 miles to the south. The Royal Blackburn Hospital is 8 miles north west of Edenfield, with significantly greater services.

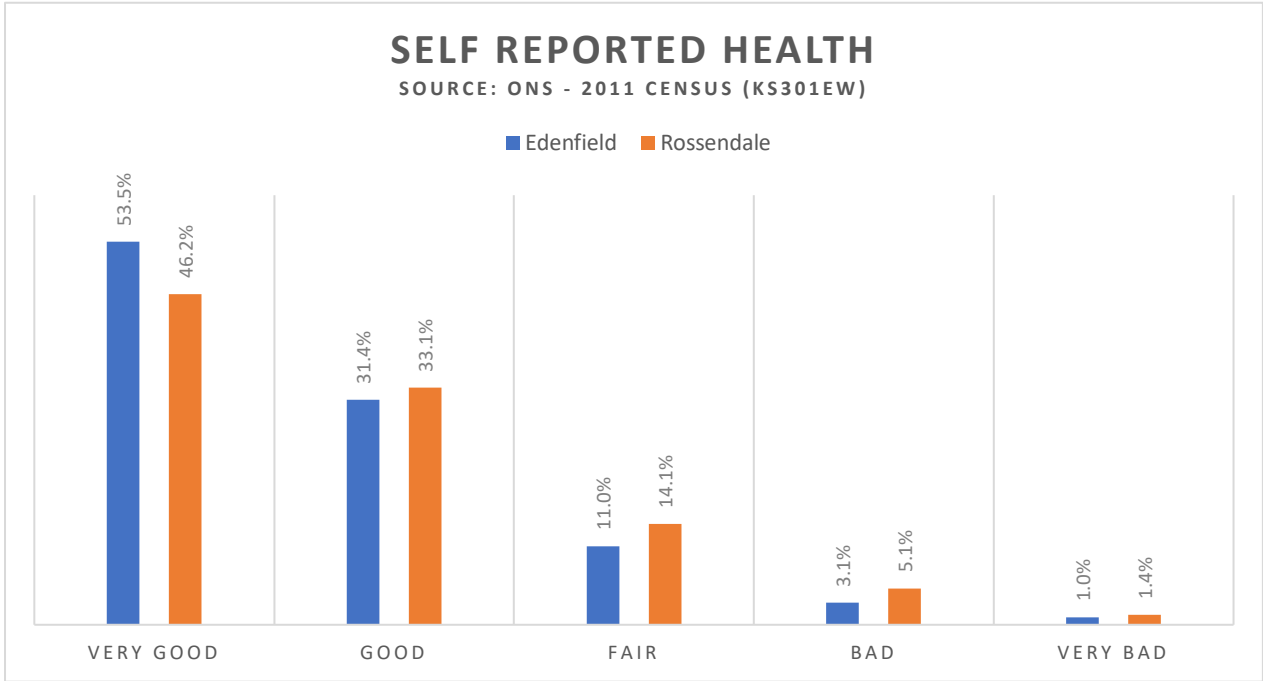


Figure 10. Self Reported Health (2011)

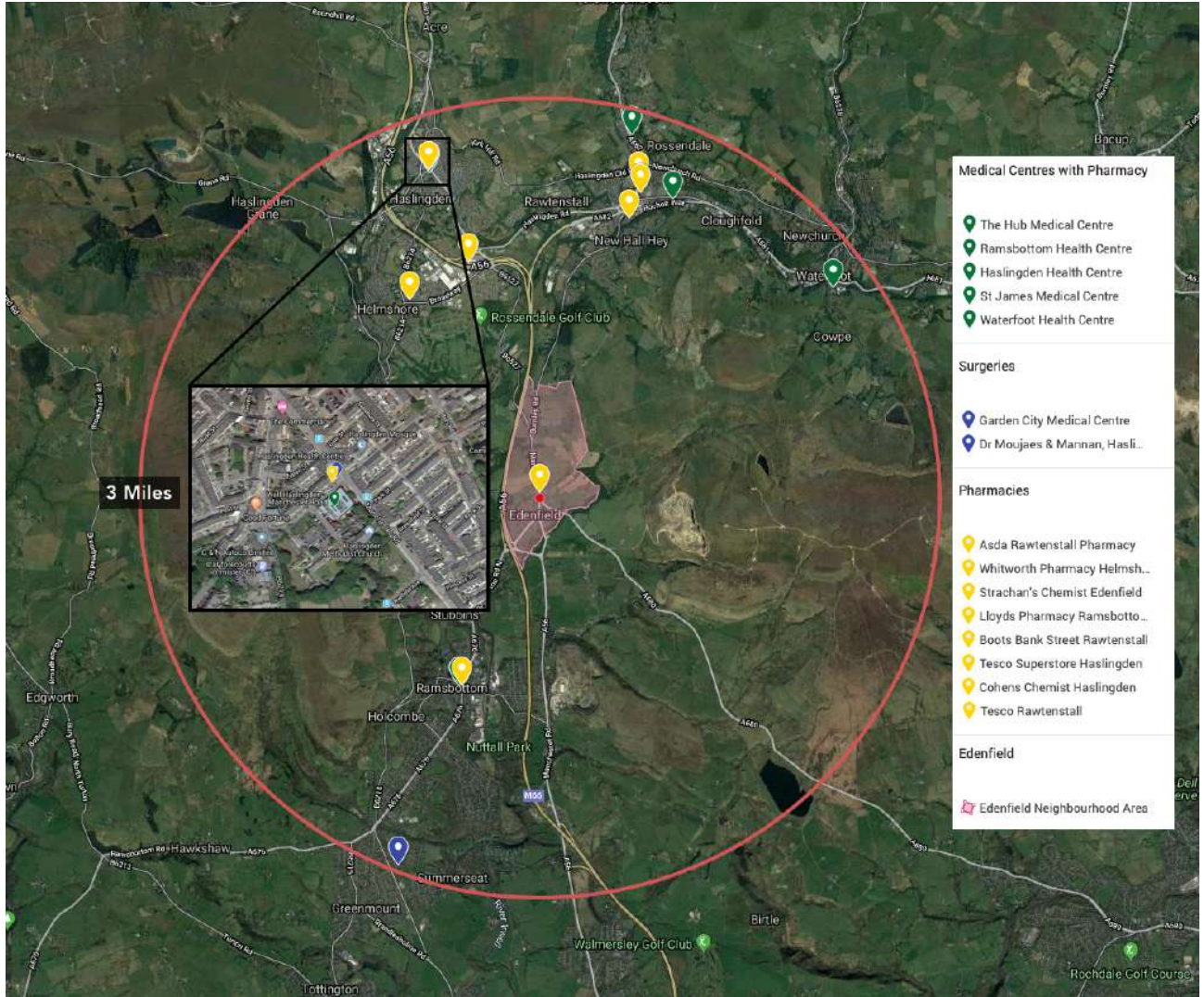


Figure 11. Healthcare facilities (Source: Edenfield Community Neighbourhood Forum)

Deprivation Indices

- 6.3 Deprivation Indices (the Index of Multiple Deprivation or IMD – last updated 2015) quantify whether an area in England is ‘deprived’, in broad socio-economic terms. The UK Government Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government specifically lists the following deprivation measures:
- Income Deprivation
 - Employment Deprivation
 - Education, Skills, and Training Deprivation
 - Health Deprivation and Disability
 - Crime
 - Barriers to Housing and Services
 - Living Environment Deprivation
- 6.4 Data from the 2015 IMD suggests that households are, on average, not deprived in any of these matters in Edenfield.

Crime

- 6.5 As crime statistics are not available for the Edenfield Neighbourhood Area, statistics for Eden Ward were used. As seen from the data below (see Figure 12), Eden Ward has a higher level of thefts, and a slightly elevated number of robberies per 1000 residents than Rossendale, but has lower rates of violence, drug offences, and criminal damage and arson.

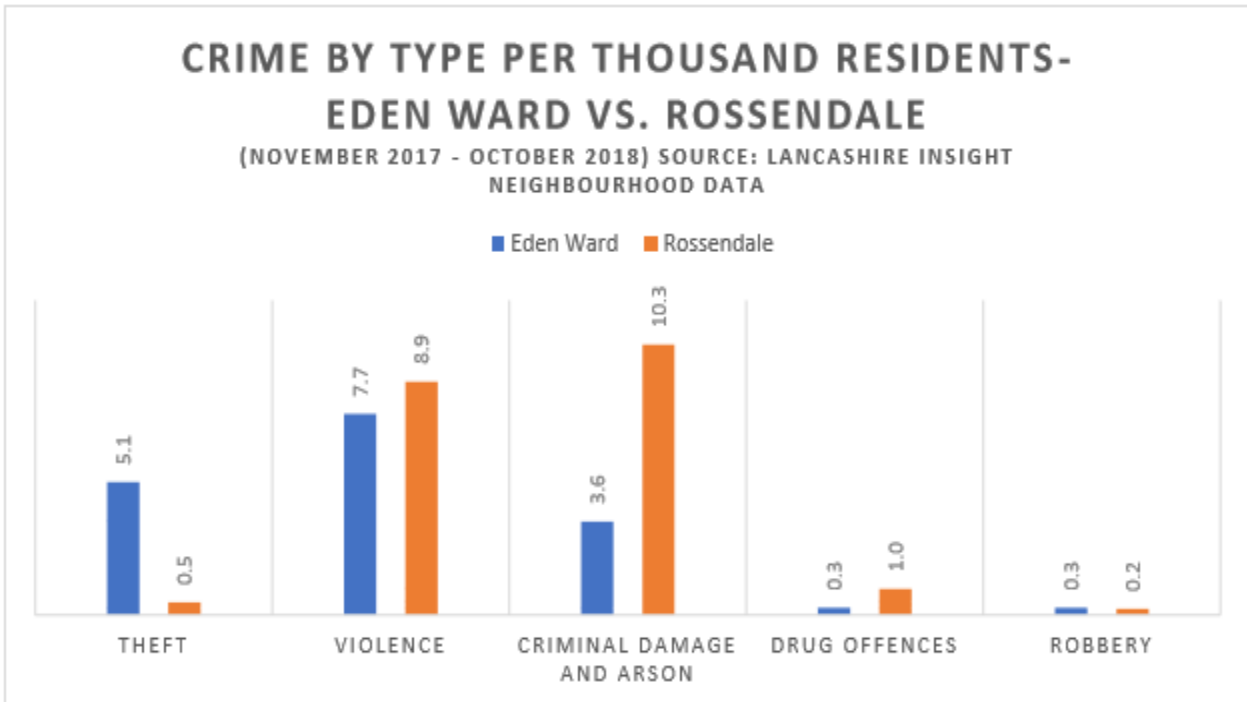


Figure 12. Eden Ward and Rossendale, Crime by Type per Thousand (2017-2018)

Community Facilities

- 6.6 Edenfield has a number of community facilities within its neighbourhood area, defined as areas that provide space for community events, or for necessary social services. These facilities are labelled in Figure 13, exclusive of medical facilities which can be found in Figure 11. As seen from the below figure, there are a high number of areas for congregation within the neighbourhood area.
- 6.7 Other neighbouring towns, such as Ramsbottom, to the south-west, and Rawtenstall, to the north, also provide a number of schools, churches, and other community facilities.

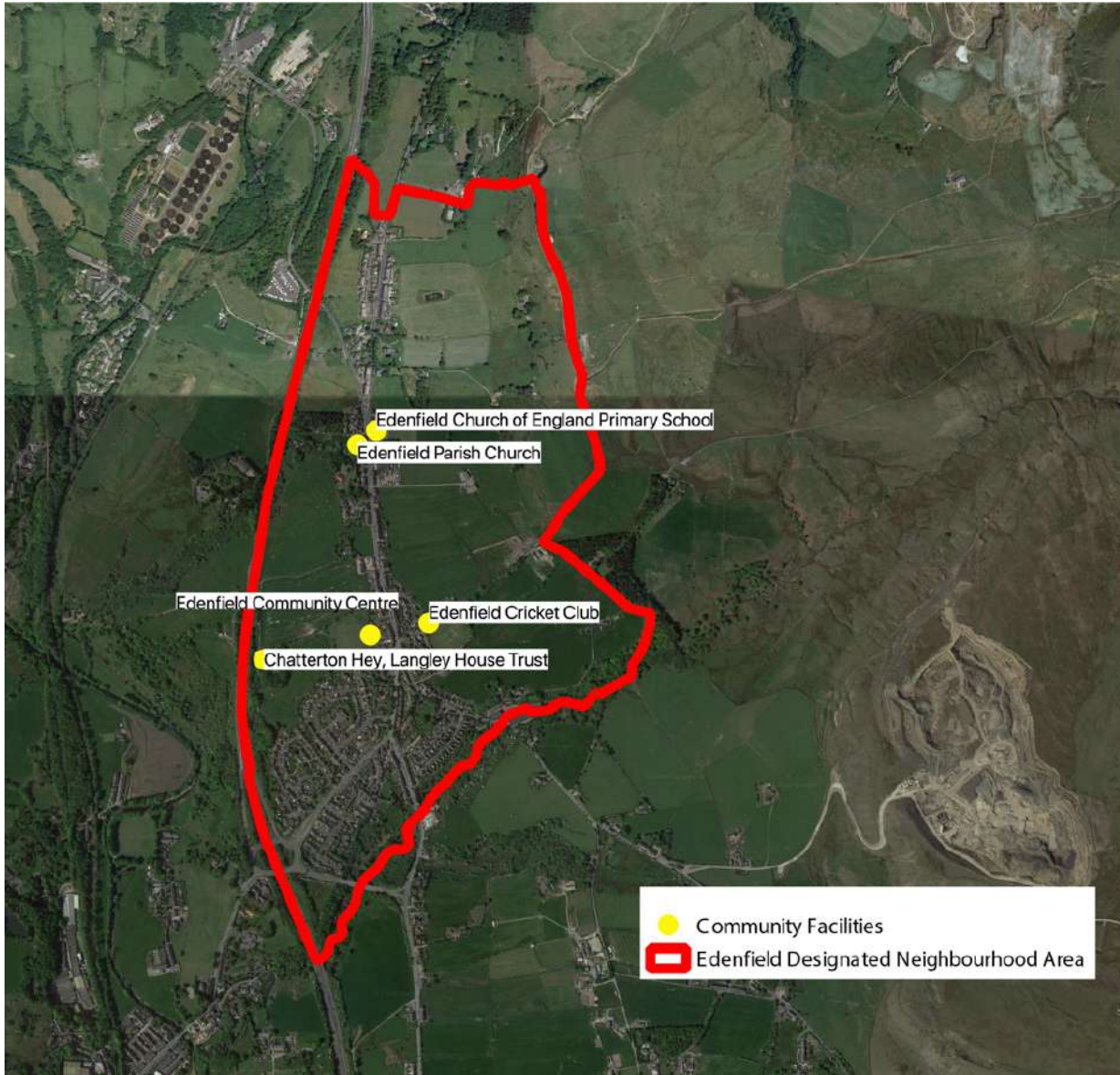


Figure 13. Edenfield Community Facilities (Basemap: Google Maps)

7. Economy

- 7.1 The economic make-up of the Edenfield Built-up Area is fairly similar to Rossendale as a whole (Figure 14), although with a slightly higher proportion of people in full-time employment, a lower unemployment rate, and slightly higher numbers of self-employed in Edenfield than in Rossendale. There is a smaller proportion categorised as “long term sick or disabled” in Edenfield than in Rossendale, corresponding with section 6 on health, above.
- 7.2 The Edenfield Built-up Area has a slightly higher proportion of managers, professionals, associate professionals and those employed in administrative positions than for Rossendale as a whole (Figure 15). This relationship is inverse for other occupations. The largest difference is a 5.3% gap between professionals in Edenfield (21.8%) and in Rossendale (16.5%).

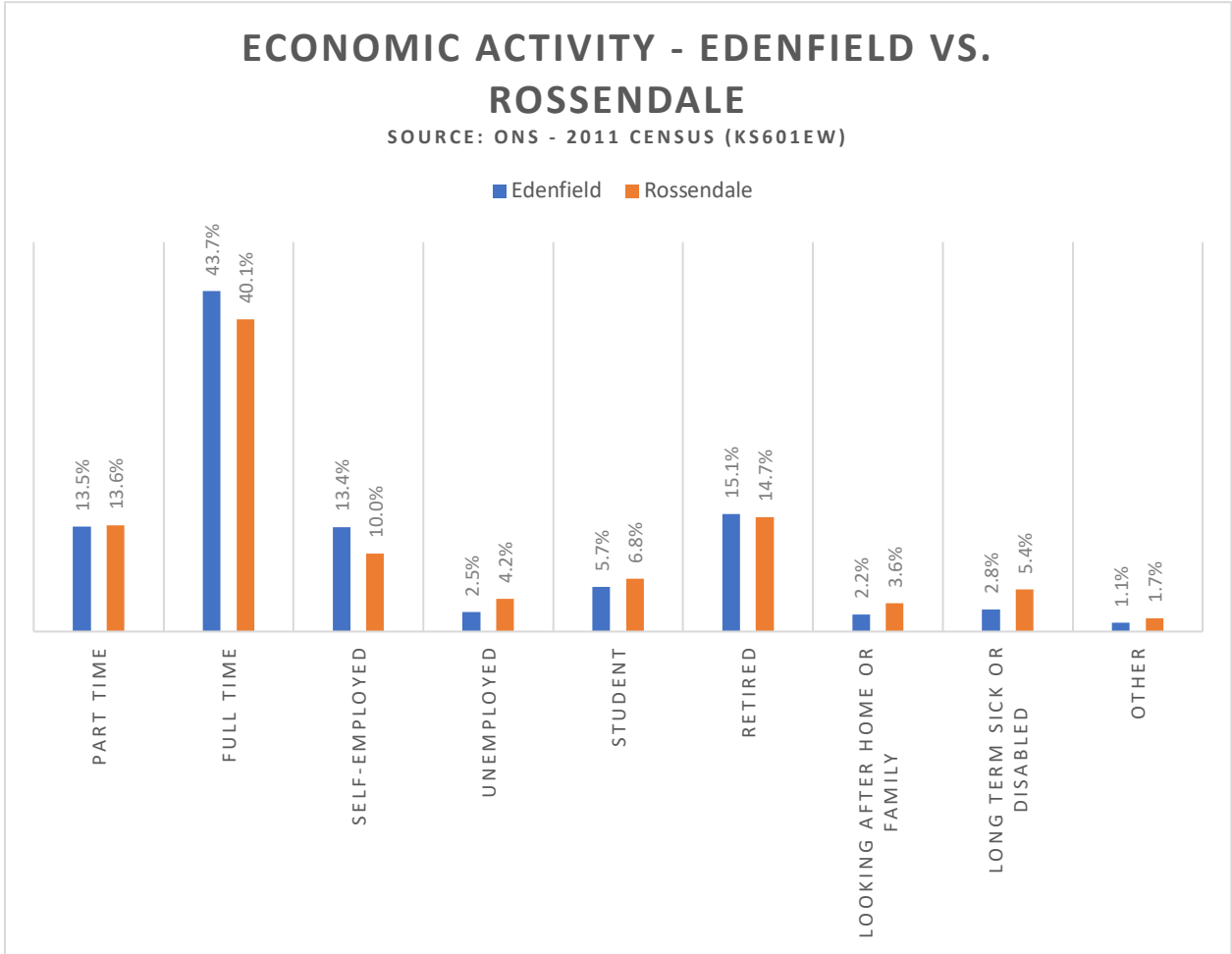


Figure 14. Edenfield and Rossendale Economic Activity (2011)

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION - EDENFIELD VS. ROSENDALE

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS607EW)

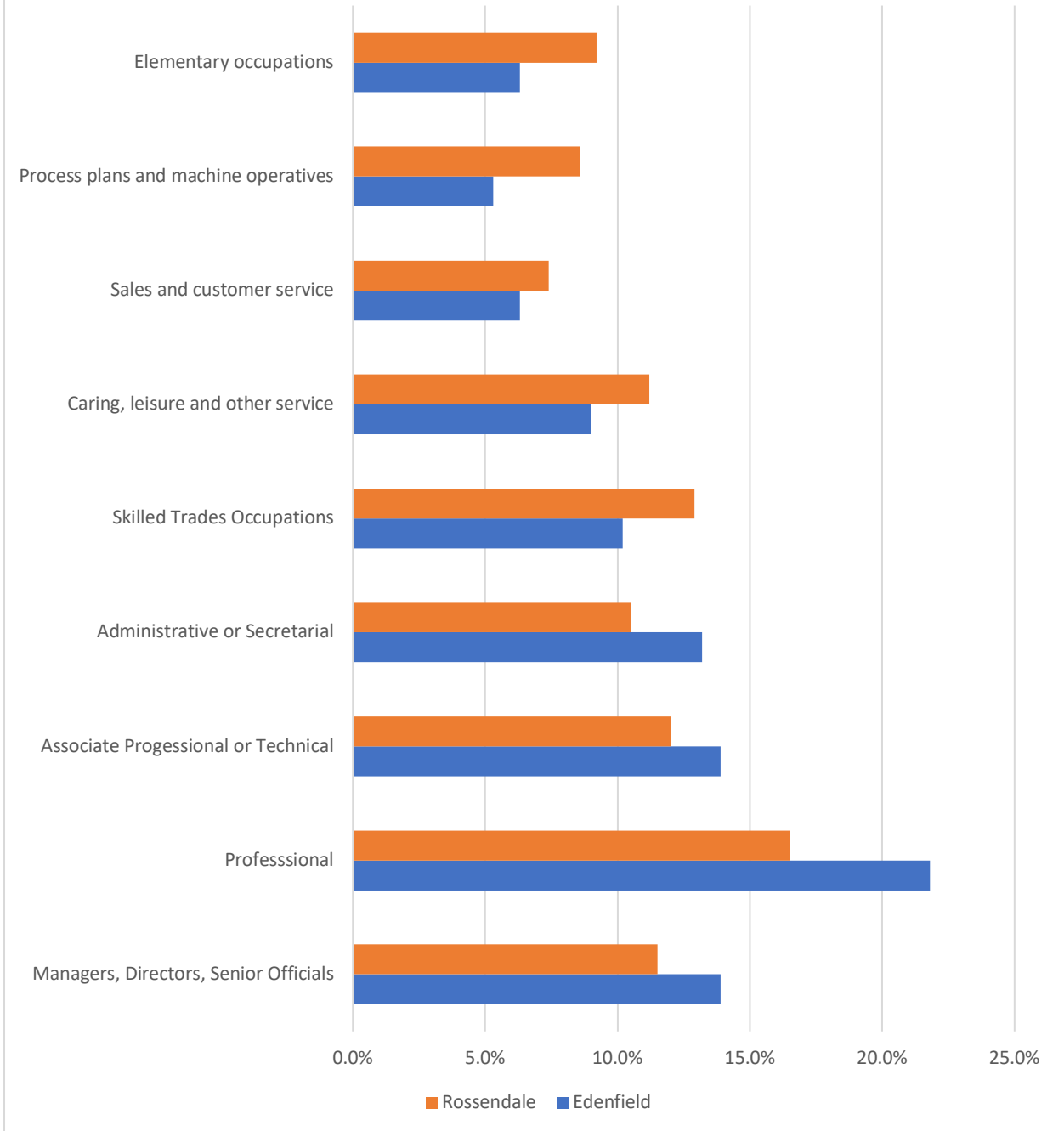


Figure 15. Edenfield and Rossendale Employment by Occupation (2011)

8. Transport

Access to Private and Public Transport

- 8.1 On average, car/van availability is higher in the Edenfield Built-up Area than in Rossendale. Only 11.6% of households in Edenfield do not have vehicles: some 10% less than in Rossendale. Almost a half of all households in Edenfield have at least two cars or vans (Figure 16).
- 8.2 Given the spatial form and characteristics of Edenfield and the lack of services within the Neighbourhood Area, this indicates a high reliance on the car in the area.
- 8.3 Those without cars are not necessarily spatially isolated - there are three regular Monday to Saturday, day-time bus services (481 Bury - Rawtenstall – Blackburn; 483 Bury - Rawtenstall – Burnley; and X41 Manchester - Ramsbottom - Helmshore - Haslingden - Accrington), one peak hour bus service (273 Rawtenstall - Bolton), and five school services. Only the 483 between Bury and Rawtenstall has a frequency of two or more journeys per hour. Connections are available at Rawtenstall with the X43 for Burnley, Nelson, Colne and Skipton.
- 8.4 The East Lancashire Heritage Railway also runs through Eden Ward, with a station at Irwell Vale, although the station is outside of the Neighbourhood Area and not well-connected. The track at Irwell Vale is only single, meaning a frequent commuter rail service would not be possible without major investment.

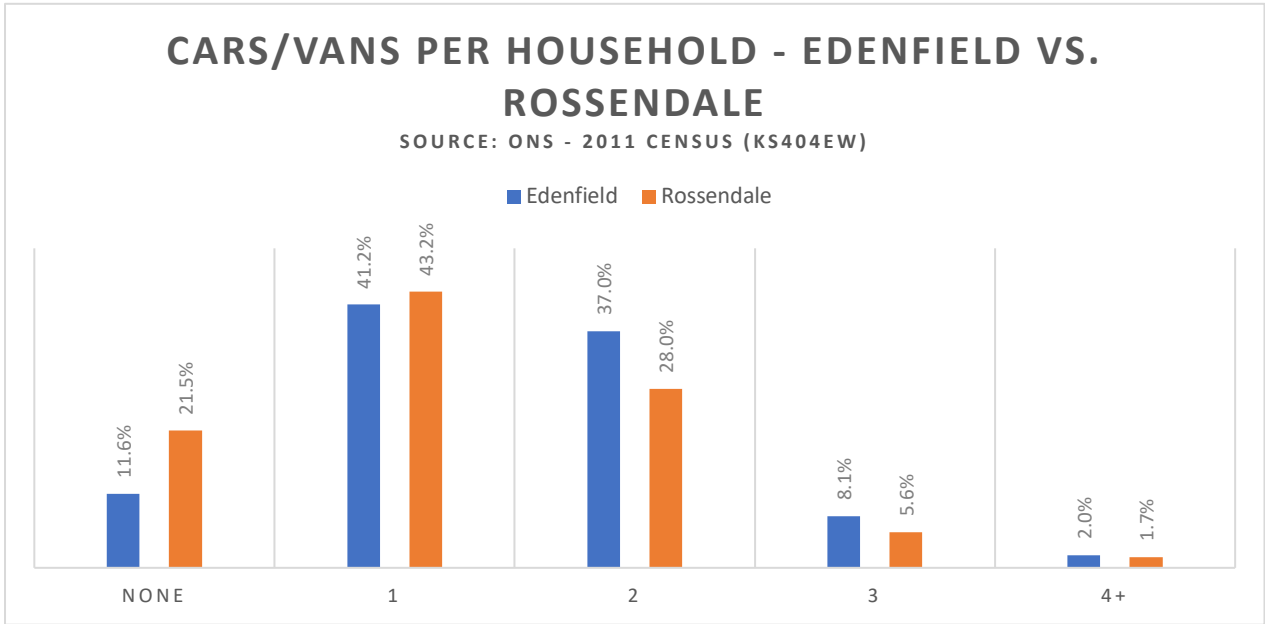


Figure 16. Edenfield and Rossendale, Cars and Vans per Household (2011)

Travel to Work

- 8.5 Travel to work data for Edenfield is taken from the ONS Census (2011) and reflects MSOA boundaries. While the Edenfield Neighbourhood Area is contained within the analysed MSOA and holds relevant data for Edenfield, the geography of the MSOA extends beyond the Edenfield boundaries, which means observations from this analysis cannot be directly attributed to Edenfield's Neighbourhood Area.
- 8.6 As shown in Figure 17, the top work destination for Edenfield MSOA residents is the Greater Manchester Area (GMA), which accounts for work destinations of 33% of residents. The Pie Chart on the right (Figure 17) shows most residents commuting to the GMA work in Bury, Manchester, and Rochdale.
- 8.7 Edenfield MSOA residents working from home or within the Edenfield MSOA account for 24% of the Edenfield MSOA workforce; when including those working in Rawtenstall, Haslingden, and Ramsbottom, this number jumps to 40%, thus showing the general locality of the Edenfield MSOA's economy.
- 8.8 Those with no fixed work address (such as tradesmen who work in different locations day to day), account for 9% of the workforce. A further 17% of the workforce travel to work destinations not specified in Figure 17, although there are no more than 50 commuters to any one of these places.

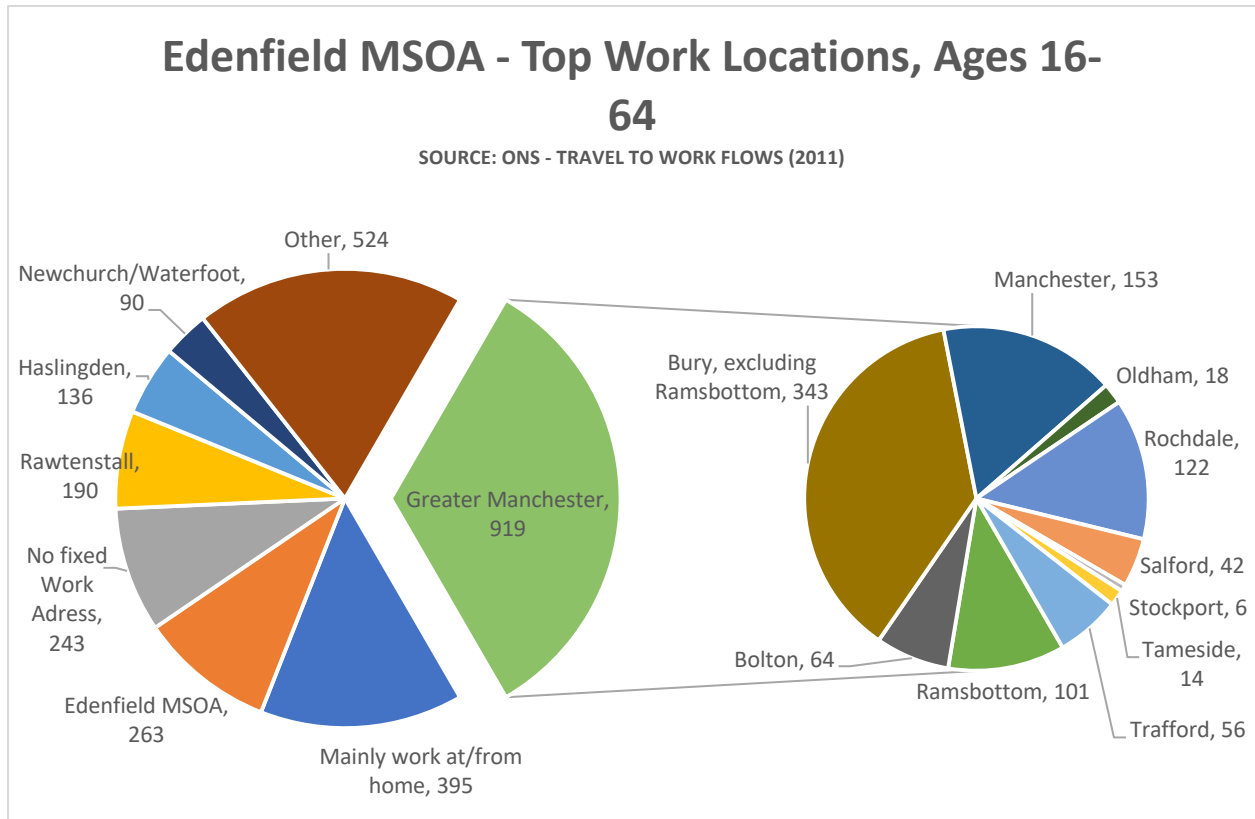


Figure 17. Edenfield Top Work Locations (2011)

- 8.9 Figure 18 outlines the transportation mode share for Edenfield. The most popular method for commuting is by far driving, which comprises 88% of work trips within the MSOA, and is the most popular form of transportation regardless of the place of work. The second most popular method is solely by foot. Of those who live and work in the Edenfield MSOA who do not work from home, 76 people, or 28.9%, walk to work (compared to 156 or 59.3% who work in Edenfield and drive to work). Only 6 people (0.28%) within the Edenfield MSOA bicycle to work.
- 8.10 As this data reflects MSOA boundaries, which cover a larger area than Edenfield, the actual mode share for Edenfield's Neighbourhood Area itself may well be different.

EDENFIELD - TRANSPORT TO WORK BY MODESHARE

SOURCE: ONS - 2011 CENSUS (KS404EW)

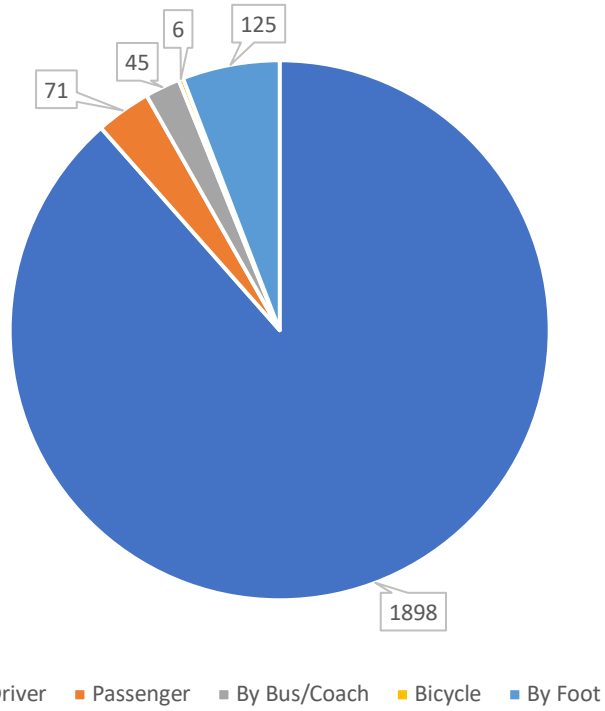


Figure 18. Edenfield MSOA, Transport to Work Modeshare (2011)

9. Housing

Housing Mix (detached, semi-detached, flats, etc.)

9.1 The most predominant housing type within the Edenfield Built-up Area is terraced housing (Figure 19), in line with Rossendale as a whole. There are 7.5% more semi-detached houses in Edenfield than Rossendale, although 5.5% fewer purpose-built flats.

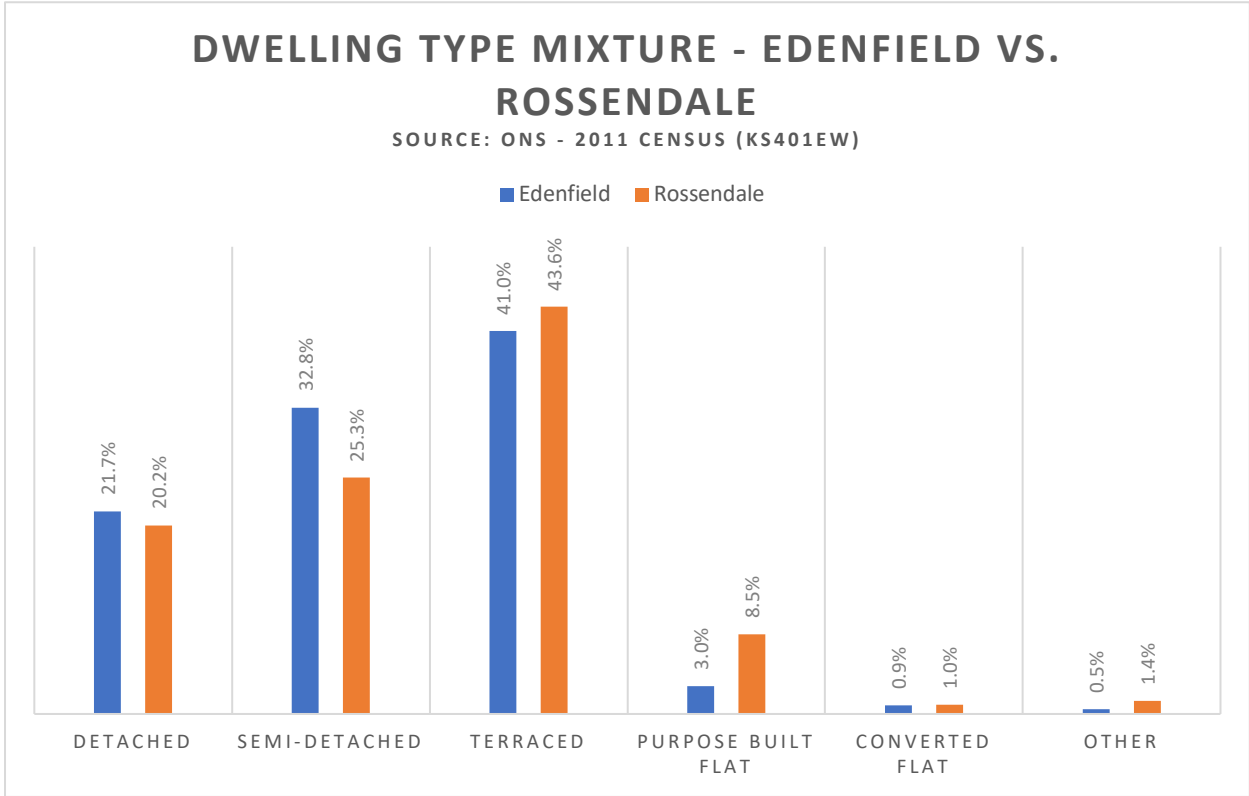


Figure 19. Edenfield and Rossendale, Dwelling Type Mixture (2011)

Housing Affordability

9.2 Housing within Edenfield is on average more expensive than in Rossendale across all categories.

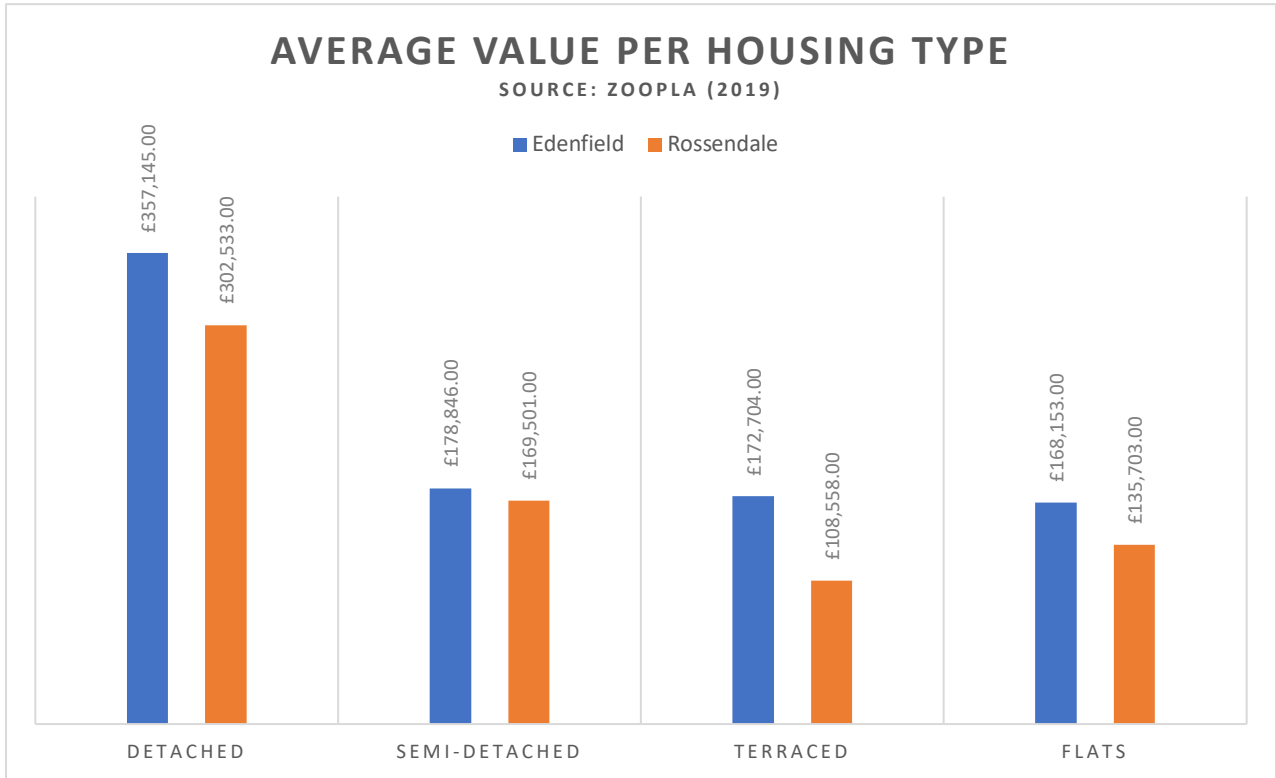


Figure 20. Average Housing Value, Edenfield and Rossendale (2019)

10. Heritage

History and Local Characteristics

- 10.1 Edenfield's history can be traced to its farming and clergy origins, through the Industrial Revolution, to its present-day role as a post-industrial dormitory village². The earliest reference to a settlement 'Aydounfeld', which later became Edenfield, was in 1324. Edenfield Chapel, the precursor to the village's current parish, was likely built in the 16th century and for several centuries was the main cultural landmark of the area. In the 18th century only the church, a school, and a few farmhouses dotted the surrounding countryside. This changed with the Industrial Revolution. By 1840 significant development had come to Edenfield and the larger Eden Ward, including turnpikes that would later become the A56, railways to the west, and mills to the east which generated much of the village's employment, character, and historical events into the 20th century.
- 10.2 Surrounding farmland has greatly influenced Edenfield's character over the centuries, with over 70 farms in existence in Eden Ward at the end of the 18th century. Industrial expansion through the late 18th century, including mills, quarries, and coal mines, eventually led to a decline in farmable land and pastures. Much of Edenfield's housing stock through the 19th century was built to accommodate mill workers, with small cottages and Victorian era terraced housing overtaking, and in some instances demolishing, the area's farmhouses.
- 10.3 In common with many towns in the north, Eden Ward had a burgeoning wool industry in the 19th century, with 21 mills at one point in operation. The resulting demand for workers' lodgings, combined with land speculation, resulted in the creation of almost entirely new settlements, and encroachment onto existing farmland throughout the 1800s. Following the First and Second World Wars, newer factory-brick houses were built, further eroding available farmland. The older Pennine stone houses continue to inform the post-industrial character of Edenfield, providing a visually pleasing and historic identity to the village. Waugh's Well, a historical memorial to the poet Edwin Waugh, was built around the same time as the Pennine stone houses, in 1866.

² John Simpson, 2003, A History of Edenfield & District. Edenfield Local History Society.

10.4 Today, many mills have been demolished for housing development, while others lie abandoned. Chatterton Mill continues to operate today, but with fewer employees than in the past. Today, only four farms continue to exist in Eden Ward.

Listed Buildings

10.5 There are three listed buildings of Grade II³ and one of Grade II*⁴ in the Edenfield designated Neighbourhood Area (Table 1).

List Entry	Name	Grade	List Date	Easting	Northing
1072820	Elton Banks	II	1984-11-30	379945	420081
1072821	Hey Meadow Farmhouse	II	1984-11-30	380326	419808
1163639	Elton Banks Farm	II	1984-11-30	380350	420239
1318084	Edenfield Parish Church	II*	1966-08-09	379858	419809

Table 1. Listed Buildings in Edenfield

³ Grade II Listed buildings are buildings that are of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them.

⁴ Grade II* Listed buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest.

11. Landscape

Landscape character

- 11.1 Natural England has profiled England's 159 National Character Areas (NCAs), areas with distinct landscape characteristics. Rossendale lies within NCA 36 Southern Pennines⁵.
- 11.2 Lancashire County Council (LCC) analysed the local landscape character in more detail in A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire, 2000⁶ and considered, mapped and described the different character types within the overall profile. This analysis placed the Edenfield Neighbourhood Area in the landscape character type Settled Valleys, of which there is one landscape character area: 8a Irwell (Lancashire County Council, 2000).
- 11.3 In Lives and Landscapes for Rossendale Borough Council⁷, it was considered that the single definition of Settled Valleys as 8a Irwell, while entirely appropriate for the northern part of the Borough and Whitworth, was "not an accurate description of the landscape of the southern section of the Irwell Valley between Rawtenstall and Edenfield, which is much more rural in nature and importantly has little or no development in the valley bottom" (page 8). That study therefore purported to create a new Settled Valleys character area: "8b Irwell Valley south", the features of which it summarised as follows:

⁵ Natural England, 2014, Natural Character Area Profile: 36. Southern Pennines:
<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/5685649550082048>

⁶ Lancashire County Council, 2000, A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire:
<https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/media/152743/strategy.pdf>

⁷ Penny Bennet Landscape Architects, 2015, Lives and Landscapes Assessment for Rossendale Borough Council. Volume 1: Appraisal Report:
https://www.rossendale.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/15089/volume_1_appraisal_report_december_2015.pdf

- The valley opens out and the profile of the lower valley sides becomes less steep;
- The density of housing and industry becomes much less, with extensive areas of open pasture and woodland within the valley bottom;
- Some ribbon development continues along the main roads, but it is not continuous;
- There are views across the valley which are predominantly rural in character with a lesser proportion of the view being made up of built development; in some places long views to the surrounding hills and moorland reinforce the South Pennine character;
- South of Rawtenstall, the Irwell Valley becomes a major transport corridor, with the East Lancashire Railway and the A56 dual carriageway making north-south communications much easier;
- Farmland is more intensively used than in the 8a type;
- The characteristic textile mills are less conspicuous than in the 8a type.

11.4 Based on this character area, as well as sensitivity analysis of the landscape to development, the report identifies Edenfield as an area where “the combined effects of a number of developments may have a [great] effect on the landscape character and visual receptors” (page 20) Figure 21, below, shows most land within Edenfield to be not suitable for development from this landscape sensitivity perspective.

11.5 The higher land on the east and west sides of the Irwell Valley near Edenfield is classified by LCC, op. cit., as landscape character type Moorland Fringe, being parts of landscape character area 4b Rossendale Moorland Fringe. There are nine other areas of Moorland Fringe in the county.

11.6 The more distant higher ground seen to the north-west from Edenfield is classified by LCC, op. cit., as landscape character type Moorland Hills, being part of landscape character area 2a West Pennine Moors. It is still within NCA 36 Southern Pennines. There are six other areas of Moorland Hills in the county.

Section References:

Lancashire County Council. (2000). A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire. Retrieved online from: <https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/media/152743/strategy.pdf>

Natural England. (2014). Natural Character Area Profile: 36. Southern Pennines. Retrieved online at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/5685649550082048>

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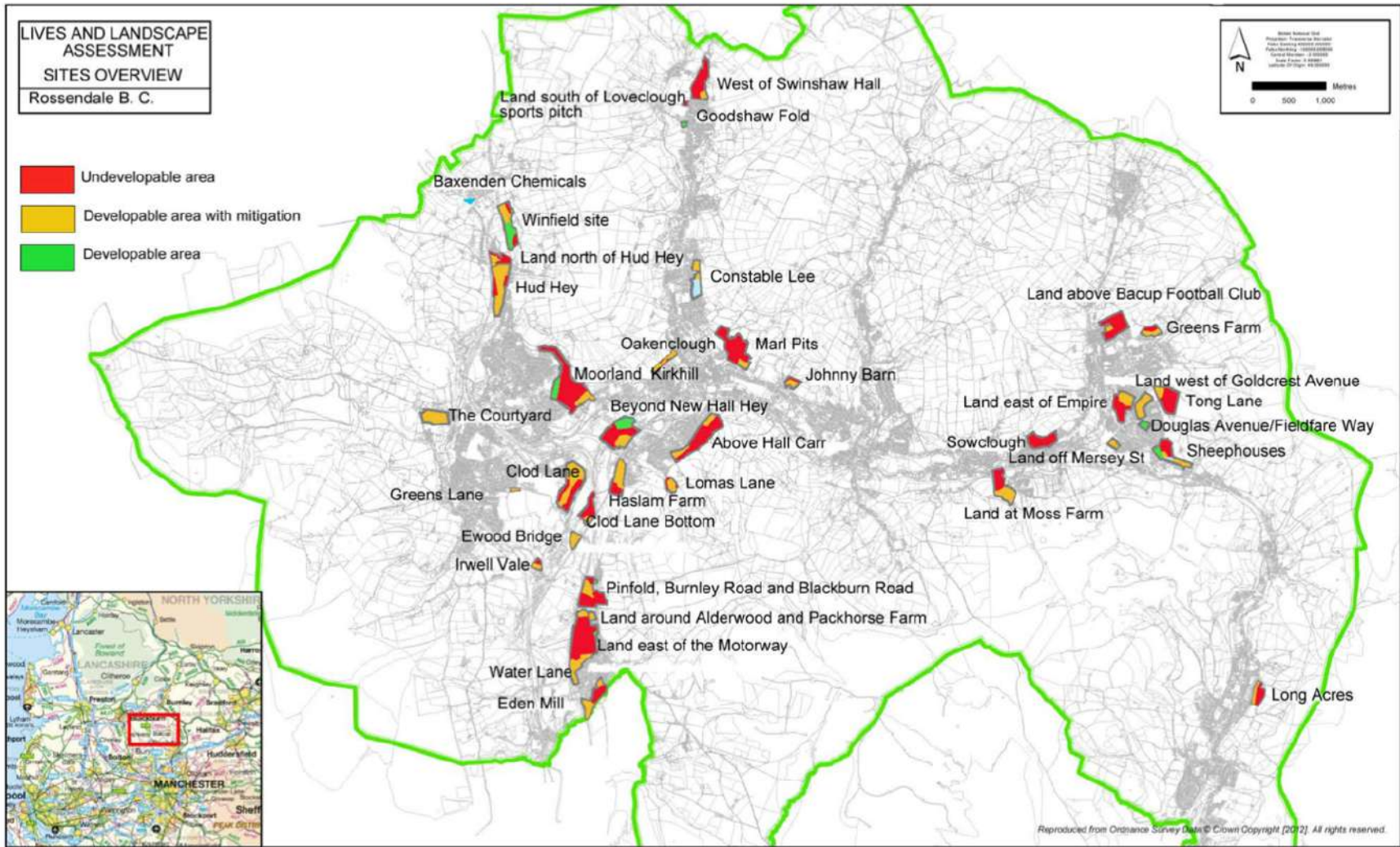
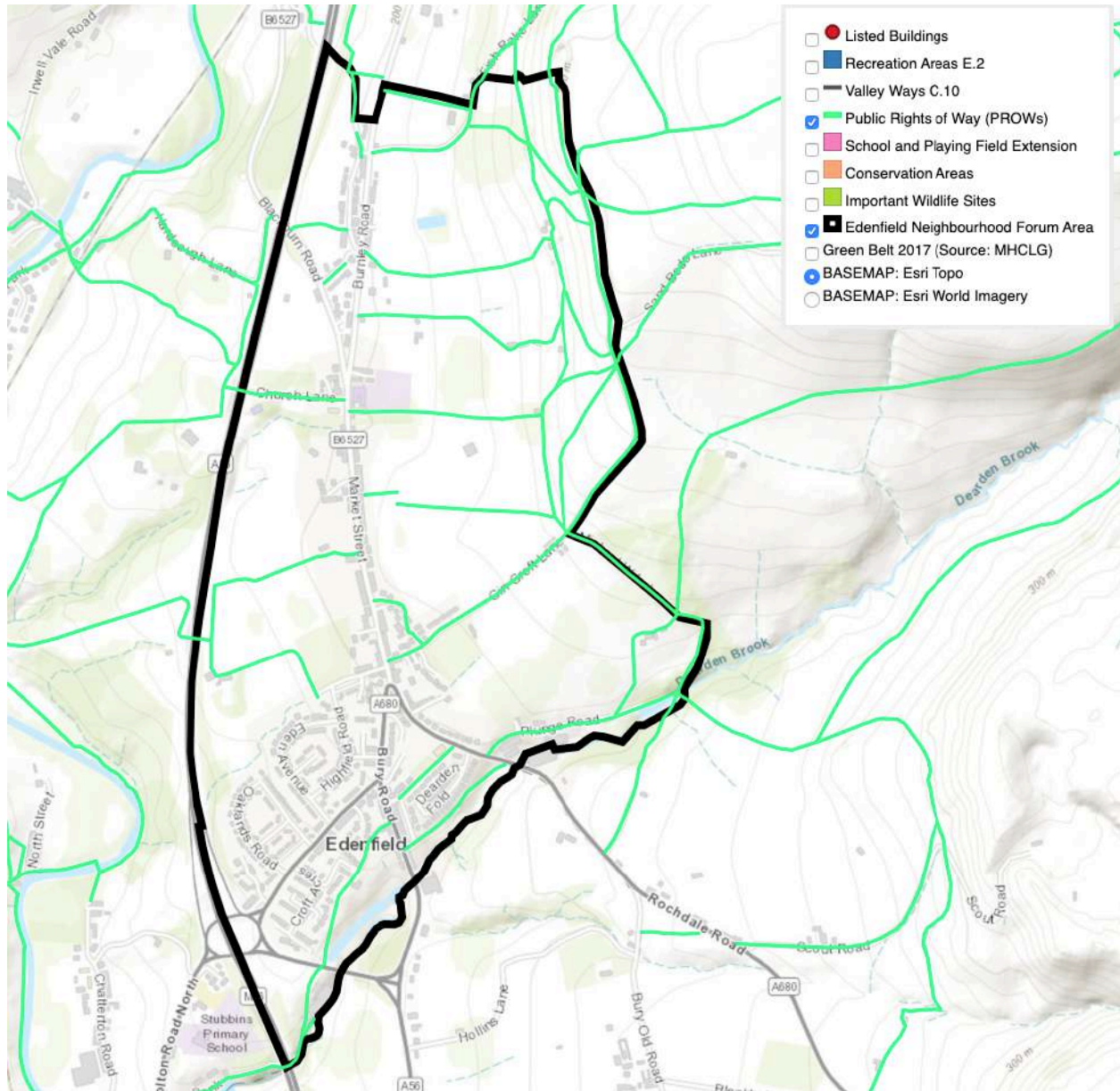


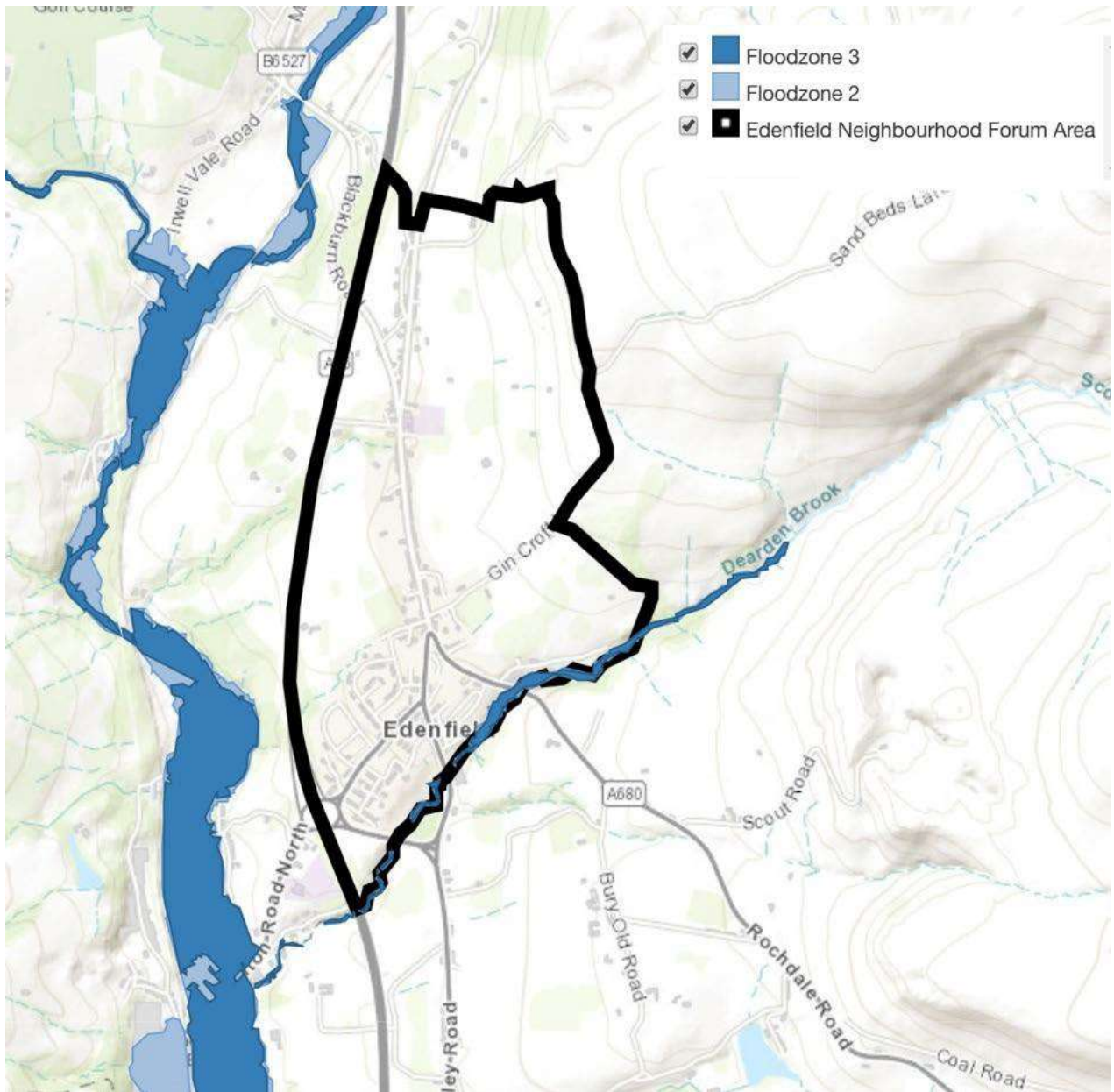
Figure 21. Lives and Landscapes Assessment - Site Overview (Source: Penny Bennet Landscape Architects, 2015)

Appendix 1: Edenfield Public Rights of Way



Source: Esri Topo, 2020

Appendix 2: Flood Zones



Source: Gov.uk Flood Map for Planning <https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/>

Edenfield Community Neighbourhood Forum
Edenfield Neighbourhood Plan (ENP), 2021- 2036

Appendix 2 - Factbook: January 2024



Edenfield Community Neighbourhood Forum
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