



Cabinet Agenda

Wyre Borough Council
Date of Publication: 12 January 2016
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**Cabinet meeting on Wednesday, 20 January 2016 at 6.00 pm
in the Council Chamber, Civic Centre, Poulton-Le-Fylde**

1. Apologies for absence

2. Declarations of interest

Members will disclose any pecuniary and any other significant interests they may have in relation to the matters to be considered at this meeting.

3. Confirmation of minutes

(Pages 1 - 2)

To confirm as a correct record the minutes of the meeting of the Cabinet held on 2 December 2015.

4. Public questions

To receive and respond to any questions from members of the public.

Public questions can be delivered in writing to Democratic Services or sent by email to: democratic.services@wyre.gov.uk. Public questions for this meeting must be received by noon on Thursday 14 January 2016. Questioners should provide their name and address and indicate to which Cabinet member the question is to be directed.

The total period of time allocated for public questions will not normally exceed 30 minutes.

5. Task Group Final Report - Clinical Commissioning Groups

(Pages 3 - 24)

Report of the Chairman of the Clinical Commissioning Groups Task Group and Corporate Director of Resources

6. Authorities Monitoring Report 2014 - 2015

(Pages 25 - 84)

Report of the Planning and Economic Development Portfolio Holder and Corporate Director of People and Places

- 7. Capital Budget 2015/16 and Capital Programme 2016/17 onwards** (Pages 85 - 104)

Report of the Resources Portfolio Holder and Corporate Director of Resources
- 8. Lancashire County Council Budget Proposals - response to consultation** (Pages 105 - 112)

Report of the Chairman of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee and Corporate Director of Resources



Cabinet Minutes

Minutes of the Cabinet meeting of Wyre Borough Council held on Wednesday 2 December 2015 at the Civic Centre, Poulton-le-Fylde.

Cabinet members present:

Councillor Peter Gibson (The Leader of the Council)
Councillor Roger Berry (Neighbourhood Services & Community Safety Portfolio Holder)
Councillor Lynne Bowen (Leisure & Culture Portfolio Holder)
Councillor David Henderson (Street Scene, Parks & Open Spaces Portfolio Holder)
Councillor Pete Murphy (Planning & Economic Development Portfolio Holder)
Councillor Vivien Taylor (Health & Community Engagement Portfolio Holder)
Councillor Alan Vincent (Resources Portfolio Holder and Deputy Leader)

Officers present:

Garry Payne (Chief Executive)
Philippa Davies (Corporate Director of Resources)
Michael Ryan (Corporate Director of Resources)
Mark Billington (Head of Operations)
Ruth Hunter (Waste and Recycling Manager - Operations)
Roy Saunders (Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager)

Non-members of the Cabinet present:

Councillors Christine Smith and Ron Greenhough.

No members of the public or press reporters attended the meeting.

CAB.28 Declarations of interest

None

CAB.29 Minutes

The minutes of the Cabinet meeting held on 21 October 2015 were confirmed as a correct record.

CAB.30 Public Questions

None

CAB.31 Waste Management – Review of Garden Waste Collection Service

The Street Scene, Parks and Open Spaces Portfolio Holder and the Corporate Director of People and Places submitted a report on the decision made by Lancashire County Council to terminate the current Waste Management Cost Sharing arrangements with district councils from March 2018, the potential for the introduction of a charge for green waste collection and the wider implications of changes proposed by the County Council.

He emphasised that, as indicated in the legal implications set out in the report, an on-line consultation exercise would be undertaken, in accordance with the Best Value duty to consult.

Decision taken

Cabinet agreed:

1. To introduce a charge for green waste collections, if possible from 1 April 2016, but no later than 30 June 2016;
2. To cease the provision of additional green waste bins with immediate effect, until the subscription service is launched.

CAB.32 Treasury Management Activity April 2015 to September 2015

The Resources Portfolio Holder and Corporate Director of Resources submitted a report advising the Cabinet on treasury management activities for the first half of the 2015/16 financial year.

Decision taken

Cabinet approved the report and agreed the proposed changes to the credit methodology whereby viability and support ratings (Fitch) and the financial strength rating (Moody's) will not be considered as key criteria in the choice of creditworthy investment counterparties.

The meeting started at 6pm and finished at 6.04pm.

Date of Publication: 4 December 2015

Options considered but rejected

Any alternative options that were considered but rejected, in addition to the reasons for the recommendations that were made, are included in the full reports.

When will these decisions be implemented?

All decisions will be put into effect five working days from the date of publication, unless a decision is "called-in" by any four Members of the council within that period. The "call-in" procedure is set out in [Part 4 of the Council's Constitution](#) (Paragraph 16 of the Overview and Scrutiny Procedure Rules). If a decision is "called-in", the Overview and Scrutiny Committee may decide that the original decision should be upheld or ask Cabinet to reconsider the decision.



Report of:	Meeting	Date	Item no.
Cllr Robinson, Chairman of the Clinical Commissioning Groups task group and Philippa Davies, Corporate Director of Resources	Cabinet	20 January 2016	5

Clinical Commissioning Groups task group – final report
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1. Purpose of report

- 1.1 To report the work of the Clinical Commissioning Groups task group to the Cabinet.

2. Outcomes

- 2.1 Wyre Council engages more effectively with all four Clinical Commissioning Groups that cover parts of the borough.

3. Recommendation/s

- 3.1 By actively developing positive relationships with all four CCGs and raising Wyre's profile, residents in all parts of the borough will benefit by being better informed about how health services are provided in their locality and how they can contribute to the prioritisation of the delivery of health services.

The task group recommends that the council's engagement team reviews the way in which it works with all four CCGs (and Blackpool, Lancashire North and Greater Preston in particular) and ensures that lines of communication are developed further.

- 3.2 The role of the Health and Community Engagement Portfolio Holder is vital in ensuring that working relationships with the four CCGs are made more effective, especially in the way in which Wyre's profile with the CCGs can be raised. It is incumbent upon the Health and Community Engagement Portfolio Holder to ensure that this happens.

The task group recommends that the Health and Community Engagement Portfolio Holder refers in her Executive reports to Council to

any actions that have been taken to enhance the working relationship between the council and the four CCGs (and Blackpool, Lancashire North and Greater Preston in particular).

- 3.3** The task group recommends that consideration be given by the Health and Community Engagement Portfolio Holder to identifying an elected member in each CCG area who will be the point of contact for the CCG, through whom information can be passed.

4. Background

- 4.1** Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) were created following the Health and Social Care Act in 2012, and replaced Primary Care Trusts on 1 April 2013. CCGs are clinically-led statutory NHS bodies responsible for the planning and commissioning of health care services for their local area.

- 4.2** GPs practices made a choice about which CCG they joined, which resulted in Wyre Council's area being served by four different Clinical Commissioning Groups. The majority of Wyre is covered by the Fylde and Wyre CCG but some areas are covered by others. The breakdown of GP practices in Wyre is as follows:

Fylde and Wyre CCG	11 GP practices
North Lancashire CCG	2 GP practices (Garstang)
Blackpool CCG	1 GP practice (Cleveleys)
Greater Preston CCG	1 GP practice (Great Eccleston)

- 4.3** This scrutiny review sought to investigate and make recommendations about the way in which effective communication with all four of Wyre's CCGs can be ensured so that all residents are kept fully informed and the views and needs of residents in all parts of the borough can be properly represented.

5. Key issues and proposals

- 5.1** The task group cites the council's relationship with the Fylde & Wyre CCG as the model to which the council should aspire. The council's relationship with the Fylde & Wyre CCG has been very positive and the flow of information from the CCG to the council and individual councillors and officers has been excellent. This is a direct reflection of the fact that the Fylde & Wyre CCG covers significantly more of Wyre's residents than the other three of Wyre's CCGs (for convenience here called the 'peripheral' CCGs). However, it is essential that exactly the same level and quality of communication is developed with each of the remaining CCGs (Blackpool, Lancashire North and Greater Preston) in order to ensure that all of Wyre's residents have the opportunity to be effectively represented regarding the identification of health priorities and the delivery of services.

- 5.2** Throughout the review the task group paid particular attention to the needs of residents who live outside the area covered by the Fylde and Wyre CCG. There was concern that it was not always easy to ensure that Wyre residents who live in the 'peripheral CCG' areas could put their views and opinions forward equitably.
- 5.3** For example, the residents of Great Eccleston were inevitably a minority voice in the Greater Preston CCG which was likely to be significantly influenced, quite understandably, by the identified priorities of the people of Preston. The demographic profile of Great Eccleston is different from that of Preston, but the residents of Great Eccleston ought not to be disadvantaged simply for that reason.
- 5.4** There was evidence that communication between the council and the three 'peripheral' CCGs was not as robust as the council's communication with the Fylde and Wyre CCG and the task group sought to identify some solutions to that. The evidence supported the views that had previously been expounded by councillors for the 'peripheral CCG' areas, which had been one of the reasons for setting up the review in the first place.
- 5.5** It was recognised that communication is a two-way process and the task group took the view that Wyre Council needed to take actions to improve its links with the three 'peripheral' CCGs and not rely on the CCGs to resolve that themselves.

Financial and legal implications	
Finance	The recommendations of the task group can all be delivered within current budgets.
Legal	There are no legal implications to be considered.

Other risks/implications: checklist

If there are significant implications arising from this report on any issues marked with a ✓ below, the report author will have consulted with the appropriate specialist officers on those implications and addressed them in the body of the report. There are no significant implications arising directly from this report, for those issues marked with an x.

risks/implications	✓ / x
community safety	x
equality and diversity	x
sustainability	x
health and safety	x

risks/implications	✓ / x
asset management	x
climate change	x
data protection	x

report author	telephone no.	email	date
Peter Foulsham, Scrutiny Officer	01253 887606	peter.foulsham@wyre.gov.uk	30 November 2015

List of appendices

Appendix 1 Clinical Commissioning Groups task group – Final Report

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Clinical Commissioning Groups Task Group

- Final Report -

Chairman:

Councillor Julie Robinson

Task Group Members:

Councillor Marge Anderton
Councillor Lady Dulcie Atkins
Councillor Lorraine Beavers
Councillor Ruth Duffy
Councillor Patsy Ormrod
Councillor Sue Pimbley
Councillor Ted Taylor
Councillor Val Wilson

Overview & Scrutiny Committee

Chairman: Councillor Michael Vincent

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Introduction

Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) were created following the Health and Social Care Act in 2012, and replaced Primary Care Trusts on 1 April 2013. CCGs are clinically-led statutory NHS bodies responsible for the planning and commissioning of health care services for their local area.

CCGs are:

- Membership bodies, with local GP practices as the members;
- Led by an elected Governing Body made up of GPs, other clinicians including a nurse and a secondary care consultant, and lay members;
- Responsible for about 60% of the NHS budget; or £60 billion per year;
- Responsible for healthcare commissioning such as mental health services, urgent and emergency care, elective hospital services, and community care;
- Independent, and accountable to the Secretary of State for Health through NHS England;
- Responsible for the health of populations ranging from under 100,000 to 900,000, although the average population covered by a CCG is about a quarter of a million people.

GPs practices made a choice about which CCG they joined, which resulted in Wyre Council's area being served by four different Clinical Commissioning Groups. The majority of Wyre is covered by the Fylde and Wyre CCG but some areas are covered by others. The breakdown of GP practices in Wyre is as follows:

Fylde and Wyre CCG	11 GP practices
North Lancashire CCG	2 GP practices (Garstang)
Blackpool CCG	1 GP practice (Cleveleys)
Greater Preston CCG	1 GP practice (Great Eccleston)

Aims of Review

The aims of the review, as specified in the scoping document, were as follows:

1. To understand how each of the four Clinical Commissioning Groups sets its priorities.
2. To understand the role of the council and local residents in determining the priorities of each of the four Clinical Commissioning Groups.
3. To assess the effectiveness of the current arrangements between Wyre Council and each of the four Clinical Commissioning Groups and see where the council can assist the four Clinical Commissioning Groups to work together for the benefit of local residents.
4. To assess whether the council needs to adopt a universal or individual approach when dealing with the four Clinical Commissioning Groups.

The Review Process

The review has been limited to the way in which Wyre Council works with the four CCGs that operate within the borough's boundaries. This remit has been strictly enforced as members of the task group were very aware that it would be easy to begin to ask questions about the way in which the CCGs themselves work and set their priorities, which was not the purpose of the review. By limiting its remit in this way the scope of the review remained manageable throughout.

The task group interviewed Wyre's Chief Executive, Garry Payne, and Health and Community Engagement Portfolio Holder, Councillor Vivien Taylor, who was accompanied at the meeting by Mark Broadhurst, Head of Housing Service. They also met with communications and engagement representatives of the four CCGs.

Summary of evidence provided by the Health and Community Engagement Portfolio Holder, Councillor Vivien Taylor, supported by Mark Broadhurst, Head of Housing Services

Councillor Vivien Taylor and Mark Broadhurst provided a wealth of background information in order to detail the context within which the review was taking place.

The key themes in the five-year strategies of the four CCGs are all very similar, in line with the NHS Five Year Forward View that has set out a plan for the coordination of the longer term transformation of the NHS.

Members viewed the following three current documents from the Fylde and Wyre CCG, similar documents being available from the other three CCGs that cover different parts of the borough of Wyre:

- (a) 2030 Vision for Health and Care in Fylde and Wyre
- (b) Five Year Plan Summary
- (c) Review of the Year 2014-15

The key themes and challenges to be faced, which are common across most CCGs include:

- More support to maintain independence at home
- More support for people to make the right health choices via self-care
- Increased digitalisation and the use of technology
- More joined up health and social care to support people in the community
- Easier access to services

Each CCG is likely to have its own particular slant on how to address the key themes, depending on its own demographic profile.

The Fylde and Wyre CCG has an annual budget of about £200m, a sizeable proportion of which is spent on hospital funding. There is a desire to focus more on prevention and keeping people out of care and hospital which is a more effective and efficient way of allocating resources. The Fylde and Wyre Health and Wellbeing Partnership is driving the agenda forward.

A number of challenges have been identified by the Fylde and Wyre CCG which are also relevant to the three other CCGs. They include:

- Growing numbers of older people
- Increasing numbers of people with complex long-term medical conditions (70% of NHS budget spent on 30% people)
- Unacceptable health inequalities
- Sometimes poorly coordinated health and care systems
- Sometimes poorly managed conditions leading to unnecessary hospital admissions
- Funding gap – costs are rising more quickly than funding coming in

The NHS believes the following are crucial if the challenges identified are to be met:

- More support to help prevent people becoming ill in the first place
- More support to help people manage their conditions at home
- Better informed choices about health and healthcare
- Joined up health and social care planned around people's needs
- Access to more services seven days a week
- More community- and home-based care
- Care in hospitals for services which can only be carried out safely there
- Better use of technology

District councils have a key role to play in helping to meet these challenges. Wyre has already developed initiatives in a number of different areas.

Wyre's programmes addressing affordable warmth and winter resilience, the Care and Repair and Handyperson Services, and the investment in Leisure Centres are all examples of how the council already contributes to meeting the challenges faced.

The Better Care Fund was intended to transform local health and social care services by pooling resources to keep people out of hospital and care unless absolutely necessary.

The Fylde and Wyre CCG has been successful in bidding for funds from the new £50 million Prime Minister's Challenge Fund to improve access to health care services in Fleetwood. The successful bid was for a total £547,000 and covers a range of projects including:

- 7 days access to a full range of pre-bookable Primary Care services 8am-8pm
- 24/7 access to appointment booking and ordering of prescriptions
- Flexible access to services e.g. telephone consultations, video consultations, community pharmacy minor ailments scheme, use of NHS accredited apps
- Joining up of urgent care and out of hours care
- Telecare – use of Florence, a text messaging system
- Digital Inclusion

Wyre Council has worked with the CCG to develop the element around delivering a pilot digital inclusion / technology project. The project was to target socially isolated residents in Fleetwood, especially those at high risk of emergency hospitalization or with multiple long term conditions.

Isolated elderly or vulnerable residents were be provided with mobile technology allowing them to access health care services and support online, including video consultations with health care professionals and the wider community.

The following is a summary of innovative projects and developments that are already underway in Wyre.

- Fleetwood Extra Care Scheme
- A digital inclusion project in Fleetwood via the Prime Ministers Challenge Fund
- GP Weight Management Referral Programmes

- Affordable warmth initiatives
- Neighbourhood based models of care in Fleetwood and Garstang
- The creation of a Community Directory to aid social prescribing by GPs
- A project to target assistance for patients suffering from COPD.

Summary of Evidence provided by Garry Payne, Chief Executive

The council's Business Plan 2015-2019 includes the objective to

“Work with our partners (including the Clinical Commissioning Groups, the County Council, YMCA and voluntary, community and faith groups) focusing on prevention to improve the health and wellbeing of our communities”.

Wyre's draft Business Plan was shared with all four of the CCGs that covered parts of the borough, and comments were received from one.

Perhaps not surprisingly, the logistics of working with four different CCGs were challenging. It has been relatively easy to develop a strategic relationship with Fylde and Wyre, but it has been more difficult with the other three. This is, perhaps, understandable to a certain extent as the Fylde and Wyre CCG covers more of Wyre's residents than the other three CCGs, but it is still an unsatisfactory situation.

Engagement with all four CCGs at a more operational level has been easier to achieve.

Although the CCGs across the country meet collectively in localised groupings, evidence suggests that they still act relatively independently; although there is a stated willingness to work more closely together there appears to be insufficient commitment to do so. It is accepted that a CCG has to make clear its priorities, but it remains equally responsible for all the residents within its boundaries. If this imbalance is being mirrored across Lancashire a number of communities could be disadvantaged, particularly those that are on the periphery of major centres of population.

The Fylde and Wyre CCG has been cited as a positive example for others to follow. They engage well with residents and organisations and are not frightened to challenge the historical context within which the delivery of health services has evolved. They are also keen to consider how services might be delivered differently.

Summary of Evidence from Dr Mark Johnston, Deputy Chief Operating Officer, Blackpool CCG and Jacqui Thompson, Senior Manager, Planning and Partnerships, Lancashire North CCG

Representatives from the Blackpool CCG and the Lancashire North CCG attended a meeting with the task group on 25 August 2015.

Blackpool CCG

Blackpool CCG covers 22 GPs practices, including the Cleveleys Group Practice and the Crescent Surgery at Cleveleys Health Centre.

Dr Mark Johnston made a presentation about Blackpool CCG's Strategic Plan 2014-19, which is in its second year. He highlighted the significant funding pressures on all CCGs and stressed the importance of focusing on new ways of thinking and looking at how CCGs could work differently. One example provided by Dr Johnston was the integration of health and social care. He went on to describe the CCG's vision and delivery models, and also gave examples of how newly structured services would be delivered.

Dr Johnson added that the CCGs across the Fylde coast work very closely together, Blackpool meeting most weeks with colleagues from Lancashire North and Fylde & Wyre.

Lancashire North CCG

Jacqui Thompson summarised the area covered by the Lancashire North CCG which comprises 12 GP practices, including two in Garstang. Like many others, the area has mixed demographic and health challenges.

Lancashire North has a five-year strategy called 'Better Care Together', which includes many of the same priorities as are covered by other CCGs. There is an emphasis on helping people to stay at home with a greater proportion of care being delivered in the community.

There has been good engagement around 'Better Care Together', including a visit to Garstang by the consultation bus and a visit to Wyre Council. The CCG consulted with patients by visiting all the neighbourhoods in their area. There is some evidence that councillors have not always received the mailings and newsletters that were sent out, a matter that would easily be resolved by a review of mailings lists and details.

It was Jacqui Thompson's opinion that the CCGs work well together, particularly around commissioning where different CCGs take responsibility for commissioning different services (for example, Blackpool is responsible for the commissioning of the Ambulance Service and East Lancashire for mental health services).

Referring to the way in which CCGs have been set up, Jacqui Thompson said that the GP Practices chose which CCG they wished to belong to. The boundaries of the CCGs are made up of the GP Practices and an important factor is patient flows, rather than

artificially imposed local authority boundaries which do not always make sense to patients. It is often the case that it is more convenient for a resident to attend a GP practice outside the borough boundary.

Summary of Evidence from Erin Portsmouth, Head of Communications and Engagement, Greater Preston CCG and Greg Stringer, Interim Head of Communications and Engagement, Fylde and Wyre CCG

Representatives from the Greater Preston CCG and the Fylde & Wyre CCG attended a meeting with the task group on 15 September 2015.

Greater Preston CCG

Greater Preston CCG covers 34 GPs practices, including the Great Eccleston Health Centre, and a population of 212,000.

To date, Greater Preston CCG's strategy has been driven by engagement; the next stage will focus more on customer care and developing relationships with communities. External engagement has also been important, and close working relationships with Lancashire County Council and Chorley Council have been developed. The focus for 2016/17 was likely to be on stakeholders and partnerships.

Patient involvement has been a key part of the process that has helped the CCG to agree its priorities. Patient Participation Groups (PPGs) are a way for GP practices and their patients to work together to review opportunities and make comments and suggestions about the way services are provided. Different sectors of the population are represented on the PPG, which assists the CCG in maintaining contact with those residents who are often harder to reach.

In response to a question from the task group about how the CCGs ensure that patients receive an equal service, Erin Portsmouth said that although clinical policies might not be perfectly aligned, CCGs should reflect local need. Some things are agreed across Lancashire and others are driven locally. For example, in Greater Preston the current priorities are elective, planned and primary care, with mental health having been identified as a priority for 2016/17. Those priorities would not necessarily be the same for all CCGs at the same time.

Regarding engagement with councils, it was perfectly possible to work in a bespoke way with different councils; Greater Preston CCG works in a particular way with Lancashire County Council for example, but that might not necessarily suit Wyre.

Fylde & Wyre CCG

Fylde & Wyre CCG covers 20 GPs practices with 152,000 registered patients.

Fylde & Wyre's Patient and Public Engagement Group (PPG) includes patients and representatives from a number of groups in the community. Each GP practice has a PPG, the Chairs of which meet together to advise and comment upon the CCG's strategy. A recent IPSOS/Mori stakeholder survey concluded that the Fylde and Wyre CCG engages very effectively with patients.

Greg Stringer, Interim Head of Communications and Engagement, identifies two key elements of effective engagement. The first is how the CCG engages formally at senior

management level, which Mr Stringer said worked well. The second relates to the lines of communication with other CCGs, which Mr Stringer suggested still had some room for improvement, and by doing so it might be possible to align priorities more effectively.

The Greater Preston and Fylde & Wyre CCGs made the point that effective communication is two-way and they do not receive a significant amount of communication from Wyre Council, an area that could be improved. It is likely that the CCGs could benefit from using local councils' machinery and systems to improve communication and engagement, if that is possible. The council's website, for example, could host information from the CCGs at their request.

It is accepted that keeping local ward councillors fully informed and involved is a very effective way for CCGs to communicate with residents across the borough.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusions

The task group was very clear about the boundaries of this review, which was limited to the way in which the council might work more closely with each of the four Clinical Commissioning Groups that cover parts of the borough. It recognised that any issues about the way in which health services are delivered was beyond the task group's remit.

The task group cites the council's relationship with the Fylde & Wyre CCG as the model to which the council should aspire. The council's relationship with the Fylde & Wyre CCG has been very positive and the flow of information from the CCG to the council and individual councillors and officers has been excellent. This is a direct reflection of the fact that the Fylde & Wyre CCG covers more of Wyre's residents than the other three of Wyre's CCGs. However, it is essential that exactly the same level and quality of communication is developed with each of the remaining CCGs (Blackpool, Lancashire North and Greater Preston) in order to ensure that all of Wyre's residents are effectively represented regarding the identification of health priorities and the delivery of services.

The task group acknowledges that the council, primarily through the Head of Housing Services, has been involved in a number of excellent, innovative projects with, primarily, the Fylde & Wyre CCG, including:

- Fleetwood Extra Care Scheme
- A digital inclusion project in Fleetwood via the Prime Ministers Challenge Fund
- GP Weight Management Referral Programmes
- Affordable warmth initiatives
- Neighbourhood based models of care in Fleetwood and Garstang
- The creation of a Community Directory to aid social prescribing by GPs
- A project to target assistance for patients suffering from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD.)

The task group is confident that this work will be developed further, and hopes that options for supporting some similar projects in partnership with the Blackpool, Lancashire North and Greater Preston CCGs can be promoted.

Effective communication is a two-way process and there is some evidence that the council can improve the way in which it provides information to the CCGs rather than assuming that it is simply a recipient. There is a shared responsibility for effective communication. The council's engagement team is the crucial contributor to this process.

Recommendations

RECOMMENDATION ONE

By actively developing positive relationships with all four CCGs and raising Wyre's profile, residents in all parts of the borough will benefit by being better informed about how health services are provided in their locality and how they can contribute to the prioritisation of the delivery of health services.

The task group recommends that the council's engagement team reviews the way in which it works with all four CCGs (and Blackpool, Lancashire North and Greater Preston in particular) and ensures that lines of communication are developed further.

RECOMMENDATION TWO

The role of the Health and Community Engagement Portfolio Holder is vital in ensuring that working relationships with the four CCGs are made more effective, especially in the way in which Wyre's profile with the CCGs can be raised. It is incumbent upon the Health and Community Engagement Portfolio Holder to ensure that this happens.

The task group recommends that the Health and Community Engagement Portfolio Holder refers in her Executive reports to Council to any actions that have been taken to enhance the working relationship between the council and the four CCGs (and Blackpool, Lancashire North and Greater Preston in particular).

RECOMMENDATION THREE

The task group recommends that consideration be given by the Health and Community Engagement Portfolio Holder to identifying an elected member in each CCG area who will be the point of contact for the CCG, through whom information can be passed.

Councillors' Attendances

There were five meetings of the task group.

Name	Meetings attended (maximum 5)
Councillor M Anderton	2
Councillor Lady Atkins	3
Councillor Beavers	3
Councillor R Duffy	4
Councillor Ormrod	4
Councillor Pimbley	2
Councillor Robinson	5
Councillor T Taylor	4
Councillor Wilson	5

In addition to the above, Councillor Catterall came to the meeting on 15 September 2015, when a representative from the Greater Preston CCG attended.

List of Appendices

Appendix A Clinical Commissioning Groups task group – Scoping Document

27 October 2015

**Working effectively with four different
Clinical Commissioning Groups**

Task Group - Scoping Document – FINAL

Review Topic	Working effectively with four different Clinical Commissioning Groups	
Chairman	Cllr Julie Robinson	
Group Membership	Cllrs Marge Anderton, Lady Dulcie Atkins, Loraine Beavers, Ruth Duffy, Patsy Ormrod, Sue Pimbley, Ted Taylor and Val Wilson (Vice Chairman)	
Officer Support	Peter Foulsham, Scrutiny Officer	
Purpose of the Review	To ensure that the council has an effective relationship with each of the four Clinical Commissioning Groups that cover different parts of the borough.	
Role of Overview and Scrutiny in this Review (mark all that apply)	Holding Executive to account – decisions <input type="checkbox"/> Existing budget and policy framework <input type="checkbox"/> Contribution to policy development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Holding Executive to account – performance <input type="checkbox"/> Community champion <input type="checkbox"/> Statutory duties / compliance with codes of practice <input type="checkbox"/>	
Aims of Review	5. To understand how each of the four Clinical Commissioning Groups sets its priorities. 6. To understand the role of the council and local residents in determining the priorities of each of the four Clinical Commissioning Groups. 7. To assess the effectiveness of the current arrangements between Wyre Council and each of the four Clinical Commissioning Groups and see where the council can assist the four Clinical Commissioning Groups to work together for the benefit of local residents. 8. To assess whether the council needs to adopt a universal or individual approach when dealing with the four Clinical Commissioning Groups.	
Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Interviewing witnesses at task group meetings or at CCG offices. ○ Internet research of councils that are also covered by more than one CCG. 	
Scope of Review	The review will focus on how the council builds its relationships with the four Clinical Commissioning Groups and will not address the effectiveness of the services delivered by the Clinical Commissioning Groups to residents.	
Potential Witnesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate Director of People and Places 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Member for Health and Wellbeing • Representatives from each of the four Clinical Commissioning Groups, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Chief Operating Officer ○ Senior Commissioning Manager
Documents to be considered	
Risks	
Level of Publicity	Low
Indicators of a Successful Review	The roles and responsibilities of councillors, council officers and officers of the Clinical Commissioning Groups are agreed and understood, in relation to the way in which the council works with the four Clinical Commissioning Groups.
Intended Outcomes	Effective relationships between the council and each of the four Clinical Commissioning Groups.
Approximate Timeframe	3 months
Projected Start Date	1 July 2015

arm/ex/cab/cr/16/2001pf1 appendix 1



Report of:	Meeting	Date	Item No.
Cllr Peter Murphy, Planning and Economic Development Portfolio Holder and Michael Ryan, Corporate Director of People and Places	Cabinet	20 January 2016	6

Authorities Monitoring Report 2014-2015
--

1. Purpose of report

1.1 The purpose of the report is to consider and recommend the content of the Authorities Monitoring Report 2014-2015.

2. Outcomes

2.1 The publication of the Authorities Monitoring Report for 2014-2015 for Wyre, which monitors the effectiveness of the Borough's planning policies.

3. Recommendation/s

3.1 That subject to the inclusion of any minor editorial alterations, the Authorities Monitoring Report 2014-2015 as set out in Appendix 1 be approved by Cabinet and made available for public inspection.

4. Background

4.1 The preparation of Annual Monitoring Reports ceased on 15 January 2012 when Localism Act section 113 came into force. This removes the requirement for Annual Monitoring Reports to be made to the Secretary of State. However, councils are still required to prepare reports, now known as 'Authorities' Monitoring Reports' (AMR). The Act requires councils to publish this information direct to the public at least yearly in the interests of transparency.

4.2 The AMR is the main mechanism for assessing the performance and effects of Wyre's Development Plan and the timescales for preparing planning documents. Thus it acts to feed into plan preparation, and as such forms critical evidence for the emerging Local Plan for Wyre Council.

4.3 This is the 11 AMR for Wyre Council and the purpose is therefore as follows:

- To monitor the key characteristics of Wyre as a wider contextual setting for Local Plan monitoring.
- To assess the current saved planning policies of the Wyre Borough Adopted Local Plan and the policies contained within the adopted Fleetwood-Thornton AAP, including their effectiveness, and the impacts they have on the Borough.
- To review the progress in terms of preparation of the Local Plan against the Local Development Scheme (LDS).

5. Key issues and proposals

5.1 The demographic structure of Wyre poses issues for the future. In particular, the ageing population, in-migration and projected population growth have implications for housing and provision of services.

5.2 The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) has now been revoked (20 May 2013) and it's now up to the Council to determine their objectively assessed housing need (OAN) as required by national policy. A Fylde Coast Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) was prepared in 2013 which identified a range for OAN between 340 and 485. An OAN figure is yet to be determined. The SHMA is being updated to take account of the 2012 household projections published earlier in the year.

5.3 Since 2011, there has been an additional 821 dwellings (indicative figure) which equates to approximately 205 dwellings pa. In the year 2014 – 2015, a total 226 dwellings (indicative figure) were completed. This current rate is somewhat below the OAN range set out in the SHMA.

5.4 The percentage of dwellings (76%) built on Previously Developed Land (PDL) was again above the council's target (60%) for the sixth year in succession.

5.5 Out of the 226 dwellings completed, 53 were affordable. This was below the council's target of 70 additional affordable dwellings. However, there are currently 221 unimplemented affordable housing permissions in Wyre.

5.6 There was an additional 716 square metres of additional employment (Use Class B) floorspace developed. Of this, 97% was on PDL.

5.7 No planning applications were granted contrary to Environment Agency advice.

5.8 In 2014-2015, there was a total 186 Feed in Tariff installations in Wyre generating approximately 991 megawatts of renewable energy.

5.9 Since adoption of The Fleetwood-Thornton AAP there has been a total 365 (indicative figure) dwellings completed within the AAP area up to 31 March 2015 and 98 of these are affordable homes. A further 531 dwellings are either under construction or have planning permission.

5.10 Several phases of the multi-user Wyre Estuary Coastal Path are now complete.

5.11 To inform the development of the new Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031) the Council produced for public consultation an Issues and Options document. The consultation was carried out from 17 June to 7 August 2015. The responses are currently being considered and will feed into producing the draft Local Plan. Further consultation on the new Local Plan is anticipated to be held spring 2016, with adoption anticipated during 2017.

Financial and legal implications	
Finance	There are no direct finance implications.
Legal	This document is required to comply with Government guidance and legislation.

Other risks/implications: checklist

If there are significant implications arising from this report on any issues marked with a ✓ below, the report author will have consulted with the appropriate specialist officers on those implications and addressed them in the body of the report. There are no significant implications arising directly from this report, for those issues marked with a x.

risks/implications	✓ / x
community safety	x
equality and diversity	✓
sustainability	✓
health and safety	x

risks/Implications	✓ / x
asset management	x
climate change	✓
data protection	x

report author	telephone no.	email	date
Daniel Phillips	01253 887239	daniel.phillips@wyre.gov.uk	4 December 2015

List of background papers:		
name of document	date	where available for inspection
Annual Monitoring Report 2013-2014	December 2014	Civic Centre Offices and Wyre Council's website

List of appendices

Appendix 1 – Draft Authorities Monitoring Report 2014-2015

arm/ex/cab/cr/16/2001dp1

2014 - 2015

AUTHORITIES MONITORING REPORT



Alternative Formats

If you would like this information in another language or format please contact *ConnectWyre* on 01253 891000

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1 Introduction

1.1 The Authorities Monitoring Report

1.1.1 The preparation of Annual Monitoring Reports ceased on 15 January 2012 when Localism Act section 113 came into force. This removes the requirement for annual monitoring reports to be made to the Secretary of State. However, councils are still required to prepare reports, now known as 'Authorities' Monitoring Reports (AMR). The Act requires councils to publish this information direct to the public at least yearly in the interests of transparency. For this reason the Council will continue to publish an AMR but subsequent versions will take on a slightly different form.

1.1.2 As a legislative requirement under Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2012, the AMR is the main mechanism for assessing the performance and effects of Wyre's Development Plan and the timescales set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS). Thus it acts to feed into Local Development Document (LDD) preparation, and as such forms critical evidence for emerging Local Plan for Wyre Council.

1.1.3 In the case of Wyre, it also generates the opportunity to bridge the transitional phase between the Adopted Local Plan and the emerging Wyre Local Plan.

1.1.4 This AMR focuses on monitoring the current saved policies within the Wyre Borough Adopted Local Plan¹. The AMR also monitors the implementation and effectiveness of policies contained within the adopted (17th September 2009) Fleetwood-Thornton Area Action Plan² (AAP).

1.1.5 This is the 11 AMR for Wyre Borough and the purpose is therefore as follows:

- To monitor the key characteristics of Wyre as a wider contextual setting for Local Plan monitoring;
- To assess the current saved planning policies of the Wyre Borough Adopted Local Plan and the policies contained within the adopted Fleetwood-Thornton Area Action Plan (AAP), including their effectiveness, and the impacts they have on the Borough; and
- To review the progress in terms of preparation of the Local Plan against the Local Development Scheme (LDS) and subsequent updates on the Council's website.

1.2 Structure

1.2.1 In order to address these issues, the AMR is structured in the following manner.

1.2.2 Chapter 1 outlines the key messages of this AMR and Wyre's Development Plan.

1.2.3 Chapters 2 – 6 provide monitoring and analysis of the implementation and effectiveness of the current Saved Local Plan policies. In doing so, the AMR will monitor the policies of the Local Plan until they have been superseded by the emerging Strategy and Core Policies Local Plan t. The analysis is based upon broad subject clusters.

¹ Wyre Borough Council (1999) Wyre Borough Local Plan (Wyre BC)

² Wyre Borough Council (2009) Fleetwood-Thornton Area Action Plan DPD (Wyre BC)

1.2.4 Chapter 7 reviews the implementation of the Fleetwood-Thornton Area Action Plan (AAP), adopted 17th September 2009 and the performance and effectiveness of specific AAP policies.

1.2.5 Chapter 8 reviews the progress made on preparing planning documents and outlines the Council's actions under the Duty to Cooperate requirements with neighbouring authorities.

1.2.6 It is anticipated that this document will provide a framework that will become the basis for future monitoring.

1.3 Indicators

1.3.1 On 30 March 2011, the Department for Communities and Local Government announced the withdrawal of several guidance documents on local plan monitoring. It is therefore a matter for each council to decide what to include in their monitoring reports.

1.3.2 Contextual indicators provide a backdrop against which to consider the effects of policies and to inform the interpretation of output and significant effect indicators. By taking into account the socio-economic and environmental trends and characteristics of Wyre when evaluating policies they can be assessed in their current implementation. Future requirements can also be assessed.

1.3.3 The contextual indicators thus build up a baseline picture for Wyre. Whilst spatial in nature, these indicators are broader in scope than traditional indicators of land use allocation and take-up, and therefore they both reflect the objectives of the new planning system, and specifically the objective of achieving sustainable development.

1.3.4 Authorities are no longer required to monitor and record a range of core output indicators (Para. 1.3.1). However, as these indicators are considered a direct result of the implementation of planning policies, Wyre will continue to monitor core output indicators until the emerging Wyre Local Plan is adopted. These important indicators will help inform the validity of policies, and also the future direction of policies contained in emerging documents.

1.3.5 Local output indicators have been developed to help monitor policies that are specific to Wyre and address characteristics that are not covered by core output indicators.

1.3.6 As well as measuring the implementation of Local Plan policies, the impact of these policies is also monitored. By using significant effect indicators, the indirect effects of policy implementation can be ascertained.

1.4 Census 2011

1.4.1 The 2011 Census of England and Wales took place on 27 March 2011. The census provides a detailed snapshot of the population and housing characteristics that government needs to develop policies, and to plan and run public services such as health and education.

1.5 Regional Spatial Strategies

1.5.1 On 20 May 2013 the North West Regional Strategy was formally revoked by Government. From that point onwards it no longer forms part of Wyre's Development Plan.

1.6 Wyre's Development Plan

1.6.1 The Development Plan for Wyre currently comprises the following documents:

- **Saved Policies** of the Wyre Local Plan (1999) until such time as these are replaced by the new plans in preparation (see Appendix 9).
- The **Fleetwood-Thornton Area Action Plan** (adopted 2009).
- The **Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework** produced by Lancashire County Council.

1.7 Limitations

1.7.1 A number of gaps still exist in monitoring information and additional monitoring may take place in the future to address this.

1.7.2 It should also be noted that for some applications which require legal agreements under S106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 the official approval date is the date on which the permission is issued after the S106 agreement is signed and is not the date that the application was approved by the Planning Committee. This process can sometimes take several months before final permission can be granted. It is at that point when an application is considered as approved and included in the relevant AMR.

1.7.3 Crucially, the AMR is designed to monitor policies which require in-built targets for monitoring purposes. As this AMR is monitoring old-style Local Plan policies, there exists a difficulty in that there are no measurable targets built into these policies.

2 Geography and Society

2.1 Spatial Characteristics of Wyre

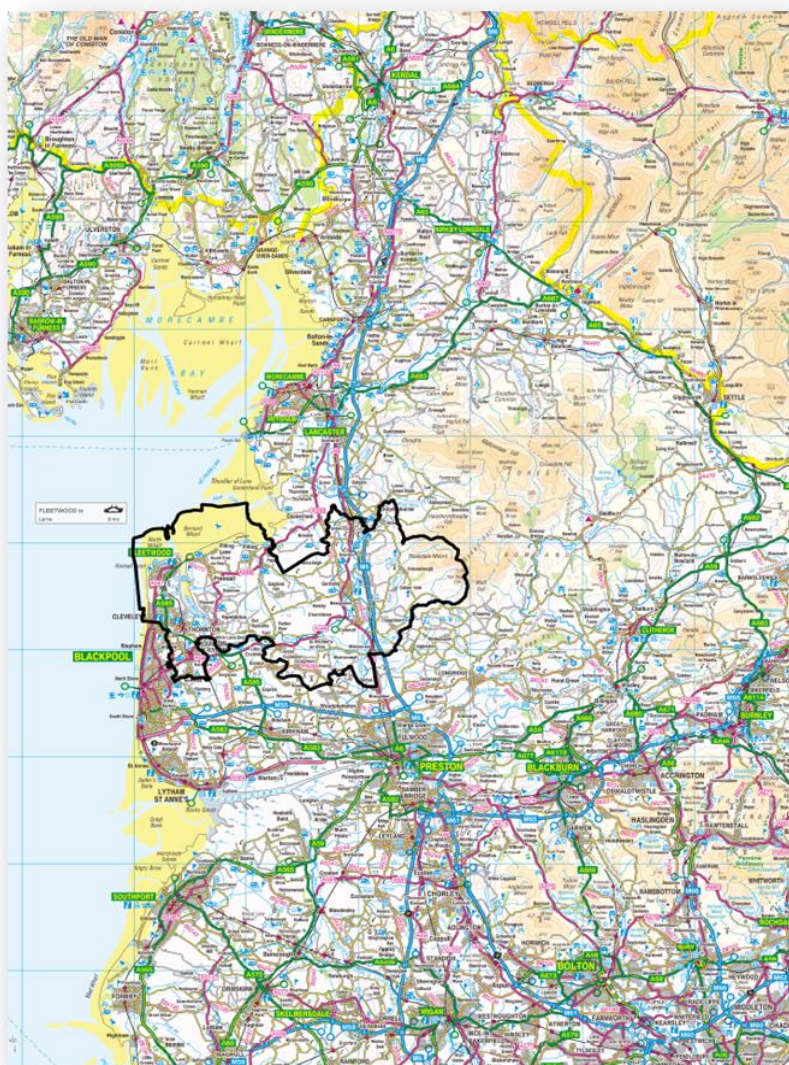
2.1.1 Wyre is a Lancashire coastal district bounded by the sea along parts of its western and northern boundaries. It shares a common land boundary with the City of Lancaster to the north, with the Boroughs of Ribble Valley, Preston and Fylde to the east and south respectively, and with Blackpool Unitary Authority along the remainder of its western boundary.

2.1.2 Wyre itself is characterised by a distinct geographical polarity, with the urban concentration situated in the west of the Borough, and an expanse of rural area to the East.

2.1.3 The urban area west of the River Wyre is on a peninsula situated in Morecambe Bay, and is comprised of the coastal towns of Fleetwood and Thornton, Cleveleys, and to the south, slightly inland, the market town of Poulton-le-Fylde.

2.1.4 The main rural area settlements of Wyre are the market town of Garstang, Catterall, Knott End-on-Sea, Preesall and Hambleton. The rural area is itself characterised by a large area of low-lying countryside and farmland, and east of the M6, the Bowland Fells which is designated an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

FIGURE 2.1: WYRE COUNCIL



2.2 Demography

2.2.1 The demographic structure of the Borough constitutes an important source of baseline information for the identification of issues facing Wyre Council in the preparation of planning policy, with particular importance for longer-term issues.

2.2.2 In particular, these have been reflected through Core policies SP (The Development Strategy) of the Adopted Local Plan and will also play a role in shaping the emerging Local Plan. These core policies aim to make adequate provision of development in locations which respect the balance between urban and rural, as well as safeguarding the environmental quality of Wyre.

2.2.3 This is done through the implementation of a settlement hierarchy, which has appropriate development goals at each level, in order to support the principles of sustainable development, but also to ensure that the development needs of the population of Wyre are met.

2.2.4 In outlining the demographic profile of Wyre, this chapter highlights the specific demographic issues that affect planning policy, and also those that are predicted to affect the direction and shape of core policies in Wyre in the future.

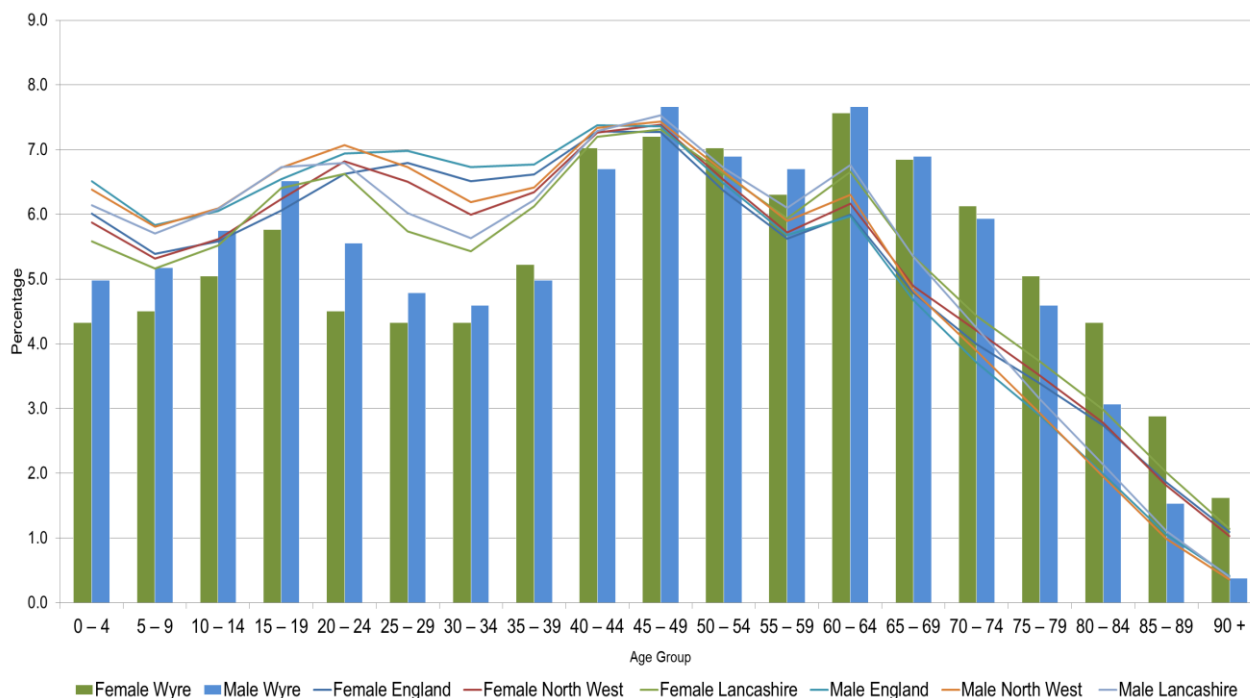
2.3 Population of Wyre

2.3.1 The estimated population for Wyre (mid-2014) is 108,742³, this compares with the 2011 Census figure of 107,749 representing a 0.92 per cent increase. Population estimates are calculated through components on change against the previous year's estimate. The components of change consist of the net difference of births/deaths and internal/international migration.

2.4 Population Structure

2.4.1 Figure 2.2 illustrates how Wyre's population structure, from 2011 Census, compares against Lancashire, the North West and England. Percentages for each age band are calculated as a proportion of both total male and female populations. As can be seen, Wyre has a larger proportion over the age of 50 and a lower proportion aged 20-44 than in comparison to Lancashire, the North West and England. In comparison to 2001 census data, the age bands have changed slightly. Wyre still has a higher proportion aged over 50 but estimates show a lower proportion aged 20-39.

FIGURE 2.2: POPULATION STRUCTURE OF WYRE, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS⁴



³ ONS (2015) Population Estimates for England and Wales, Mid-2014 [online] Available at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-368259> (Accessed 31/07/2015)

⁴ ONS (2012) 2011 Census, Population and Household Estimates for England and Wales [online] Available at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-257414> (Accessed 27/09/2012)

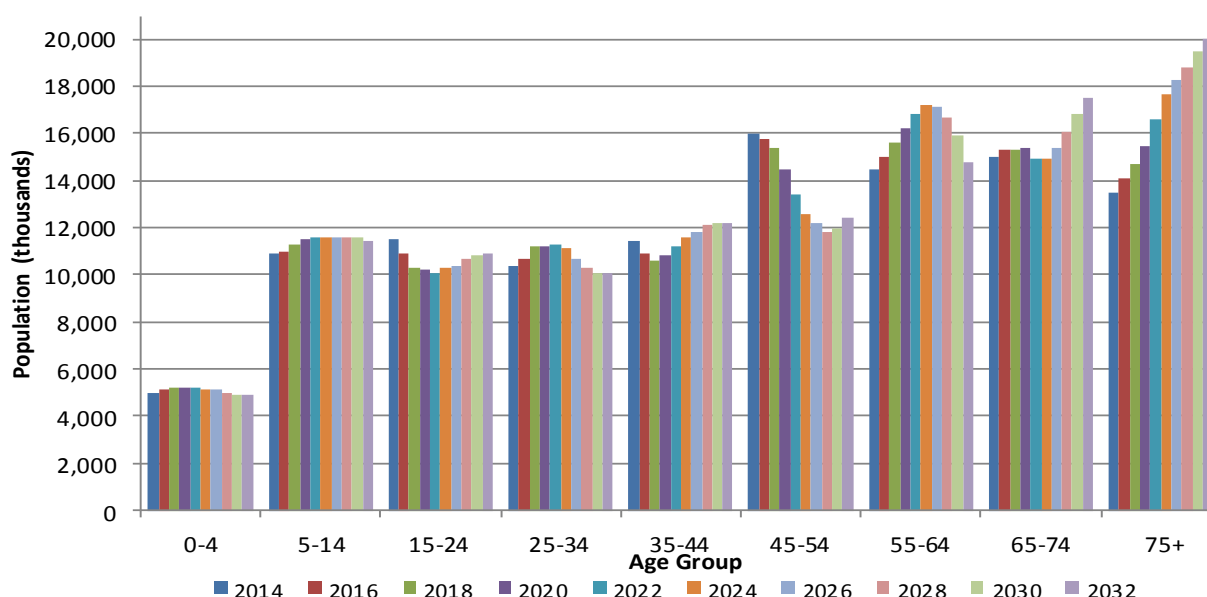
2.4.2 Table 2.1 shows 2012-based population projection figures for Wyre, in comparison to regional and national figures. Wyre has a higher percentage rate of growth compared to regional figures but lower rate of growth compared to national figures. As can be seen, the rate of growth is expected to peak in the short term and then slowly reduce to 2032.

TABLE 2.1: LOCAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS⁵

Population projection (thousands) with % change								
	Wyre		Lancashire		North West		England	
Year	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase
2014	108,400		1,181,000		7,128,400		54,227,900	
2016	109,000	0.55	1,187,600	0.56	7,181,800	0.75	55,019,800	1.46
2018	109,700	0.64	1,194,500	0.58	7,236,700	0.76	55,811,800	1.44
2020	110,400	0.64	1,201,100	0.55	7,290,200	0.74	56,582,100	1.38
2022	111,300	0.82	1,207,800	0.56	7,342,300	0.71	57,337,800	1.34
2024	112,000	0.63	1,214,400	0.55	7,392,200	0.68	58,072,600	1.28
2026	112,600	0.54	1,220,700	0.52	7,439,300	0.64	58,781,100	1.22
2028	113,200	0.53	1,226,200	0.45	7,483,200	0.59	59,459,300	1.15
2030	113,800	0.53	1,231,000	0.39	7,523,800	0.54	60,106,500	1.09
2032	114,300	0.44	1,235,200	0.34	7,561,200	0.50	60,723,900	1.03

2.4.3 Wyre's population is projected to age considerably by the year 2032. As Figure 2.3 illustrates, the age groups 15-24, 25-34 and 45-54 are all projected to decrease in population, especially the 45-54 age groups which have a significant decrease of 48%. However, the age groups of 55+ are all projected to increase, especially the 75+ age group which has a significant increase of 25%.

FIGURE 2.3: PROJECTED POPULATION BY AGE GROUP FOR WYRE⁶



⁵ ONS (2014) Subnational Population Projections, 2012-based projections [online] Available at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-335242> (Accessed 24/09/2014)

⁶ ONS (2014) Subnational Population Projections, 2012-based projections [online] Available at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-335242> (Accessed 24/09/2014)

2.4.4 Based on the mid-2013 population estimates, table 2.2 illustrates that Wyre has an elderly population of approximately 32,000, accounting for approximately 30 per cent of the population. This ranks Wyre 1st in Lancashire and 2nd in the North West in terms of the proportion of the elderly population against the total population. It must be noted that in real terms, Wyre has the largest population at pensionable age in Lancashire. Furthermore, across the 326 districts and unitary authorities in England, Wyre is ranked 16th overall in terms of the proportion of the elderly population, a change from 12th the previous year.

TABLE 2.2: PROPORTION AND RANK OF ELDERLY POPULATION REGIONALLY AND NATIONALLY BY DISTRICT BASED ON 2013 POPULATION ESTIMATES⁷

Local Authority	Total population, Mid-2013 (thousands)	Older people, 65M/60F and over		Rank (Lancs.)	Rank (North West)	Rank (England)
		No (thousands)	%			
Burnley	86,894	17,761	20.44	8	22	196
Chorley	110,505	23,515	21.28	7	20	165
Fylde	76,442	22,205	29.05	2	3	21
Hyndburn	80,046	16,058	20.06	10	24	208
Lancaster	140,575	30,984	22.04	6	18	147
Pendle	90,131	18,214	20.21	9	23	206
Preston	140,418	23,352	16.63	12	37	276
Ribble Valley	57,858	14,517	25.09	3	7	79
Rossendale	68,744	13,773	20.04	11	25	210
South Ribble	108,913	24,612	22.60	5	16	128
West Lancashire	111,314	26,322	23.65	4	10	101
Wyre	108,236	31,935	29.50	1	2	16
Lancashire	1,180,076	263,248	22.31			

2.5 Population Density

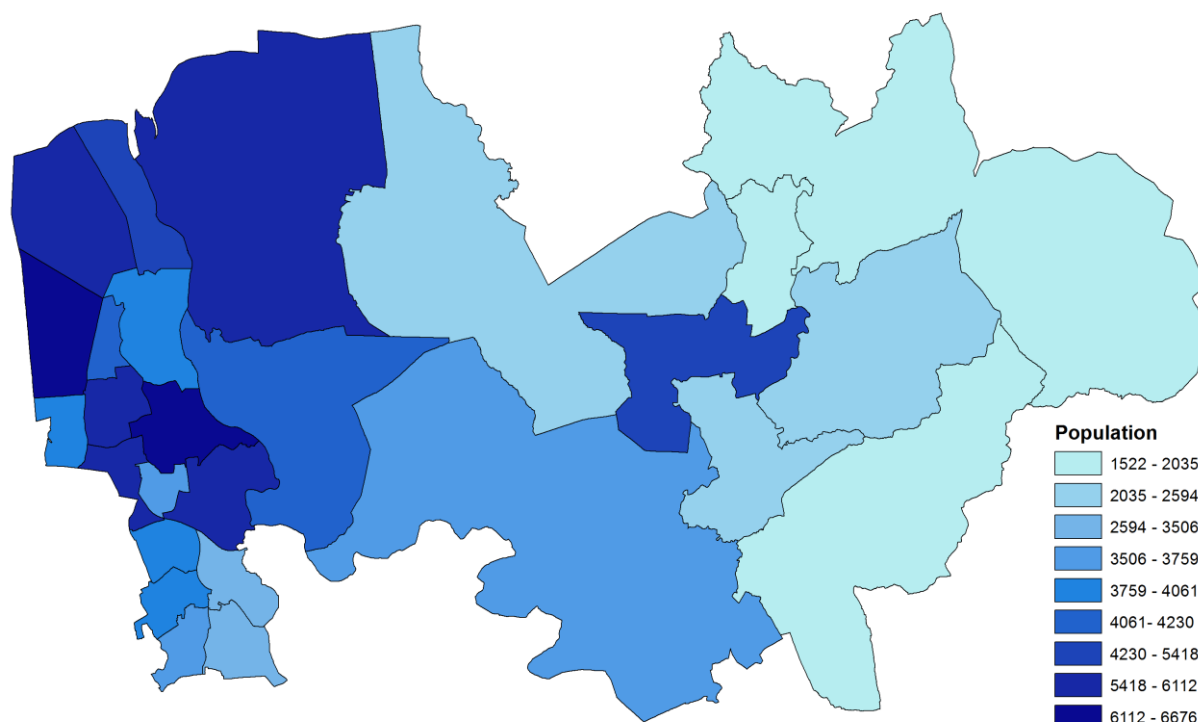
2.5.1 Table 2.3 illustrates that Wyre has a lower population density in comparison to regional and national population densities. However, it must be noted that the population density in Wyre is unevenly distributed as illustrated in figure 2.4. The majority of the population is concentrated in the urban areas of Fleetwood, Cleveleys, Thornton and Poulton-le-Fylde and also the market town of Garstang.

TABLE 2.3: POPULATION DENSITY OF WYRE, MID-2014 ESTIMATE

	Wyre	Lancashire	North West	England
Population	108,742	1,184,735	7,132,991	54,316,618
Area (sq. km.)	283	2,903	14,106	130,279
Population per sq. km.	384	408	506	417

⁷ ONS (2014) Population Estimates for England and Wales, Mid-2013[online] Available at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-322718> (Accessed 09/07/2014)

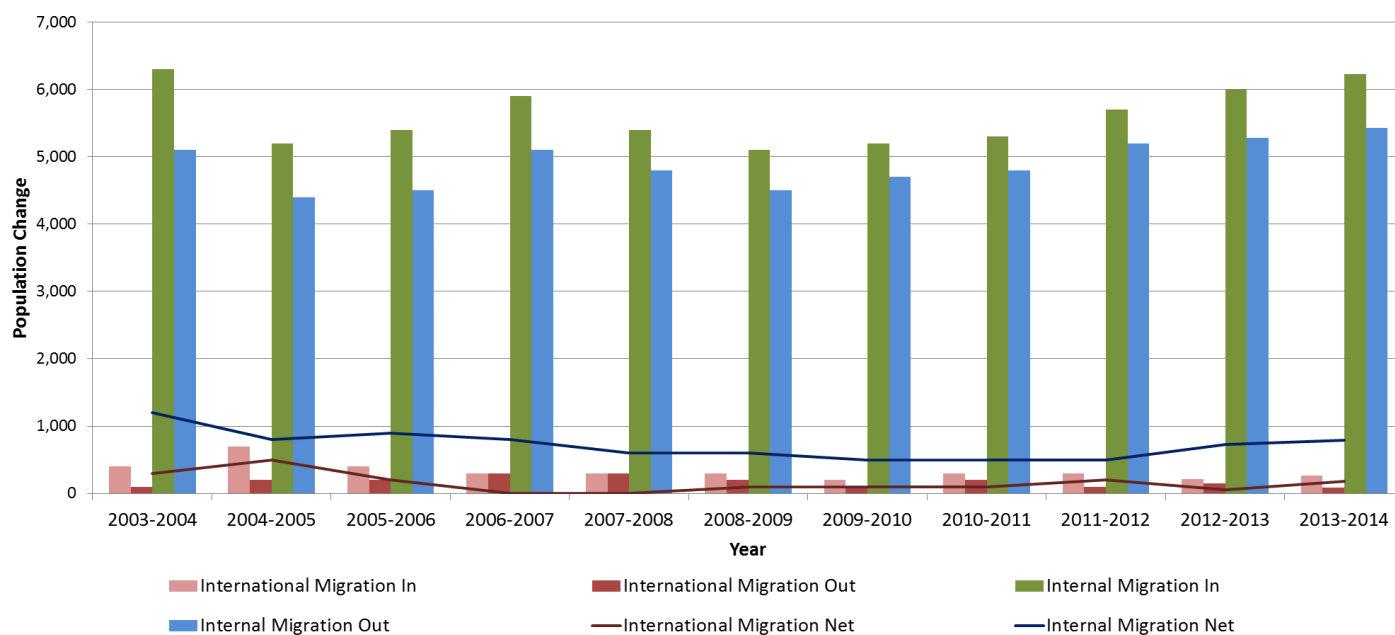
FIGURE 2.4: POPULATION BY WARD IN WYRE, 2011 CENSUS



2.6 Migration

2.6.1 Figure 2.5 illustrates the rate of international and internal in-migrants within Wyre since 2003 to 2014. In the year 2013 to 2014, there was a total net gain 972 in-migrants. Of that, 82 per cent had moved from elsewhere within the UK, and 18 per cent from overseas.

FIGURE 2.5: INTERNATIONAL AND INTERNAL INWARD AND OUTWARD MIGRATION IN WYRE, 2003-2014⁸



⁸ GOV.UK (2015) Migration statistics [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/migration-statistics> (Accessed 31/07/2015)

2.6.2 Whilst overall there had been a net gain through in-migration, when considered in conjunction with fertility and mortality rates, the rate of in-migration has some implications. In 2014, there were 944 births in Wyre compared to 1,411 deaths⁹.

2.7 Socio-cultural issues

2.7.1 Socio-cultural issues have a significant impact on spatial planning for sustainable communities. As well as providing a picture of the general state of the Borough, socio-cultural indicators allow for the identification of issues that are important to Wyre, which then facilitates the development of policies to ensure sustainability of communities throughout the Borough.

2.8 Ethnic composition

2.8.1 As Table 2.4 illustrates, Wyre has much less ethnic diversity than Lancashire, the North West and England. A much higher proportion of the population than in the North West or in England were white at the 2011 Census. Although the ethnic diversity in Wyre is estimated to have increased by 2011, the white British population in Wyre remains 12.8 per cent higher than England. All groups other than white had a lower proportion of the population than regionally or nationally.

TABLE 2.4: LOCAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL ETHNIC COMPOSITION (PERCENTAGE), 2011 CENSUS COMPARED WITH THE 2001 CENSUS¹⁰

Ethnic Group	Wyre		Lancashire		North West		England	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
White	98.8	98.2	94.6	92.3	94.3	90.2	90.8	85.4
Mixed/multiple ethnic group	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.4	2.3
Asian/Asian British	0.4	0.9	4.2	6.1	3.5	6.2	4.7	7.8
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.4	2.4	3.5
Other ethnic group	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0

2.9 Deprivation

2.9.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a measure of the relative deprivation of areas at the Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level. The concept is based on the idea of seven distinct domains of deprivation, which are experienced by individuals living in a particular area. The IMD is a weighted aggregation index of the relative deprivation of a particular area.

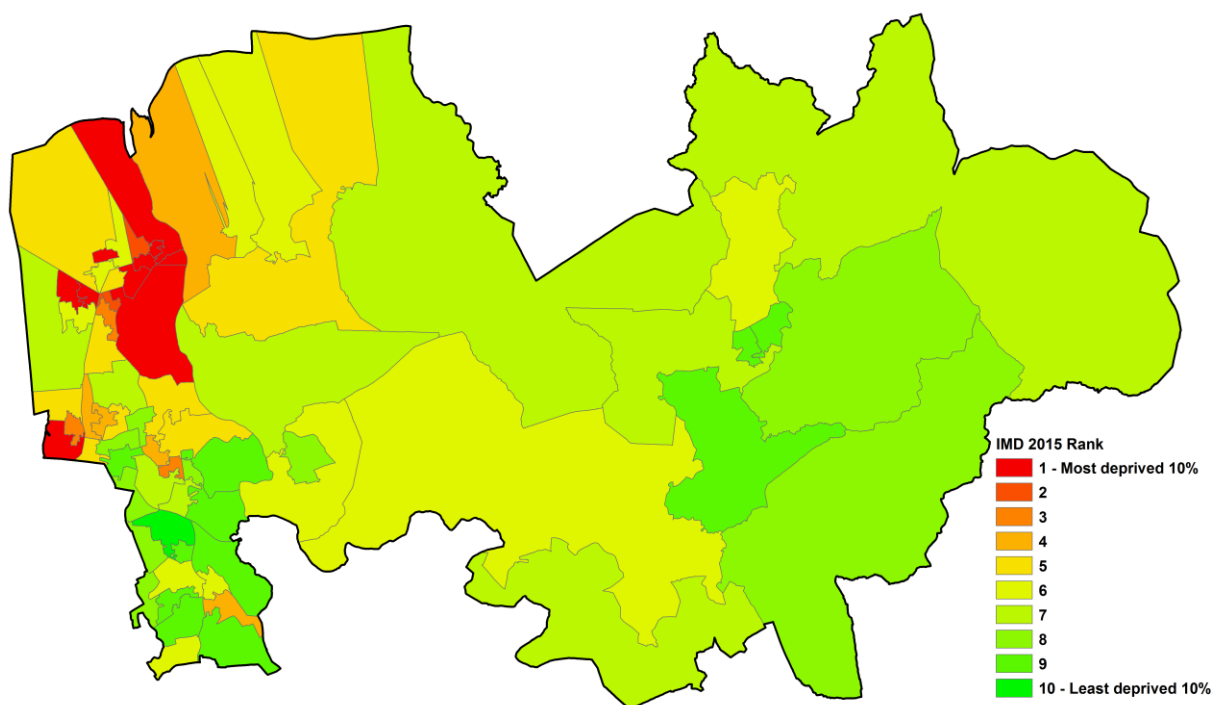
2.9.2 Spatially, there is an inequality between urban and rural parts of the borough, with the more deprived areas being found exclusively in the urban areas. Figure 2.6 shows that whilst much of Wyre ranks in the least deprived areas of England with some areas such as Garstang and parts of Poulton-le-Fylde, Thornton and Cleveleys ranking in the least deprived 10 per cent, a number of areas in Fleetwood are ranked amongst the most deprived 10 per cent in England, notably Pharos and Mount. Jubilee in Cleveleys is also now ranked in the most deprived 10 per cent. On 17th September 2009, the Fleetwood-Thornton Area Action

⁹ ONS (2015) Population Estimates for England and Wales, Mid-2014 [online] Available at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-368259> (Accessed 31/07/2015)

¹⁰ LCC (2013) All ethnic group: Total: Persons: All Ages [online] Available at http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office_of_the_chief_executive/lancashireprofile/ia/Cross_Tab_ethnicity_by_age/atlas.html (Accessed 23/10/2013)

Plan (AAP) was adopted. The AAP area includes Mount ward and the AAP policies address the key issues facing the area including deprivation.

FIGURE 2.6: INDICES OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION (ALL IMD DOMAINS) FOR WYRE, LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS BY RANKING POSITION IN ENGLAND, 2015¹¹



2.10 Crime

2.10.1 Table 2.5 contains data showing recorded crime rates for six key offences in Wyre during the year 2014-2015 compared to the previous year.

TABLE 2.5: RECORDED CRIME FOR FIVE KEY OFFENCES IN WYRE, 2014/2015¹²

Incident	Recorded 2013/14	Recorded 2014/15	Per 1,000 population (mid-2014)	% Change 2013/14 – 2014/15
Violence against the person	1,107	1,164	10.7	5.1
Sexual offences	123	101	1.1	-17.9
Robbery	21	23	0.2	9.5
Theft Offences	2,677	2,324	21.4	-13.2
Criminal damage and arson	987	928	8.5	-6.0
Other crimes against society	368	325	3.0	-11.7
Total recorded crime - excluding fraud	5,283	4,865	44.7	-7.9

2.10.2 As can be seen, total recorded crime has decreased from the previous year most noticeable sexual offences and theft offences.

¹¹ DCLG (2015) The English Indices of deprivation 2015 [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015> (Accessed 10/11/2015)

¹² ONS (2014) Police recorded crime by local area, 2013/14 [online] Available at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/period-ending-march-2014/sty-police-recorded-crime.html> (Accessed 21/08/2014)

2.11 Health and Lifestyles

2.11.1 At the age of 65, Wyre has some of the longest life expectancy averages in Lancashire for both men and women. Table 2.6 illustrates life expectancy averages for males and females against regional and national averages. The life expectancy at the age of 65 for females in Wyre has slightly increased.

TABLE 2.6 LIFE EXPECTANCY AT 65 YEARS, REGIONALLY AND NATIONALLY, 2012 - 2014¹³

	Wyre		Lancashire		North West		England and Wales	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2010-2012	83.4	85.7	83.1	85.4	83.3	85.7	83.6	86.1
2012-2014	83.4	86.0	83.2	85.4	83.0	85.3	83.7	86.1

2.11.2 There are however differences in life expectancy across the borough, these generally correlate with areas of high deprivation. In the most deprived areas of Fleetwood life expectancy is 8.6 years lower for men, and 7.0 years lower for women than in the least deprived areas of the borough.

2.11.3 The 2011 census identified that 11.7 per cent of the population in Wyre have their day to day activities restricted by some form of limiting long-term illness. This was the highest in the Lancashire and is higher than regional and national figures, as shown in table 2.7.

TABLE 2.7: LIMITING LONG-TERM ILLNESS, REGIONALLY AND NATIONALLY, 2011 CENSUS¹⁴

Wyre	Lancashire	North West	England and Wales
11.7	9.8	10.3	8.5

2.11.4 The 2011 census identified that 43.2 per cent of people in Wyre rated their health as 'very good' which is lower than regional and national figures, as shown in table 2.8. At the other end of the scale, 7.2 per cent of people reported their health as 'bad' or 'very bad', one of the worst rates in the Lancashire. Where identified, Wyre residents reported that stress has one of the biggest negative impacts in terms of their health and wellbeing, followed by lack of physical activity and money.

TABLE 2.8: SELF-REPORTED HEALTH, REGIONALLY AND NATIONALLY, 2011 CENSUS¹⁵

	Very good	Good	Fair	Bad	Very bad
Wyre	43.2	33.6	16	5.5	1.7
Lancashire	45.9	33.7	14.1	4.9	1.4
North West	46.5	32.8	13.9	5.3	1.5
England and Wales	47.1	34.1	13.2	4.3	1.3

¹³ LCC (2015) Life Expectancy [online] Available at: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/web/?siteid=6117&pageid=35407&e=e> (Accessed 20/11/2015)

¹⁴ LCC (2013) Health, 2011 Census of Population [online] Available at: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/web/?siteid=6120&pageid=41226&e=e> (Accessed 31/10/2013)

¹⁵ LCC (2013) Health, 2011 Census of Population [online] Available at: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/web/?siteid=6120&pageid=41226&e=e> (Accessed 31/10/2013)

2.12 Conclusion

2.12.1 This chapter has outlined the key demographic issues for Wyre in terms of population and also the need to monitor socio-cultural issues as well as crime and health.

2.12.2 Wyre's population is projected to both increase and become considerable more aged over the coming years. This will have implications for the direction of planning policy, namely the provision of housing and the necessary services. With the population ageing there will be a greater demand for local health services and service provision, and with large parts of the Borough being rural there will be a greater need for transportation services. With the younger population projected to decrease, namely 15 to 34 year olds, this will bring new challenges that will have to be addressed especially in terms of retaining businesses and employment opportunities.

2.12.3 As Wyre has a higher rate of the population reporting bad or very bad health than regionally or nationally, addressing health and well-being issues will also need to be addressed.

2.12.4 In order to support the principles of sustainable development but also to ensure that the development needs of the population of Wyre are met, a new settlement hierarchy will be established as part of the emerging Local Plan. This may not be in the form of a traditional hierarchy where the highest populated areas are at the higher end of the spectrum as development opportunities may be limited through constraints such as infrastructure and flooding. Wyre Council will undertake more detailed settlement analysis as part of the Local Plan evidence base.

3 Promoting Sustainable Development

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. There are three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental, although they should not be undertaken in isolation, because they are equally dependent.

3.1.2 National policy states that the planning system should play an active role in guiding development to sustainable solutions. Pursuing sustainable development involves seeking positive improvements in the quality of the built, natural and historic environment, as well as in people's quality of life.

3.1.3 This chapter outlines the objectives to promote sustainable development through minimising the demand for natural resources in Wyre. Although the following chapters also play a role in supporting sustainable development, this chapter outlines measures to support sustainable modes of development. It also provides a direct measure through former core output indicator E3 to assess the quality and effectiveness of the policies applied in Wyre.

3.2 Core Output Indicator E3: Renewable energy generation

3.2.1 SQW supported by Maslen Environmental and CO2Sense, were commissioned by Lancashire County Council in February 2011 to undertake various studies to facilitate the development of sustainable energy generation across Lancashire. In March 2012 they produced a study entitled 'Renewable Energy Target Setting and Policy Development' and rolls forward potential renewable energy capacity in the Borough up to 2030. The study identified renewable energy deployment in Wyre in 2011 at 21.6 megawatts as can be seen in Table 3.1.

TABLE 3.1: RENEWABLE ENERGY INSTALLATIONS IN WYRE, BY TYPE

Type	Megawatts
Commercial scale wind	6.0 MW
Small scale wind	0.6 MW
Plant biomass	6.0 MW
Animal Biomass	3.0
Energy from waste	5.9 MW
Microgeneration (all solar)	0.1 MW
Total	21.6 MW

3.2.2 Table 3.2 illustrates there were around 186 feed in tariff installations in Wyre during the year 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, equating to approximately 0.991 megawatts. This is a 45 per cent increase compared to the previous year where there was a total installed capacity of 0.541 megawatts.

TABLE 3.2: FEED IN TARIFF INSTALLATIONS IN WYRE ¹⁶

Technology	Photovoltaic		Wind		Total Installations	Total Capacity (MW)
	Installations	Capacity (MW)	Installations	Capacity (MW)		
Domestic	177	0.821	0	0	177	0.821
Commercial	9	0.170	0	0	9	0.170
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	186	0.991	0	0	186	0.991

3.3 Significant Effect Indicators: Environmental Issues (energy consumption)

3.3.1 Table 3.1 illustrates Wyre's final energy consumption figures for 2013 compared to 2012, produced by Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC). The figures show that overall, consumption has decrease especially gas consumption.

TABLE 3.3: ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN WYRE, 2012 - 2013¹⁷

	Wyre			North West			Great Britain		
	2012	2013	% change	2012	2013	% change	2012	2013	% change
Electricity (GWh)	496	496	0	32,514	32,168	-1.1	290,893	289,976	-0.3
Gas (GWh)	1,057	1,024	-3.1	66,483	64,640	-2.8	510,047	498,402	-2.3
Road Transport (KT)	70	70	0	4,017	3,974	-1.1	35,663	35,432	-0.6

3.4 Local Output Indicator: New Cycle Routes

3.4.1 As of March 2014, there was a total 19,189 metres (Lancashire County Council, 2015) of dedicated cycle routes within the borough. There was an additional 350 metres of new dedicated cycle routes within the borough during 2014-2015. This was on Amounderness Way.

3.5 Local Output Indicator: Code for Sustainable Homes

The Code for Sustainable Homes (the Code) was a national standard for the sustainable design and construction of new homes. The Code aimed to reduce our carbon emissions and create homes that were more sustainable. Following a fundamental review of technical housing standards, the government has withdrawn the Code for Sustainable Homes.

3.5.1 Between April 2008 and March 2014, there was 104 certificates issued in Wyre from a possible 129 applications submitted through the design stage¹⁸.

¹⁶ Ofgem E-Serve (2015) Ofgem Renewables and CHP Register [online] <https://www.renewablesandchp.ofgem.gov.uk/default.aspx> (Accessed 31/07/2015)

¹⁷ DECC (2015) Statistics at DECC [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/about/statistics> (Accessed 19/11/2015)

¹⁸ GOV.UK (2015) Code for sustainable homes [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/code-for-sustainable-homes-december-2014> (Accessed 31/07/2015)

3.6 Indicator Analysis

3.6.1 The table illustrates how indicators are performing against saved policies, comparing data from the previous year and where targets have been set by the council.







 = Positive performance
  = neither Negative or Positive
  = Negative performance / Action required

TABLE 3.4: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATOR PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Saved Policies (see Appendix 1 for further details)	Indicator*	Description	Comparator/ Target	2014/2015 Output	Performance
No policies directly linked with sustainable development. All policies consider sustainable development.	COI E3	Renewable energy generation	2013/14 = 0.541 MW	0.991 MW	
	SEI	Energy Consumption: (a) Electricity (Gigawatt per hour) (b) Gas (Gigawatt per hour) (c) Road Transport (kilotonnes per hour)	2012 = (a) 496 (b) 1,057 (c) 70	2013 = (a) 496 (b) 1,024 (c) 70	
	LOI	New Cycle Routes	2013/14 = None	350 metres	
	LOI	Code for Sustainable Homes	Grade 3 (although entirely voluntary)	The code has been withdrawn	N/A

*COI = Core Output Indicator, SEI = Significant Effects Indicator, LOI = Local Output Indicator

3.7 Policy Conclusions

3.7.1 Lancashire is committed to becoming a low carbon economy and in order to progress towards the national goal of generating 15% of the UK's energy needs from renewables by 2020. The drive towards increasing the deployment of renewable energy will be an important issue for the emerging Local Plan.

3.7.2 The 'Renewable Energy Target Setting and Policy Development' study produced by SQW reveals that Wyre has a potential renewable energy capacity of 1227MW by 2030 (1155MW by 2020), which equates to 11% of the total capacity identified for Lancashire. The study further identifies Commercial scale wind is likely to provide a significant proportion of the renewable energy deployment across Wyre.

3.7.3 There was an increase in the amount of Feed in Tariff installations compared to the previous year, which is a positive move towards sustainable development.

3.7.4 In line with national policies, further indicators will be developed to measure the performance of sustainable development through the emerging Local Plan.

4 Housing and the Built Environment

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The principle objectives of the housing planning policies in Wyre are to encourage the sustainable development of housing and to increase the provision of affordable housing. These objectives are aimed through the schedule of policies concerned with housing (SP and H of the Adopted Local Plan).

4.1.2 This chapter outlines the housing characteristics of Wyre. It also provides a direct measure via former core output indicators H1, H2, H3, H4 and H5 through the quality and performance of the planning policies applied in Wyre.

4.1.3 Please note, the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) was revoked 20 May 2013 which required 3,700 dwellings to be built in Wyre, at an average annual rate of 206 dwellings per year between 2003 and 2021. It's now up to the Council to determine their objectively assessed housing need (OAN) as required by national policy. A Fylde Coast Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) was prepared in 2013 which identified a range for OAN and therefore forms a key piece of evidence for the forthcoming Local Plan. The SHMA provides details about the potential number of homes and the type of homes that will be required over the forthcoming Local Plan period. The SHMA identified a range of housing requirement figures based on several different scenarios of which **Wyre's preferred scenario is still to be determined**. Therefore, for monitoring purposes, this AMR will refer to two scenarios as set out in the SHMA, a demographic-led scenario (lower end) and an economic-led scenario (higher end). These are:

- ***The 2011 Interim Sub National Housing Projections:*** Illustrates a need of 338 dwellings per annum between 2011 and 2031.
- ***Employment-led (Experian) scenario:*** Illustrates a need of 479 dwellings pa.

4.1.4 Please note, the SHMA is currently being updated to take account of the 2012 household projections. Therefore the figures above are indicative only.

4.1.5 More information regarding the SHMA can be viewed using link: http://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200272/evidence_base/825/fylde_coast_strategic_housing_market_assessment.

4.2 Core Output Indicator H1 and H2: Housing Target and Net additional dwellings

4.2.1 As shown in table 4.1, the total net additional dwellings built in Wyre between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2015 was **821** which equates to approximately 205 dwellings per annum. In the year 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, a total of **226** net additional dwellings were built. Please note, these figures are indicative only and final figures will be included in the Housing Monitoring Report 2015, available early 2016.

TABLE 4.1: HOUSING LAND CALCULATION

Component	Number of dwellings
Indicative housing requirement (see paragraph 4.1.4), the 2011 Interim SNHP scenario (2011-2031)	6,760
Indicative housing requirement (see paragraph 4.1.4), the Employment-led (Experian) scenario (2011-2031)	9,580
Actual Completions between 1 st April 2011 and 31 st March 2013	821*
Net additional completions in reporting year (2014 – 2015)	226*
Annual target, the 2011 Interim SNHP scenario (2011-2031)	338
Annual target, the Employment-led (Experian) scenario (2011-2031)	479

*Indicative figure. Final figure will be included in the Housing Monitoring Report 2015, available early 2016.

4.3 Local Output Indicator: Five year supply

4.3.1 To boost significantly the supply of housing, national policy guidelines state that local planning authorities should identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of housing against their housing requirements with an additional buffer of 5% to ensure choice and competition in the market for land. Where there has been a record of persistent under delivery of housing, local planning authorities should increase the buffer to 20% to provide a realistic prospect of achieving the planned supply and to ensure choice and competition in the market for land.

4.3.2 Figures regarding Wyre's five year supply will be included in the Housing Monitoring Report 2015, available early 2016.

4.4 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)

4.4.1 SHLAAs aim to establish realistic assumptions about the availability, suitability and the likely economic viability of land to meet the identified need for housing over the plan period and as such are an important evidence source to inform plan-making. **However, it should be emphasised that the SHLAA is no more than a technical study to inform the potential housing capacity in the Borough. More importantly, it does not imply that these sites have been or should be allocated for development and each planning application is treated on its own merits, and in accordance to the current planning policy.**

4.4.2 In order to inform the preparation of the forthcoming Wyre Local Plan and assist in future housing delivery, Wyre Council is currently preparing an update to its 2010 SHLAA following two calls for sites exercises in 2012 and 2014. The SHLAA will be available when the draft Local Plan is published for public consultation during spring 2016.

4.4.3 It is evident from table 4.1 that the results from the forthcoming updated SHLAA will need to make a substantial contribution towards Wyre's housing requirement as there is currently a shortfall of 5,939 or 8,759 additional dwellings to meet the identified requirements outlined using the two scenarios in the SHMA (the 2011 Interim SNHP scenario and the employment-led (Experian) scenario respectively).

4.4.4 It is therefore acknowledged that following the publication of the updated SHLAA which although it does not allocate land or commit to development, it presents an additional element of supply which can contribute to the five year supply (see paragraph 4.3) and longer term housing supply figures. An updated housing trajectory will be published in the next AMR.

4.5 Core Output Indicator H3: New and converted dwellings - on previously developed land

4.5.1 In the year 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, **76** per cent of Wyre's new housing was built on previously developed land. This represents a decrease of three per cent from the previous year.

4.6 Core Output Indicator H4: Net additional pitches (Gypsies and Travellers)

4.6.1 In the year 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, there were no permanent planning permissions for new pitches or new pitches constructed for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. There are no pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in Wyre.

4.7 Core Output Indicator H5: Affordable housing completions and future delivery

4.7.1 The Council's housing policies specifies the provision of affordable housing on site and/or a financial contribution in lieu of provision, on development sites in the borough, based around the following criteria:

- New housing developments which comprise 15 or more dwellings will provide affordable housing on site at a rate of 30%.
- New housing developments between 10 and 14 dwellings will provide affordable housing on site at a rate of 20%.
- New housing developments between 5 and 9 dwellings will provide either 20% on site affordable housing or will be required to make a financial contribution in lieu of on-site provision of a broadly equivalent value.

4.7.2 The target for Wyre in 2014-2015 was an additional 70 affordable dwellings (Fylde Coast Housing Strategy 2009). The actual number of affordable dwellings built was 53.

4.7.3 However, there are currently 221 unimplemented affordable housing permissions in Wyre. Our partner Registered Providers have secured funding for additional affordable dwellings via the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) 2011-15 Affordable Housing Programme and the 2015-2018 Affordable Housing Programme 2.

4.7.4 Although completions were below the Council's target during 2014-15 there is a significant amount of pipeline affordable housing units with planning permission.

4.8 Former Core Output Indicator 2c: Housing Density

4.8.1 Figures regarding housing density will be included in the Housing Monitoring Report 2015, available early 2016.

4.9 Vacant dwellings

4.9.1 Table 4.5 illustrates, as at October 2014, 315 homes in Wyre had been vacant for longer than 6 months representing 0.6 per cent of total dwelling stock, compared to 1.5 per cent in Lancashire, 1.2 per cent in the North West and 0.9 per cent in England.

TABLE 4.5: VACANT DWELLINGS, LOCALLY, REGIONALLY AND NATIONALLY, OCTOBER 2014¹⁹

	Wyre			Lancashire			North West			England		
	No.	Longer than 6 months	%	No.	Longer than 6 months	%	No.	Longer than 6 months	%	No.	Longer than 6 months	%
Empty Homes	1,619	315	0.6	21,410	8,029	1.5	109,485	36,949	1.2	610,123	205,821	0.9

4.9.2 The 2011 Census indicates there were 176 second homes for people working in Wyre who are usually resident elsewhere in England and Wales, accounting for 0.36 per cent of Wyre's housing stock.

¹⁹ GOV.UK (2015) Live tables on dwelling stock including vacants [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants> (Accessed 10/11/2015)

4.10 Indicator Analysis

4.10.1 The table illustrates how indicators are performing against saved policies, comparing data from the previous year and where targets have been set by the council.

● = Positive performance
 ● = neither Negative or Positive
 ● = Negative performance / Action required

TABLE 4.7: HOUSING AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT INDICATOR PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Saved Policies (see Appendix 1 for further details)	Indicator*	Description	Comparator/ Target	2014/2015 Output	Performance
SP2 SP4 SP13 SP14	COI H1	Housing targets (2011 – 2031)	Target = 6,760 or 9,580	N/A	●
H3 H4 H5 H6 H7 H8 H9 H10 H11 H13 H15	COI H2	Net additional dwellings: (a) cumulative completions (2011 – 2015) (b) for the reporting year	Target = (a) 1,352 or 1,916 (b) 338 or 478	(a) 821 (b) 226	●
	COI H3	New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land (percentage)	2013/14 = 79%	76%	●
	COI H4	Net additional pitches (Gypsies and Traveller)	2013/14 = None	None	●
	COI H5	Gross affordable housing completions	2013/14 = 58 Target = 70	53	●

COI = Core Output Indicator, SEI = Significant Effects Indicator, LOI = Local Output Indicator

4.11 Policy Conclusions

4.11.1 As is evident from the Housing Indicators, the Housing Policy objectives for Wyre are overall underperforming.

4.11.2 Advice set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012, encourages sustainable growth and sets out the Government’s expectation that local planning authorities should ensure their Local Plan meets the full objectively assessed needs (OAN) for market and affordable housing in the housing market area as far as is consistent with the policies in that document. As it stands, Wyre currently has an under supply of deliverable housing against the OAN range set out in the SHMA. The SHMA is currently being updated (anticipated early 2016) to take account of the 2012 household projections published earlier in the year.

4.11.3 To inform the preparation of the emerging Local Plan and assist in future housing delivery, Wyre Council is currently preparing an update to its Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). The findings of the SHLAA will make a substantial contribution towards Wyre’s housing requirement and also feed in to Wyre’s five year supply.

4.11.4 The NPPF supports the provision of affordable housing where there is a proven need for it. The amount of affordable housing completions in Wyre in this monitoring year was below the Council’s target. The adoption of the Rural Housing Needs Assessment in late 2010 has helped deliver a number of pipeline schemes across the rural areas of the borough and the council has commissioned an update (anticipated early 2016). This will help ensure that the council meets its affordable housing targets in future years. In addition a Wyre Affordable Housing Viability Study (and Addendum) has been completed which will assist in informing the Local Plan on the future viability of affordable housing provision in the borough.

4.11.5 Wyre currently has no site provision for Gypsies, Travellers, or Travelling Showpeople which is an issue that will be addressed through the emerging Local Plan. Furthermore, the council is currently undertaking an addendum to the Fylde Coast Authorities Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) which will illustrate the need in the borough and form part of the evidence base for the emerging Local Plan (anticipated spring 2016).

4.11.6 Wyre Council also has an Empty Home Strategy 2012-2015. The strategy is linked to and aligns with the Fylde Coast Housing Strategy (2009) which identifies tackling empty homes as a way of maximising the supply of housing within the borough and improving housing choice for residents. The Empty Home Strategy outlines which empty properties will be prioritised, sets out the current situation with empty properties in Wyre and outlines what action will be taken in the future.

5 Business Development and Town Centres

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Economic growth and performance are indicators of development, employment and industry policies implemented by Wyre Council. Sustainable economic growth and diversity is encouraged through national policy in order to enhance the vitality of urban centres, and facilitate diversification. As the term sustainable development suggests, the need or desire for growth must not be met to the detriment of quality of life and the environment.

5.1.2 The principal objectives of the economic planning policies in Wyre are to encourage employment and economic growth through safeguarding and providing employment land, as well as ensuring and enhancing the role and vitality of towns and key service centres. These objectives are aimed through the schedule of policies concerned with employment, shopping and town centres (EMP, S and TC of the Adopted Local Plan).

5.1.3 This chapter outlines the economic characteristics of Wyre. It also provides a direct measure via former core output indicators BD1, BD2, BD3 and BD4 through the quality and effectiveness of the policies applied in Wyre.

5.2 Economic Activity

5.2.1 Table 5.1 shows the economic activity rates, the employment rates and unemployment rates in Wyre in comparison to regional and national figures. Wyre's employment rate has increased from the previous year. Wyre's unemployment rate has also decreased from the previous year and is lower than the regional and national level. Also, figure 5.1 illustrates that the proportion of people claiming Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) has decreased over the last year, a similar trend to that of the regional and national level.

TABLE 5.1: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (PERCENTAGE), 2014 – 2015²⁰

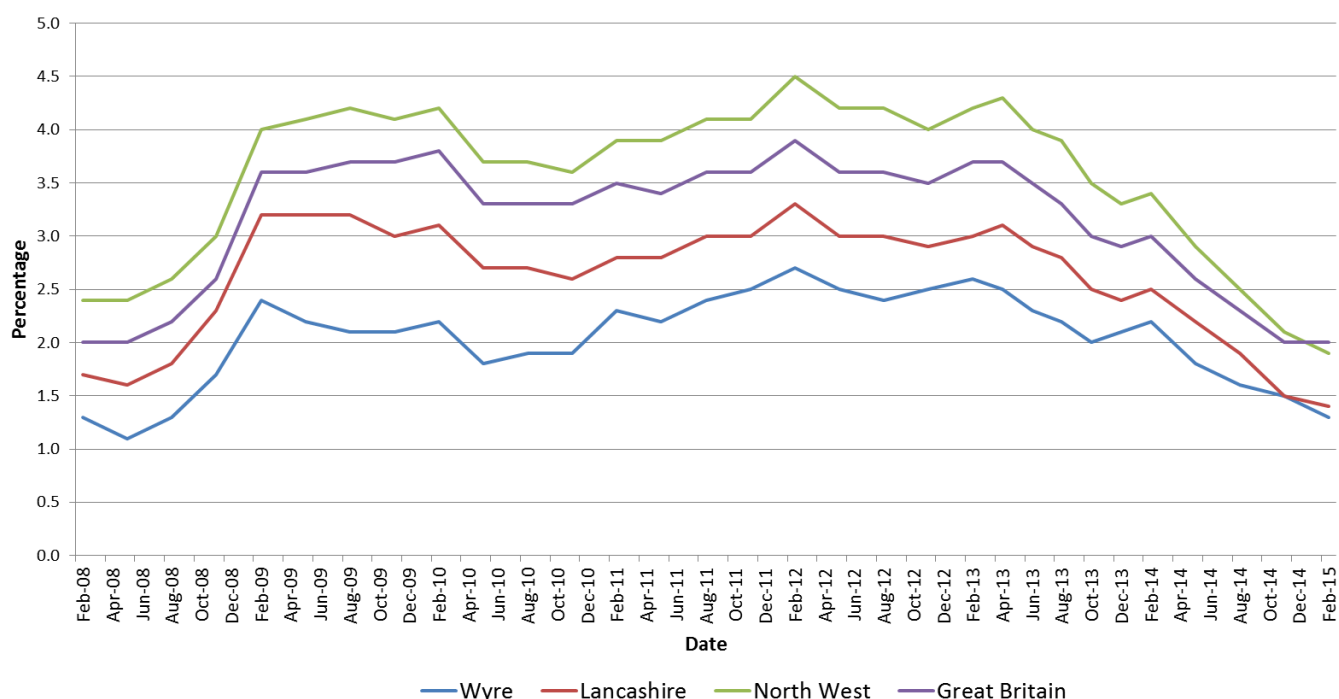
	Wyre			North West			Great Britain		
	2013/14	2014/15	+/-	2013/14	2014/15	+/-	2013/14	2014/15	+/-
Economic Activity Rate*	76.9	77.0	-0.1	74.9	74.7	-0.2	77.2	77.4	0.2
Employment Rate**	73.1	76.0	2.9	68.9	69.8	0.9	71.5	72.7	1.2
Unemployment Rate***	4.8	4.1	-0.7	7.8	6.4	-1.4	7.2	6.0	-1.2

*Economic Activity Rate – Proportion of the population (aged 16-64) who are active or potential active (people working or available for work or training) members or the labour market.

**Employment Rate – Proportion of the working population (aged 16-64) that is employed.

***Unemployment Rate – Unemployed as a percentage of the economically active population.

²⁰ Nomis (2015) Labour Market Profile Wyre [online] Available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157102/report.aspx?town=wyre#tabempunemp> (Accessed 19/11/2015)

FIGURE 5.1: JSA CLAIMANTS (PERCENTAGE), 2008 - 2015²¹

5.3 Employment by Occupation

5.3.1 Table 5.2 illustrates that Wyre has higher proportions of people than both regionally and nationally employed in several occupation groups; Managers and senior officials, Administrative and secretarial occupations and Caring, leisure and other service occupations. Associate professional & technical occupations have significantly decreased from the previous year and is now significantly lower than both the regional and national estimate.

TABLE 5.2: EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION (PERCENTAGE), 2012/13 - 2013/14²²

Occupation Group	Wyre			North West			Great Britain		
	2013/14	2014/15	+/-	2013/14	2014/15	+/-	2013/14	2014/15	+/-
Managers and senior officials	12.5	14.8	2.3	9.6	9.6	0	10.2	10.3	0.1
Professional occupations	16.4	16.2	-0.2	18.7	18.5	-0.2	19.8	19.7	-0.1
Associate professional & technical occupations	11.3	6.3	-5	12.5	12.4	-0.1	14.1	14.1	0
Administrative and secretarial occupations	17	15.8	-1.2	11.4	11.2	-0.2	10.7	10.6	-0.1
Skilled trades occupations	13	10.4	-2.6	10.5	10.9	0.4	10.5	10.7	0.2
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	13.4	13.6	0.2	9.6	9.9	0.3	9.1	9.2	0.1
Sales and customer service occupations	3.8	7.4	3.6	8.9	8.8	-0.1	7.9	7.8	-0.1
Process, plant and machine operatives	4.1	4.1	0	6.5	7.1	0.6	6.3	6.3	0
Elementary occupations	7.5	10.7	3.2	11.3	11	-0.3	10.7	10.9	0.2

²¹ Nomis (2015) Labour Market Profile Wyre [online] Available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157102/report.aspx?town=wyre#tabempunemp> (Accessed 19/11/2015)

²² Nomis (2015) Labour Market Profile Wyre [online] Available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157102/report.aspx?town=wyre#tabempocc> (Accessed 19/11/2015)

5.4 Core Output Indicator BD1 and BD2: Total amount of additional employment floorspace and amount of floorspace on previously developed land – by Type

5.4.1 Table 5.3 illustrates the amount and type of additional employment floorspace in Wyre for the year 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014 was 2,603 m². This was a significant decrease compared to 3,848 m² in the previous year. Of this, 97 per cent was on previously developed land, the same as the previous year.

TABLE 5.3: AMOUNT OF ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT FLOORSPACE AND PERCENTAGE ON PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED LAND, BY TYPE*

Indicator	Use Class Order						Total
	B1 (a)	B1 (b)	B1 (c)	B2	B8	Mixed Use	
BD1 Total amount of employment floorspace completed, by type (m2)	105	0	21	235	235	0	716
BD2 Total amount of employment floorspace completed on previously developed land (PDL), by type (m2)	105	0	0	235	235	0	695
Percentage (%) PDL	100	0	0	100	100	0	97

*Indicative figures, use with caution

5.5 Core Output Indicator BD3: Employment Land Supply

5.5.1 Wyre's employment land supply allocated for employment purposes (Use Class B) is 76.43 hectares. It should be noted that the figure has reduced from the previous AMR because consultants undertook an update to Employment Land and Commercial Leisure Study during 2015 which assessed sites and therefore a more up to date figure of availability was determined. The study also indicates there is approximately 15.34 hectares of land available within existing employment areas, equating to approximately 91.77 hectares of land available.

TABLE 5.4: EMPLOYMENT LAND AVAILABLE, HECTARES

	Remaining Allocated Employment Land	Vacant Land within existing Employment Areas	Total
BD3 Employment land available	76.43	15.34	91.77

5.6 Core Output Indicator BD4: Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'

5.6.1 In the year 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, a total retail, office and leisure floor space of 892 m² was developed within the local authority. Of this, 13 m² was developed within town centres, as shown in table 5.5.

TABLE 5.5: AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF FLOORSPACE FOR TOWN CENTRE USES*

	Use Class Order				
	A1	A2	B1 (a)	D2	Total
Total amount of floorspace developed within the Local Authority (m2)	467	0	105	320	892
BD4 Total amount of floorspace developed within the town centre (m2)	13	0	0	0	13
% of floorspace developed in town centres	3	0	0	0	1.5

*Indicative figures, use with caution

5.7 Indicator Analysis

5.7.1 The table illustrates how indicators are performing against saved policies, comparing data from the previous year and where targets have been set by the council.








 = Positive performance  = neither Negative or Positive  = Negative performance / Action required

TABLE 5.6: BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND TOWN CENTRE INDICATOR PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Saved Policies (see Appendix 1 for further details)	Indicator	Description	Comparator/ Target	2014/2015 Output	Performance
EMP2 EMP3 EMP4 EMP6 EMP7 EMP8 EMP9 EMP12 EMP13	COI BD1	Total amount of additional employment floorspace	2013/14 = 2,603 m ²	716 m ²	
EMP9 EMP12 EMP13	COI BD2	Total amount of additional floorspace on previously developed land	2013/14 = 100%	97%	
S6 S7	COI BD3	Employment land available, hectares (ha)	2013/14 = 82.77 ha	76.43 ha	
TC1 TC2 TC7 TC11 TC13 TC15 TC19	COI BD4	Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'	2013/14 = 185 m ² (9%)	13 m ² (1.5%)	

*COI = Core Output Indicator, SEI = Significant Effects Indicator, LOI = Local Output Indicator

5.8 Policy Conclusions

5.8.1 It is evident from the Business Development Indicators, the Economic Policy (EMP, S and TC of the Adopted Local Plan) objectives for Wyre are overall performing adequately.

5.8.2 The amount and type of additional employment floorspace in Wyre significantly decreased compared to the previous year. This is because of the completion of several larger sites in previous year.

5.8.3 During summer 2012 Wyre Council employed consultants to undertake an Employment Land and Commercial Leisure Study. The study assessed all current employment allocations across the Borough and included a 'call for sites' exercise. The Study also undertook viability appraisals to establish the deliverability of specific sites. Several of the sites currently allocated for employment use are now deemed unsuitable as they are of poor quality and have limited or poor access. Based on the findings of the Study certain sites will be considered for release for alternative uses through the forthcoming Local Plan. This may explain the shortage of take up on allocated sites. Furthermore, the sites identified for allocation in the new Local Plan will help encourage investment in the Borough.

5.8.4 Of land developed in the past year for employment purposes, 97 per cent was developed on previously developed land.

6 Environmental Quality

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The environmental qualities of Wyre are important, because they impact on the shape of policies applied to the Borough. However, they are also an indicator of the environmental sustainability and suitability of policies, and can be considered indicative of the direct and indirect impact those policies have on the environment.

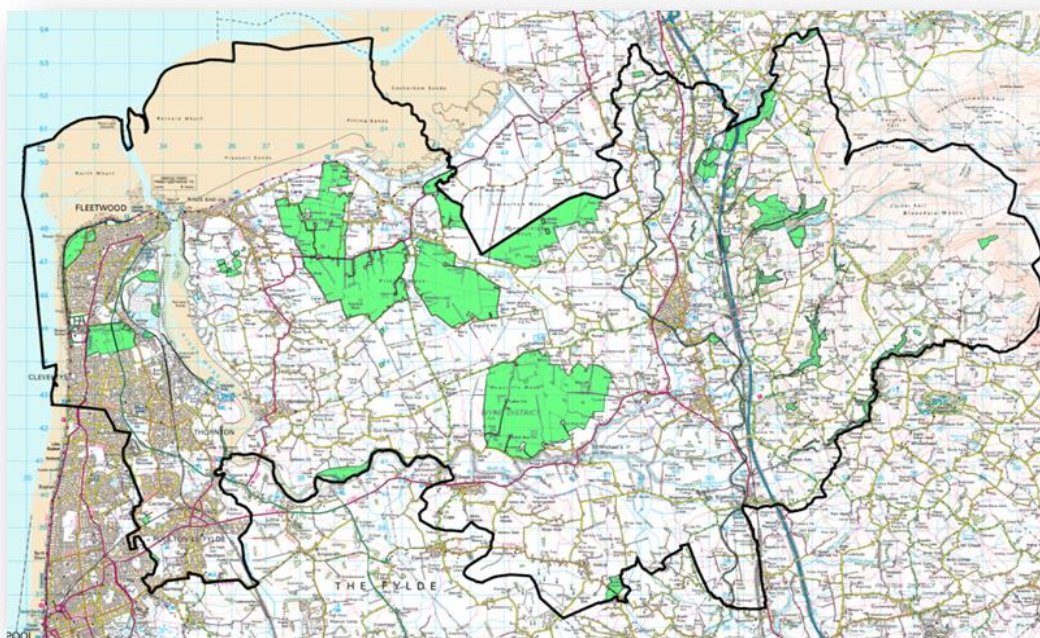
6.1.2 Under national and local policy, development must address likely climate change, and make adaptations in order to effectively respond to the ensuing environmental, social and economic impacts. These objectives are aimed through the schedule of polices concerned with the environment (SP, ENV, TC, TREC and H of the Adopted Local Plan).

6.1.3 This chapter outlines the environmental characteristics of Wyre to illustrate the need for environmental protection and also the need to provide adequate controls to ensure the safeguarding of the environment. It also provides a direct measure via former core output indicators E1 and E2 through the quality and effectiveness of the policies applied in Wyre.

6.2 Environmental Assets

6.2.1 In Lancashire there is at present over 1,100 Biological Heritage Sites (BHSs) covering 25,000 hectares, which represents 8 per cent of the County's area. Of which, there are 67 BHSs wholly or partially within Wyre Borough covering 3,259 hectares, as shown in figure 6.1. BHSs contain valuable habitats such as woodland, species-rich grassland, swamp and salt marsh. There are also 'artificial' habitats including, railway embankments and the length of the Lancaster canal which runs through Wyre.

FIGURE 6.1: BIOLOGICAL HERITAGE SITES IN WYRE

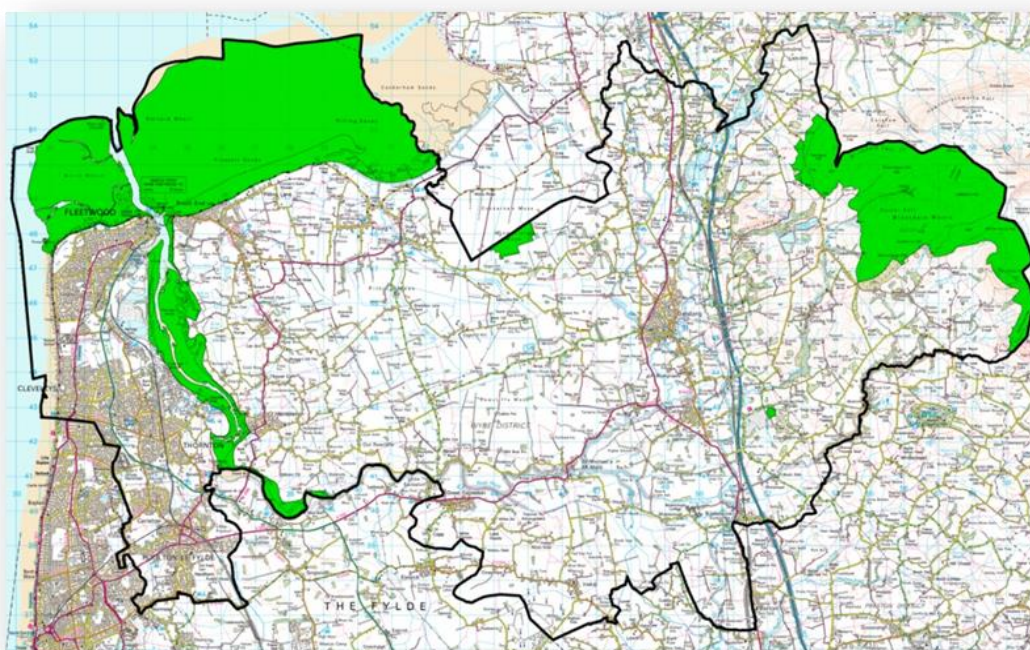


6.2.2 There are 4 Geological Heritage Sites (GHSs) covering 616 hectares, which are wholly or partially in Wyre. Three of these are rivers or river sections, whilst the fourth is a railway cutting.

6.2.3 As of 2014, Wyre had approximately 6,297 hectares of land designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). This is distributed amongst 5 SSSI sites, which are wholly or partially within Wyre, as shown in figure 6.2.

6.2.4 Natural England assesses SSSI's to measure the quality of their habitats and species and to assess if the appropriate management is being conserved. If an SSSI is found to be in a favourable or recovering condition, it means that its habitats and species are being conserved by appropriate management. If an SSSI is found to be in an unfavourable condition, this means there is a current lack of appropriate management, or that there are damaging impacts (which may be outside of the control of the owner) which need to be addressed. The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) has a target to get 95% of SSSIs into favourable or recovering condition. Wyre's SSSI's have been assessed as being 98% in favourable or recovering condition.

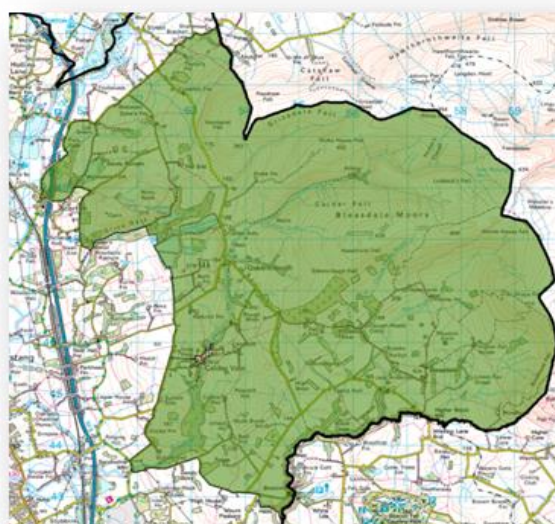
FIGURE 6.2: SITES OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST IN WYRE



6.2.5 Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) are valuable landscapes, and it is in the interest of the nation to protect and safeguard them. The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 legislates for AONBs, ensuring their protection.

6.2.6 Wyre contains approximately 5,079 hectares of the Forest of Bowland AONB, representing 17.95 per cent of Wyre's land cover, including the Bleasdale Moors, located in the East of the Borough, as shown in figure 6.3.

FIGURE 6.3: AONB – FOREST OF BOWLAND



6.2.7 Morecambe Bay is of particular importance to Wyre. As well as being designated as an SSSI, it is also classified a Special Protection Area (SPA), Special Area of Conservation (SAC), and in addition is a Ramsar site. As a result of the European Habitats Directive, Morecambe Bay is currently 1 of 45 European marine sites in England. European marine sites are defined to mean any SPAs and SACs that are covered by tidal water and protect some of our most special marine and coastal habitats and species of European importance.

6.3 Core Output Indicator E2: Change in areas of biodiversity importance

6.3.1 Table 6.1 represents the percentage cover of areas of biodiversity importance in Wyre indicating any change by comparing previous years. Please note; some designations/classifications overlap.

TABLE 6.1: COVER (PERCENTAGE) OF AREAS OF BIODIVERSITY IMPORTANCE IN WYRE

Biodiversity importance					
Local Sites	Number	2012/13 Hectares	2013/14 Hectares	% Cover	+/- Hectares
Wyre (full boundary)	N/A	32,900	32,900	N/A	N/A
SSSIs	5	6,297	6,297	19.14	0
GHSs	4	616	616	1.9	0
BHSs	67	3,259	3,259	9.9	0

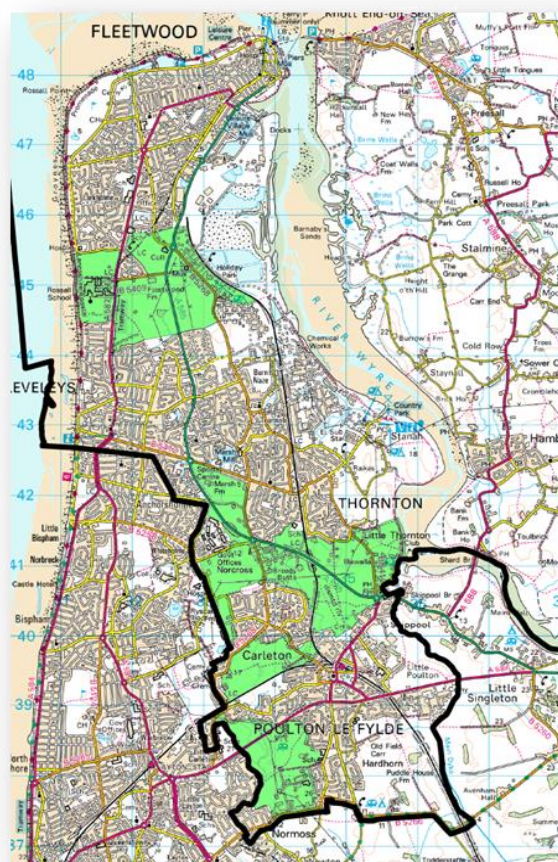
6.4 Green Belt

6.4.1 Wyre in 2014-2015 had around 750 hectares of Green Belt, located between Fleetwood, Thornton and Cleveleys, and also around Poulton-le Fylde, as shown in figure 6.4. This represents no change from 2013-2014. Table 6.2, illustrates, the total change of designated areas (hectares) of Green Belt for the year 2014-2015 in Wyre, Lancashire the North West and England compared to that of 2013-2014.

TABLE 6.2: AREA OF DESIGNATED GREEN BELT LAND, 2015²³

	2013/14	2014/15	Change	% of total area, 2014/15
Wyre	750	750	0	2.65
Lancashire	73,820	73,820	0	25.43
North West	262,290	262,190	-100	18.59
England	1,638,630	1,636,620	-2,000	12.56

FIGURE 6.4: GREEN BELT IN WYRE

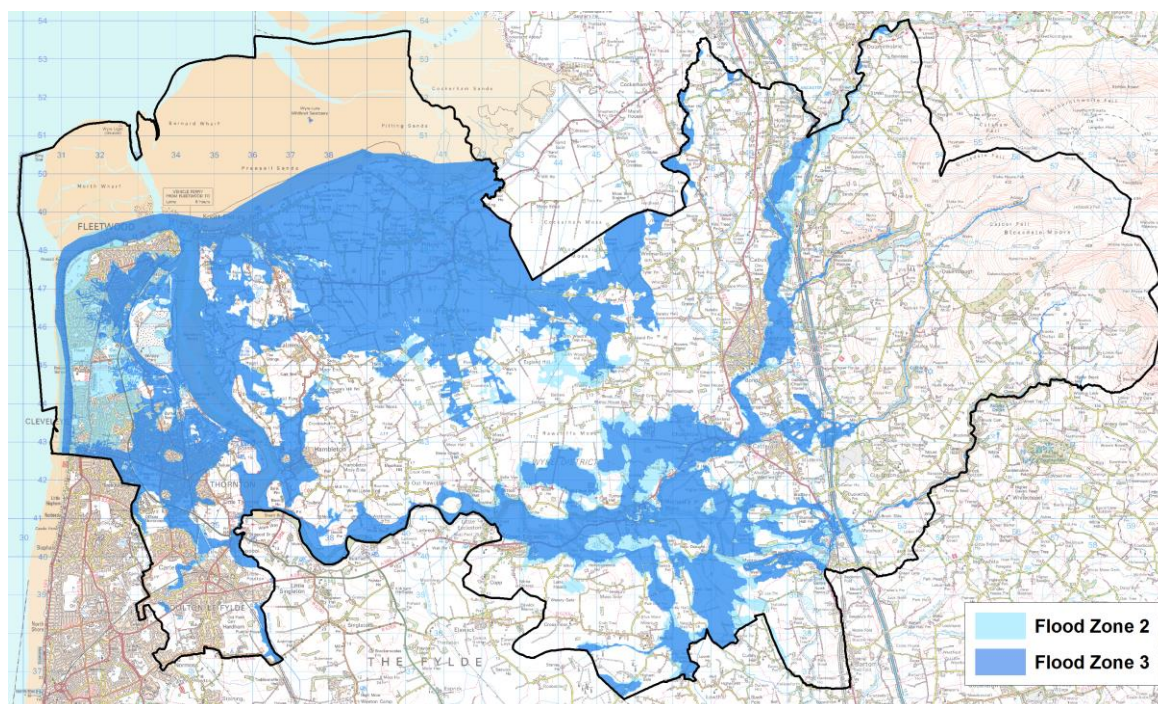


²³ GOV.UK (2015) Local authority green belt statistics for England: 2014 to 2015 [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/local-authority-green-belt-statistics-for-england-2014-to-2015> (Accessed 24/11/2015)

6.5 Core Output Indicator E1: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds

6.5.1 With much of Wyre relatively low-lying, coastal and riparian land, the risk of coastal and river flooding is considerable, with much of the coastal area to the north of the Borough and land around the River Wyre classified as Flood Zone 3 by the Environment Agency (EA) as shown in figure 6.5.

FIGURE 6.5: EA DESIGNATED FLOOD ZONE 3 IN WYRE



6.5.2 Saved Policies ENV2 and ENV13 aim to limit development in coastal zones and areas susceptible to flooding in order to prevent greater risk of flooding and damage to homes and property.

6.5.3 In the year 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, there were initially 36 planning applications objected by the EA as the developments would be at risk of flooding or would increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. No applications were objected on the grounds that the development would adversely affect water quality. However, of these, 19 had the original objections withdrawn based on revised submissions and/or conditions imposed. Four were refused based on objections from EA. The remaining applications were either withdrawn (9) or refused (4) on other matters. Therefore no planning permissions were granted contrary to Environment Agency advice.

6.6 Significant Effect Indicators: Environmental Issues (air quality)

6.6.1 As table 6.3 illustrates the largest estimated source of carbon emissions in Wyre in 2013 was the Industry and Commercial sector, although the figure has decreased by 3.5 per cent from the previous year. Per Capita, Wyre has a higher carbon emission rate than both regionally and nationally.

TABLE 6.3: CARBON EMISSIONS ESTIMATES AT LOCAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LEVEL, 2012 - 2013²⁴

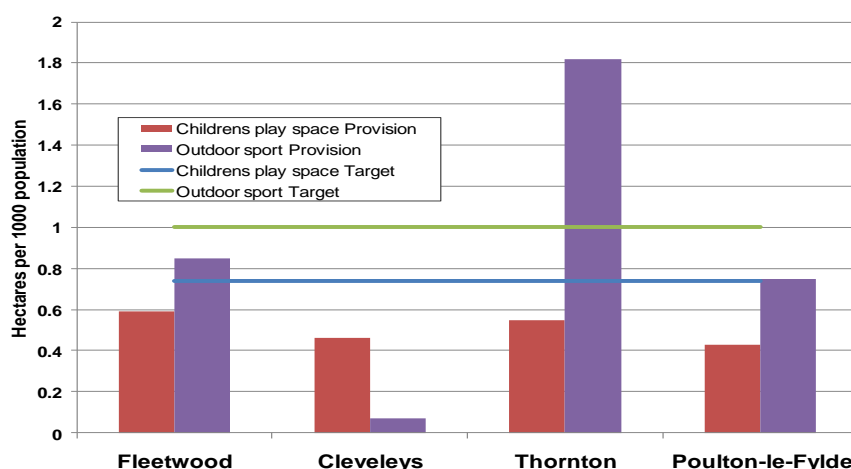
	Year	Industry and Commercial Total (kt)	Domestic Total (kt)	Transport Total (kt)	Land Use Change and Forestry (kt)	Total (kt)	Per Capita (t)	Domestic Per Capita (t)
Wyre	2012	289	253	238	65	845	8	2.3
	2013	284	244	237	65	830	8	2.3
	Change (%)	-1.9	-3.5	-0.2	-0.5	-1.8	-2.1	0.0
Lancashire	2011	3,239	2,663	2,571	235	8,708	7	2.3
	2012	3,263	2,600	2,555	235	8,653	7	2.2
	Change (%)	0.8	-2.4	-0.6	-0.3	-0.6	-1.0	-4.3
North West	2011	22,470	15,296	13,452	11	51,229	7	2.2
	2012	20,525	14,904	13,242	16	48,688	7	2.1
	Change (%)	-8.7	-2.6	-1.6	46.2	-5.0	-5.2	-4.5
England	2011	156,900	112,269	102,654	-864	370,959	7	2.1
	2012	151,180	109,630	101,414	-864	361,360	7	2.0
	Change (%)	-3.6	-2.4	-1.2	0.0	-2.6	-3.3	-4.8

6.7 Local Output Indicator: Open Space

6.7.1 Saved Policy TREC14 of the Adopted Local Plan aims to protect open space in Wyre. The Council has set as an interim target of provision for the urban area of an overall provision of 1.74 hectares per thousand population. This comprises a target of 1 hectare per thousand population of land for youth and adult use for the purposes of outdoor sport and 0.74 hectares per thousand population for children's play space.

6.7.2 The Council undertook an Open Space Audit during 2010. Figure 6.6 illustrates that the council target for outdoor sport provision was only met in Thornton and that the provision for children's play space was not met in any of the urban areas.

FIGURE 6.6: HECTARES PER THOUSAND POPULATION FOR CHILDRENS PLAY SPACE AND OUTDOOR SPORT



²⁴ GOV.UK (2015) Local authority carbon dioxide emissions [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2013> (Accessed 20/11/2015)

6.7.3 With regard to open spaces eligible for the Green Flag Award, a national standard for parks and green spaces in the United Kingdom, five of Wyre's parks were awarded green flag status in 2015. Kepple Lane (Garstang), Vicarage Park (Poulton), Hawthorne Park (Thornton) and Wyre Estuary Country Park (Stanah) have all retained their status for two, three, five and eleven consecutive years respectively. Memorial Park in Fleetwood was awarded a Green Flag Award in 2015.

6.8 Local Output Indicator: Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings

6.8.1 Saved Policies ENV10 and ENV11 of the Adopted Local aim to safeguard the future of listed buildings in Wyre, and ensure the preservation of Wyre's built environmental assets.

6.8.2 Within Wyre there are 7 scheduled ancient monuments, located in Brock, Calder, Garstang, Great Eccleston and Wyresdale wards.

6.8.3 As of 31 March 2015, Wyre had 455 listed buildings. Of these, 2 were Grade I, 7 were Grade II*, and 446 were Grade II.

6.9 Indicator Analysis

6.9.1 The table illustrates how indicators are performing against saved policies, comparing data from the previous year and where targets have been set by the council.

● = Positive performance ● = neither Negative or Positive ● = Negative performance / Action required

TABLE 6.4: ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY INDICATOR PERFORMANCE ANALYSE

Saved Policies (see Appendix 1 for further details)	Indicator	Description	Comparator/ Target	2014/2015 Output	Performance
SP2 SP4 SP12 SP13 SP14	COI E1	Number of planning permission granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency, on: (i) Flood defence grounds, (ii) Water quality	Target = 0	(i) 0 (ii) 0	●
	COI E2	Change in areas of biodiversity importance	Target = No Lose	No Loss	●
ENV2 ENV7 ENV9 ENV10 ENV11 ENV13 ENV14 ENV15 ENV16 ENV17 ENV18	SEI	Air Quality: CO2 Emissions	2012 = 845 kt	2013 = 830 kt (-1.8%)	●
	LOI	Open Space: Play space provision for children's play in urban areas	Target = 0.74 hectares	Fleetwood = 0.59 ha Cleveleys = 0.46 ha Thornton = 0.55 ha Poulton = 0.43 ha	●
TC19 TREC8 TREC10 TREC12 TREC13 TREC14 TREC16	LOI	Open Space: Outdoor sport provision for youth and adult use in urban areas	Target = 1 hectares	Fleetwood = 0.85 ha Cleveleys = 0.07 ha Thornton = 1.82 ha Poulton = 0.75 ha	●
H13	LOI	Open Space: Number of Green Flag Award sites	2013/2014= 4 sites	5 sites	●

*COI = Core Output Indicator, SEI = Significant Effects Indicator, LOI = Local Output Indicator

6.10 Policy Conclusions

6.10.1 As is evident from the Environmental Indicators, the environment policy (SP, ENV, TC, TREC and H of the Adopted Local Plan) objectives for Wyre are overall performing adequately.

6.10.2 The Borough has a rich resource of environmental assets which provide significant economic, social and environmental benefits. It is important that growth proposed in emerging Local Plan does not adversely impact on the quality of the existing assets. Overall, there has been no loss or developments within nationally designated sites of importance which the emerging Local Plan will seek to continue.

6.10.3 There has been no development granted contrary to the advice from the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds and water quality satisfying the policy objectives ENV13 and ENV14 of the Adopted Local Plan.

6.10.4 The Council's target for the provision of children's play space and outdoor sport has not been met and this will be a key issue for emerging Local Plan. In 2010 the Council undertook an Open Space Audit in line with the now superseded PPG17 to identify the Borough's open space and recreation provision and to establish any existing open space deficiencies. The audit will be updated and expanded within a Wyre Green Infrastructure Study (available spring 2016) which will assess the nature, extent and distribution of the Borough's existing green infrastructure and assess where deficiencies exist and the likely future requirements for green infrastructure over the emerging Local Plan period. The Study will be compliant with national policy which places significant emphasis on open spaces and sport and recreational facilities as key contributors to health and well-being. The Study will inform planning policies and help to determine the green infrastructure provision required in the Borough.

7 Fleetwood-Thornton Area Action Plan

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The Fleetwood-Thornton Area Action Plan (AAP) was adopted by Full Council on 17th September 2009. The Fleetwood-Thornton AAP looks ahead to the year 2021, setting out a comprehensive vision and spatial planning framework for the Fleetwood-Thornton area, within Wyre. The boundaries of the land (the 'Area') to which the AAP relates are shown in Figure 7.1.

FIGURE 7.1: FLEETWOOD-THORNTON AAP BOUNDARY

7.1.2 The principal objectives of the AAP policies address the key issues facing the area, and in particular, focus on delivering significant growth and development to secure the sustainable regeneration of this strategically important site. These objectives are targeted through a series of Plan Objectives which are monitored through the schedule of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

7.1.3 This chapter outlines the key characteristics of the AAP. It also provides a direct measure of the implementation and effectiveness of the policies applied in the AAP through the KPIs.

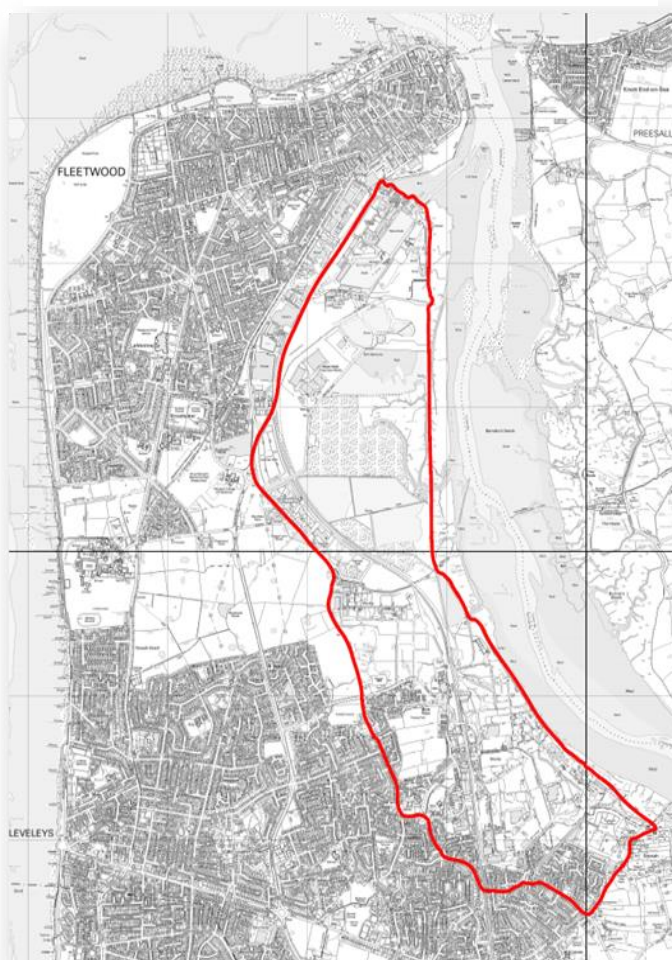
7.2 Plan Objective 1: Protect and Enhance the Natural and Built Environment.

7.2.1 Plan Objective 1 seeks to (and is monitored via KPI1, KPI2, KPI3 and KPI3a):

7.2.2 Create an attractive and high quality urban and natural environment, ensuring that good design is a fundamental aspect of all new development and redevelopment makes a positive contribution to the local environment, whilst maintaining, restoring and enhancing biodiversity and geological conservation interests.

7.2.3 Protect and enhance biodiversity and landscape character for its own right and to mitigate the effects of new development on the various nature conservation interests associated with the Area and its surrounding environment.

7.2.4 Give careful consideration to flood risk, the effects of flooding and the design of flood mitigation measures.



7.2.5 KPI1: Number of designated sites of nature conservation importance

7.2.6 Within the Fleetwood-Thornton AAP, there are currently 6 Biological Heritage Sites with a total area of 44.8 hectares (8.64 per cent of the total AAP area). Adjacent to the east side of the Fleetwood-Thornton AAP boundary, down the Wyre Estuary, the site is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). It is also classified as a Special Protection Area (SPA) and a Ramsar site. There has been no loss of sites within the year 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015.

7.2.7 KPI2: No inappropriate development in flood zone

7.2.8 In the year 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, there were no planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice where the development would be at risk of flooding or increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.

7.2.9 KPI3: All development proposed through Policies 2 to 8 of AAP with design elements, which encourage and enhance biodiversity

7.2.10 In the year 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, there were two major and fifteen minor planning permissions granted. One of the major permissions granted contained conditions with measures to incorporate biodiversity.

7.2.11 KPI3a: The number and proportion of total new build completions on housing sites reaching very good, good, average and poor ratings against the Building for Life criteria

7.2.12 This indicator is based on the criteria set out in the old Building for Life (BfL) which has now been replaced by Building for Life 12 (BfL12) in 2012.

7.2.13 BfL12 is not designed to be used for “scoring” and instead uses a traffic light system with green, amber and red lights against 12 questions designed to help structure discussions between local authorities, developers and stakeholders.

7.2.14 Given the introduction of BfL12 and the changes to the scoring system, Wyre Council no longer intends to publish annual monitoring data on the performance of new housing developments (+10 dwellings) against the old BfL criteria.

7.3 Plan Objective 2: Encourage Housing Choice

7.3.1 Plan Objective 2 seeks to (and is monitored via KPI4, KPI5 and KPI6):

7.3.2 Meet identified housing needs and to encourage housing development of a suitable scale and mix of tenure with a priority towards housing development on appropriate brownfield sites. A total provision of up to 1300 dwellings has been allocated within the Area.

7.3.3 KPI4: Amount of dwellings completed each year

7.3.4 Table 7.1 illustrates that 109 dwellings were completed within the year 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015.

7.3.5 The AAP has land allocated for the provision of 1,300 dwellings up to the year 2021 across four sites. However, capacity is likely to be reduced by permissions granted for developments at lower densities than expected. It is therefore unlikely the requirement will be met. There are currently no planning permissions on the FD2 site.

TABLE 7.1: HOUSING COMPLETIONS WITHIN THE AAP

AAP Housing site	No. of Dwellings Allocated	Total site capacity as at 04/15*	Completions				Total**
			Up to 31 March 2012	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15**	
FD1 - Fleetwood Docks	380	336	60	46	21	62	189
PS1 - Former Power Station	558	458	31	49	47	47	174
FD2 - Fleetwood Docks Mixed Use Site	120	120	0	0	0	0	0
PS2 - Land to the west of former Power Station	242	125	0	0	2	0	2
Total	1,300	1,039	91	95	70	109	365

*As at April 2015, capacity likely to be reduced by permissions granted for developments at lower densities than expected.

**Indicative figure. Final figure will be included in the Housing Monitoring Report 2015, available early 2016.

7.3.6 KPI5 and KPI6: Number of affordable houses receiving planning permission and number of completions

7.3.7 The Council's Housing Policy states that new housing developments which comprise 15 or more dwellings (or which are on sites of more than 0.5 hectares) should make on-site provision of affordable housing at a rate of at least 40% of the total number of dwellings.

7.3.8 However, within the AAP, in exceptional circumstances this requirement may be reduced where there are major constraints on the development site which incur additional development costs i.e. remediation of contaminated land.

7.3.9 Table 7.2 indicates the percentage of affordable housing against planning permissions and completions. Please note, some of these planning permissions were granted before the AAP was adopted September 2009.

TABLE 7.2: PERCENTAGE OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING

	AAP Affordable Housing Calculation		
	Total dwellings	No. of affordable homes	Percentage (%)
Completions, by end 31 March 2012	91	41	45
Completions, 2012 - 2013	95	19	20
Completions, 2013 - 2014	70	38	54
Completions, 2014 – 2015**	109	0	0
Total Completions**	365	98	27
Dwellings under construction or with permission	531	Unknown*	n/a
Total**	896	98	11

*Possible additional affordable housing units on future permissions

**Indicative figure. Final figure will be included in the Housing Monitoring Report 2015, available early 2016.

7.4 Plan Objective 3: Encourage Employment Opportunities

7.4.1 Plan Objective 3 seeks to (and is monitored via KPI7):

7.4.2 Develop the local economy by encouraging distinctive enterprise and attracting a range of high profile businesses and investment together with the consolidation and further growth of the Fleetwood fishing and port related industries and the specialist industrial sector at the Hillhouse site. Further employment opportunities will be encouraged through mixed-use schemes particularly at the Fleetwood Docks Mixed Use Development Area.

7.4.3 Encourage the creation of an attractive gateway into the Area (comprising a landmark development) within the Fleetwood Docks Mixed Use Development Area which will contribute to the achievement of a high quality environment for all and a prestige location for business investment.

7.4.4 KPI7: Amount of land developed for employment, by type

7.4.5 Table 7.3 illustrates how much additional employment floorspace has been developed, by type for specific allocations in the year 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015.

TABLE 7.3: AMOUNT OF LAND DEVELOPED FOR EMPLOYMENT (BY TYPE), 2014-2015

	Use Class Order (Allocation)				
	B1 (FD2/E1)	A3/A4 (FD2/E1)	D2 (FD2/E1)	(E2)	(E3)
Gross (2014-2015)	0	0	0	0	0
Total (from start of plan period)	0	0	0	0	6,676 m ³
Target	22,300m ²	2,000m ²	6,000m ²	10.97 ha	100,000m ²

7.5 Plan Objective 4: Improve Accessibility and Movement throughout the Plan Area

7.5.1 Plan Objective 4 seeks to (and is monitored via KPI8, KPI9, KPI10, KPI11 and KPI 12):

7.5.2 Give high priority to improving accessibility through existing transport infrastructure within the locality and linkages to the surrounding area including Fleetwood Town Centre.

7.5.3 Give high priority to public transport infrastructure generally in the development of the Area and seek improved services that link the Area with nearby towns including Fleetwood Town Centre.

7.5.4 Support the development of rail services to Fleetwood via Thornton and Poulton in order to link the Area to the wider sub-region.

7.5.5 Improve opportunities for access and movement throughout the Area for all sectors of the community

7.5.6 KPI8: Number of new developments within 30 minutes travel by public transport of six major services

7.5.7 Lancashire County Council (LCC) monitored this indicator for Wyre Council using particular software. However, the software is no longer available and therefore KPI8 cannot be monitored during this monitoring year. LCC are however looking to replace the software and monitoring will hopefully be undertaken in future AMR's.

7.5.8 KPI9: Number and frequency of bus services within Plan area

7.5.9 At present there are six regular bus services as shown in table 7.5 with stops within or adjacent to the Fleetwood-Thornton AAP boundary. There are also several school bus routes to schools at; Preesall, Great Eccleton, Elswick, Cleveleys, Poulton-le-Fylde and Fleetwood.

TABLE 7.5: NUMBER AND FREQUENCY OF REGULAR BUS SERVICES WITHIN PLAN AREA

Bus service	Monday - Friday	Saturday	Sundays and Bank Holidays
1	every 20-30mins	every 20-30mins	every 20-30mins
14	every 20-30mins	every 10-30mins	every 20mins
74	every 1hr	every 1hr	every 1 hr
75	every 1hr	every 1hr	every 2hr
84	every 30mins	every 30mins	every 1hr
87	every 1hr 30mins	every 1hr 30mins	No service

7.5.10 KPI10: Length of new dedicated pedestrian and cycle routes within Plan area

7.5.11 There was no new dedicated pedestrian and cycle routes within the year 1 April 2014 and 31 March 2015.

7.5.12 KPI11: Improvements to the Strategic and Local Road Network

7.5.13 In the year 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, there were two major planning permissions granted which included a total £153,199 towards highway contributions (£53,869 towards Highway Improvements and £99,330 towards Sustainable Transport Improvements). Table 7.6 illustrates highway contributions through S106 Agreements which will fund improvements to the Strategic and Local Road Network since the AAP was adopted. The minor permissions granted didn't fall within the categories set out in the Sustainable Transport Strategy (Appendix B). Please note, the figures shown are sums agreed through permitted planning applications. Some applications may not progress and therefore not contribute to the figures in table 7.6.

TABLE 7.6: HIGHWAY CONTRIBUTIONS THROUGH S106 AGREEMENTS

Year	Contributions*
2010 – 2011	£491,749
2011 – 2012	£744,000
2012 – 2013	£564,158
2013-2014	£31,551
2014-2015	£153,199
Total	£1,984,657

* Indicative figure. Some permission's might not be implemented.

7.5.14 KPI12: Number of major developments receiving planning permission with agreed travel plan

7.5.15 In the year 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, one of the major permissions granted contained conditions to submit an agreed Travel Plan to be approved by the Local Planning Authority.

7.6 Plan Objective 5: Ensure Provision of Accessible Local Services and Facilities

7.6.1 Plan Objective 5 seeks to (and is monitored via KPI21):

7.6.2 Provide the local community with convenient access to a range of leisure, retail, health, educational and other associated community facilities such as a community centre and place of worship to promote cohesive communities.

7.6.3 KPI21: Provision of Local Centre at Burn Naze

7.6.4 In the period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, there has been no development of a Local Centre at Burn Naze.

7.7 Plan Objective 6: Encourage Recreational Activity and Tourism

7.7.1 Plan Objective 6 seeks to (and is monitored via KPI13, KPI14 and KPI15):

7.7.2 Provide opportunities for informal and formal recreation throughout the Area.

7.7.3 Introduce new tourist attractions by capitalising on the Area's natural, environmental and heritage assets in order to attract more visitors to the area.

7.7.4 KPI13: Amount of public open space (sq m²/ha), formal and informal

7.7.5 Within the Fleetwood-Thornton AAP area there is approximately 7.5 hectares of formal open space and 28.7 hectares of informal open space. There is also approximately 2,934 metres of green corridor (footpath adjacent to the River Wyre) used as informal open space. In the year 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, there has been no increase.

7.7.6 KPI14: Number of new residential developments providing public open space to minimum requirements of saved policy H13

7.7.7 In the year 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, there was no major residential planning permission granted.

7.7.8 KPI15: Completion/Improvement of Wyre Estuary Coastal Path through plan area

7.7.9 The Wyre Estuary Coastal Path project site is a linear site located along the River Wyre estuary coastline in between Fleetwood and Stanah village. It is being promoted through a multi-agency partnership, led by Lancashire County Council (REMADE), and including Wyre Council, and local land owners.

7.7.10 The first phase was the creation of a shared use path to the rear of the existing United Utilities Waste Water Treatment works. This phase has been created but is not yet open for public use.

7.7.11 The second phase has been the creation of a lit path along the highway (adjacent to Broadwater Caravan site) between Fleetwood Road and Jameson Road bridge. This phase has been completed and is open for public use.

7.7.12 As of 31 March 2015, no further work was complete. For all future phasing of the Wyre Estuary Coastal Path, please view the Lancashire County Council website at: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/web/?REMADE/27380>

7.8 Plan Objective 7: Encourage Sustainable Patterns of Development

7.8.1 Plan Objective 7 seeks to (and is monitored via KPI16, KPI19 and KPI20):

7.8.2 Promote sustainable patterns of development within the Area and to encourage energy related development including reduced CO² emissions through the encouragement of renewable forms of energy in new developments.

7.8.3 KPI16: Renewable Energy – Approval of development incorporating energy efficient designs for new housing of 10+ units and non housing developments of 1000m² to use 10% renewable energy

7.8.4 In the year 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, there were no planning permissions which included measures to incorporate the use of 10 per cent renewable energy.

7.8.5 **KPI19: Total amount of employment floorspace on previously development land**

7.8.6 The council's target is that 65 per cent of additional employment floorspace is on previously developed land. In the year 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, there was no additional employment floorspace developed,

7.8.7 **KPI20: Total amount and percentage of new housing on previously developed land**

7.8.8 The council's target is that 65 per cent of new housing is developed on previously developed land. In the period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, 109 dwellings were completed, equating to 100 per cent on previously developed land.

7.9 AAP Key Performance Indicator Analysis

7.9.1 Table 7.5 illustrates how the AAP Key Performance indicators are performing against the AAP policies, comparing data from the previous year (where possible) and where targets have been set by the council.









 = Positive performance
  = neither Negative or Positive
  = Negative performance / Action required

TABLE 7.7: FLEETWOOD-THORNTON AAP INDICATOR PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

AAP Policy (see Appendix 2 for further details)	AAP Key Performance Indicator	Description	Comparator / Target	2014/2015 Output	Performance
Plan Objective 1: Protect and Enhance the Natural and Built Environment					
1	KPI1	Number of sites of nature conservation importance	2012/13 = 44.8 ha Target = No Loss	44.8 ha (BHS)	
1	KPI2	No inappropriate development in flood zone	Target = None	None	
1	KPI3	All development proposed through Policies 2 to 8 of AAP with design elements, which encourage and enhance biodiversity	All development to enhance biodiversity	1	
1 & 2	KPI3a	The number and proportion of total new build completions on housing sites reaching very good, good, average and poor ratings against the Building for Life criteria	All sites to achieve very good	No sites assessed	
Plan Objective 2: Encourage Housing Choice					
2	KPI4	Amount of dwellings completed each year	See table 7.1	109	
2	KPI5	Number of affordable houses receiving planning permission	Up to 40% of KPI4 target	unknown	
2	KPI6	Number of affordable housing completions	Subject to KPI5	0	

*KPI = Key Performance Indicator

TABLE 7.7 (CONT): FLEETWOOD-THORNTON AAP INDICATOR PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

AAP Policy (see Appendix 2 for further details)	AAP Key Performance Indicator	Description	Comparator / Target	2012/2013 Output	Performance
Plan Objective 3: Encourage Employment Opportunities					
3	KPI7	Amount of land developed for employment by type	2012/13 = 6,676 m ²	0	
Plan Objective 4: Improve Accessibility and Movement throughout the Plan Area					
5 & 6	KPI8	Number of new developments within 30 minutes travel by public transport of six services	All new development	Not Assessed	
5 & 6	KPI9	Number and frequency of bus services within Plan Area	Increase through plan period	6 services	
5 & 6	KPI10	Length of new dedicated pedestrian and cycle routes within Plan Area	2013/14 = 0	0	
5 & 6	KPI11	Improvements to the Strategic and Local Road Network	No target	Two S106 Agreements granted = £153,199	
5 & 6	KPI12	Number of major developments receiving planning permission with agreed travel plan	All new development	1	
Plan Objective 5: Ensure Provision of Accessible Local Services and Facilities					
7	KPI21	Provision of Local Centre at Burn Naze (i) Retail Units (ii) Provision of ancillary community facilities	N/A	No development complete	
Plan Objective 6: Encourage Recreational Activity and Tourism					
8	KPI13	Amount of public open space sq m / ha in Plan Area: (i) Formal (ii) Informal	2011/12 = (i) 7.5 ha (ii) 28.7 ha Net increase through plan period	No increase	
8	KPI14	Number of new residential developments providing public open space to minimum requirements of saved policy H13	All new residential development	None	
8	KPI15	Completion / Improvement of Wyre Estuary Coastal Path through Plan Area	Completion by 2021	Phase 1 & 2 complete	
Plan Objective 7: Encourage Sustainable Patterns of Development					
9	KPI16	Renewable Energy - Approval of development incorporating energy efficient designs for: (i) new housing of 10+ units, and (ii) non housing developments of 1000m ² to use 10% renewable energy	100% of relevant planning approvals	None	
3 & 9	KPI19	Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land	Target = 65%	0	
3 & 9	KPI20	Total amount and percentage of new housing on previously developed land	Target = 65%	109 (100%)	

*KPI = Key Performance Indicator

7.10 AAP Policy Conclusions

7.10.1 It must be noted, that the Fleetwood-Thornton AAP was adopted September 2009, so several Key Performance Indicator's (KPI's) don't give a true reflection of performance because there has either been no development or nothing to compare from the previous year. Therefore, it is evident from the AAP KPI's that the AAP Policy objectives are overall performing successfully.

7.10.2 Policy 1 aims to achieve development which both protects and where possible enhances biodiversity in the area which will also contribute to the long term health and well-being of the community. However, only one major planning permission conditioned measures to incorporate biodiversity into the development. Although, it must be noted that the other permissions were only very small industrial permissions on existing industrial estates or extensions to existing buildings and it may be difficult to implement such measures.

7.10.3 Policy 2 outlines allocated land for 1300 dwellings within the plan area. There has been a total 365 dwelling's completed up to 31 March 2015 and 98 of these were affordable homes satisfying Policy 2 by ensuring a choice of appropriate housing.

7.10.4 There were no developments granted contrary to Environment Agency advice, meeting the council's target and satisfying Policy 1 by ensuring that development granted considers the effects of flooding to protect and enhance the natural and built environment.

7.10.5 Several phases of the multi-user Wyre Estuary Coastal Path are now complete, satisfying Policies 5, 6 and 8 by ensuring that accessibility and movement is improved and opportunities are made to introduce new recreational activities and tourism.

7.10.6 All development was completed on previously developed land, meeting the council's target and satisfying Policies 3 and 9 by ensuring sustainable patterns of development.

8 Progress with Local Plan Development Documents

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as amended by the Planning Act 2008 and the Localism Act 2011, requires local planning authorities to prepare and maintain a Local Development Scheme (LDS).

8.1.2 The LDS is a project plan for the Wyre Local Plan and must specify which Local Plan documents are to be Development Plan Documents (DPDs), the timetable for their preparation and revision, their geographical area of coverage and their subject matter.

8.1.3 The latest LDS was approved by Full Council April 2014 and supersedes the 2007 LDS. Although the current LDS was approved after this current monitoring year (31 March 2014), it's appropriate to demonstrate progress against the 2014 LDS.

8.1.4 In accordance with part 8 of The Town and Country (Local Plan) (England) Regulations 2012, a key requirement of the AMR is to review progress on the delivery of Local Plans against the timetable and milestones set out in the LDS. This chapter of the AMR reviews progress in the preparation of Local Plans for the period 1 April 2013 – 31 March 2014.

8.2 Wyre Borough Local Plan

8.2.1 The Wyre Borough Local Plan (1991-2006) was adopted in 1999. On commencement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 the policies contained in the Local Plan were automatically saved for three years until September 2007. The Council undertook an assessment of all Local Plan policies and in March 2007, submitted a list of the policies it wished to save beyond that date, to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State agreed to save the requested policies until they are replaced by policies in a new Wyre Local Plan. Chapter 8 of this AMR sets out the saved policies.

8.2.2 In 2002 Wyre Council embarked on a review of the Adopted Local Plan. The 1st Deposit Local Plan was published for public consultation in April 2004. Subsequently the review of the Local Plan was abandoned in 2006 in favour of preparing a new style Wyre Local Plan.

8.3 Progress with Local Plans - Performance for the Period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015

8.3.1 The Council is currently producing a new Local Plan which will cover the period from 2011 to 2031. On adoption of the Local Plan a new Local Plan Policies Map will be published.

8.3.2 The Fleetwood-Thornton Area Action Plan was formally adopted on 19th September 2009. It establishes a clear vision and planning framework for development of Fleetwood and Thornton until 2021 and was adopted in advance of the new emerging Local Plan. The new Local Plan will incorporate the strategic elements of the AAP.

8.3.3 Progress on the emerging Local Plan was limited during the 2014 - 2015 monitoring period due to the requirement to respond to changes in national planning policy and subsequently the need to develop a more comprehensive evidence base.

8.3.4 Table 8.1 illustrates the evidence base documents the policy team has been working on during the year 2014 – 2015.

TABLE 8.1: EVIDENCE BASE DOCUMENTS CURRENTLY IN PROGRESS*

Evidence Base documents*	Anticipated Completion
Fylde Coast Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) update	Early 2016
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	Spring 2016
Fylde Coast Authorities Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) - Addendum	Spring 2016
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)	Spring 2016
Rural Housing Needs Assessment	Early 2016
Local and Strategic Highway Network Study	Early 2016
Settlement Study	Spring 2016
Wyre Local Plan and Community Infrastructure Levy Economic Viability Assessment	On-going
Infrastructure Delivery Plan	On-going

*Other evidence base documents also required or already completed

8.3.5 To inform the plan-making process and assist with the identification of potential land allocations for the new Local Plan, the Council carried out a new 'Call for Sites' in 2014 which supplements a similar exercise carried out in 2012. This produced a strong response from landowners and developers, with some 240 sites submitted (a combination of 2012 and 2014 sites) for a range of uses, particularly residential development. Where appropriate the sites will feed in to various evidence base documents.

8.3.6 To inform the development of the new Wyre Local Plan the Council produced for public consultation an Issues and Options document. The consultation was carried out from 17 June to 7 August 2015. The responses are currently being considered and will feed into producing the draft Local Plan.

8.3.7 Further consultation on the emerging Local Plan is anticipated to be held spring 2016 in the form of the draft Local Plan with full adoption of the Wyre Local Plan anticipated during 2017.

8.4 Duty to Cooperate

8.4.1 The Localism Act (2011) imposes a duty on Councils to co-operate with other Councils and bodies on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries. Paragraph 178 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) (NPPF) specifically outlines what the Duty to Cooperate entails:

"Public bodies have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly those which relate to the strategic priorities...."

8.4.2 Those strategic priorities identified as requiring cross boundary cooperation include:

- Homes and jobs needed in a geographical area;
- Infrastructure projects such as transport, flood risk and wastewater;
- Retail, leisure and other commercial developments;
- Social infrastructure; and
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation, conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape.

8.4.3 NPPF Paragraph 181 states that:

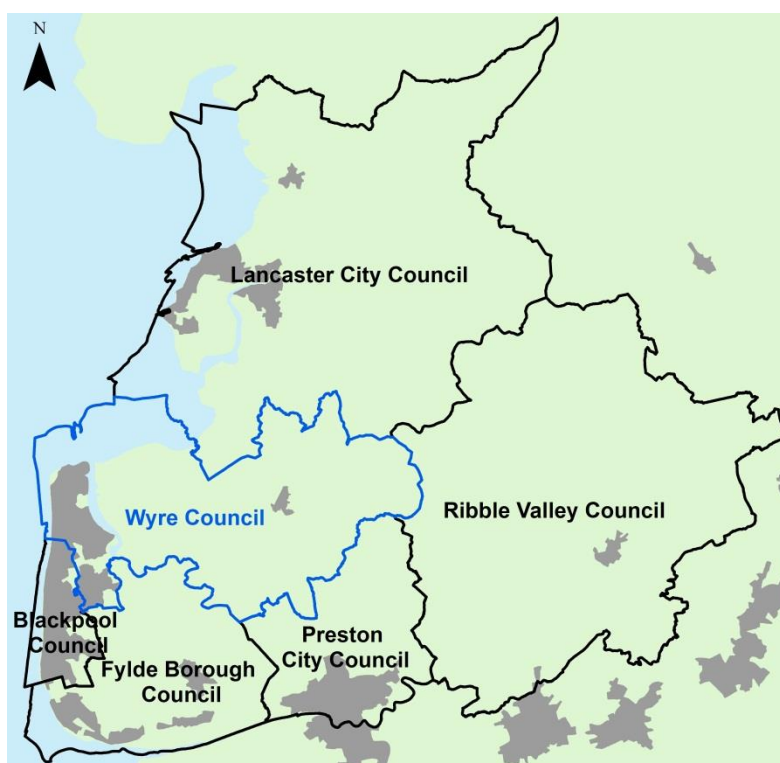
“Local planning authorities will be expected to demonstrate evidence of having effectively co-operated to plan for issues with cross-boundary impacts when their local plans are submitted for examination.”

8.4.4 The duty seeks to ensure that all of the bodies involved in planning and development work together on issues that are of bigger than local significance.

8.4.5 Figure 8.1 illustrates neighbouring authorities to Wyre. Those prescribed bodies as defined in part 2 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 of most relevance to Wyre are:

- Environment Agency;
- English Heritage;
- Natural England;
- Civil Aviation Authority;
- Homes and Communities Agency;
- Clinical Commissioning Groups and the NHS Trust Development Authority;
- Office of the Rail Regulator;
- Highway Authority; and
- Marine Management Organisation.

FIGURE 8.1: NEIGHBOURING AUTHORITIES TO WYRE COUNCIL



8.4.6 Local authorities are also required to have regard to Local Enterprise Partnerships and Local Nature Partnerships. Those of relevance to Wyre are:

- Lancashire Local Enterprise Partnership;
- Lancashire Local Nature Partnership; and
- Morecambe Bay Local Nature Partnership.

8.4.7 The Town and Country (Local Plan) (England) Regulations 2012 require the Duty to Cooperate to be monitored as part of the AMR. The Council are currently fulfilling the Duty to Cooperate in the following ways:

- Wyre Council has collaborated with neighbouring authorities and various bodies with roles relevant to the duty throughout the Local Plan preparation process in relation to general elements of the Local Plan and in relation to site specific issues. At each stage of the Local Plan preparation process bodies and wider stakeholders have been consulted and any comments have been considered when revising the Local Plan development documents.
- Wyre Council have jointly commissioned evidence studies in relation to housing and retail with neighbouring Fylde Coast authorities.
- A Fylde Coast Memorandum of Understanding between Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre Councils has been prepared and regular meetings take place.
- Through the operation of various stakeholder and topic based working groups such as the Wyre Flood Forum which allow for consultation and discussions with 'prescribed bodies' such as the Environment Agency.
- Officers from the Council's planning policy team attend meetings of the Lancashire Planning Policy Officers Group. The group, made up of representatives from each of the planning policy teams across Lancashire and the County Council meets quarterly to discuss various cross boundary issues such as:
 - Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework;
 - Housing growth figures and landscape policy;
 - Local Transport Plan 3 and subsequent masterplans;
 - Service Level Agreements; and
 - Shared evidence bases and data collection methodologies.

8.4.8 As preparation of the Local Plan continues further examples will be provided in the AMR as to how the Council are fulfilling the duty.

9 Appendix 1: Schedule of re-saved Local Plan Policies

Please note that any policies not listed expired on 27th September 2007.

Core Strategy

SP2 – Strategic Location for Development
 SP4 – Change of Use of Land in Green Belts
 SP5 – Definition of the Main Rural Settlements
 SP8 – Definition of Small Rural Settlements
 SP12 – Defined Open Areas
 SP13 – Development in the Countryside
 SP14 – Standards of Design and Amenity

The Natural and Built Environment

ENV2 – Open Coastline
 ENV7 – Trees on Development Sites
 ENV9 – Conservation Areas
 ENV10 – Listed Buildings
 ENV11 – Demolition of Listed Buildings
 ENV13 – Development and Flood Risk
 ENV14 – Development and Flood Defences
 ENV15 – Surface Water Run-Off
 ENV16 – Ground Water Protection
 ENV17 – Surface Water Protection
 ENV18 – Advertising

Housing

H3 – Housing Allocations
 H4 – Alterations and Extensions to Residential Properties
 H5 – Permanent Residential Mobile Homes and Residential Caravan Parks
 H6 – Changes to Residential Use in the Countryside Area of Rural Wyre
 H7 – Replacement Dwellings
 H8 – Temporary Residential Caravans
 H9 – Extensions to Residential Curtilages
 H10 – Agricultural Workers' Dwellings
 H11 – Subdivision of Existing Dwellings into Smaller Units of Residential Accommodation
 H13 – Open Space in New Housing Developments
 H15 – The Provision of Affordable Housing within Rural Areas

Employment and Industry

EMP2 – Existing Commitments
 EMP3 – New Allocations
 EMP4 – Land East of Fleetwood Road
 EMP6 – Land at Catterall Gates Lane, Catterall
 EMP7 – Land at Longmoor Lane, Nateby
 EMP8 – Existing Industrial Areas
 EMP9 – Car Sales on Industrial Estates
 EMP12 – Diversification of the Rural Economy
 EMP13 – Conversion of Rural Buildings in Countryside Areas

Shopping

S6 – Change of Use of Retail Premises
 S7 – The Design of Signs and Shopfronts

Town Centres

TC1 – Town Centre Boundaries
 TC2 – Primary Shopping Areas
 TC7 – Secondary Shopping Areas
 TC11 – Mixed Development Area at Parkhill Road, Garstang
 TC13 – Professional and Financial Services in Fleetwood
 TC15 – Change of Use of Upper Floors
 TC19 – Defined Open Area in Garstang

Tourism, Recreation and Open Space

TREC2 – Small Hotels, Guest Houses and Youth Hostels
 TREC3 – Lancaster Canal
 TREC5 – Static Caravans and Chalet Developments
 TREC6 – Touring Caravans
 TREC7 – Preserving the Seaside Resorts
 TREC8 – Existing and Additional or Improved Sports and Recreational Facilities
 TREC10 – Golf Courses and Other Outdoor Recreational Facilities
 TREC12 – Public Rights of Way
 TREC13 – Facilities for Informal Recreation
 TREC14 – Protection of Recreational Open Space
 TREC16 – Sports Fields Within the Green Belt

Transportation

TR1 – Major Road Proposals
 TR6 – Rail Facilities
 TR7 – Rail Reinstatement to Fleetwood
 TR8 – Blackpool to Fleetwood Tramway
 TR9 – Cyclists

Community and Infrastructure Services

CIS1 – Provision for Community Services
 CIS2 – Telecommunications
 CIS4 – Power Lines and Overhead Cables
 CIS5 – High Voltage Power Lines
 CIS6 – Securing Adequate Servicing and Infrastructure
 CIS7 – Wastewater Management

10 Appendix 2: Schedule of Fleetwood-Thornton Area Action Plan Policies

Please note that saved policy SP2 'Strategic Location for Development' in the adopted Local Plan is superseded by the Fleetwood-Thornton Area Action Plan (AAP). The remaining saved policies continue to be applicable within the AAP where relevant. Since the AAP is a more recent development plan than the Local Plan, where specific allocations made in the Local Plan are in conflict with proposals in the AAP, allocations within the AAP will take precedence.

Policy 1 – Environmental Quality and Protection

Policy 2 – Housing Provision

Policy 3 – Industry and business

Policy 4 – Contingency Site

Policy 5 – Transport Network Improvements

Policy 6 – Movement and Accessibility

Policy 7 – Community Facilities and Service Provision

Policy 8 – Recreation and Leisure

Policy 9 – Encouraging Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy and Sustainable Design and Construction in Development

Policy 10 – Increasing the Role of Tourism

11 Appendix 3: Glossary of terms and abbreviations

Authorities Monitoring Report (AMR): A report produced by a local planning authority that assesses the progress and the effectiveness of specified planning policies in development plan documents. It also includes a review of the Local Development Scheme's timetable.

Area Action Plan (AAP): A Development Plan Document, which focuses on a specific part of the district. They focus on the implementation of policies towards conservation, change and opportunities (for example a major regeneration project with new housing).

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB): AONB's are designated by the Countryside Agency. They represent the nation's finest landscapes. They are designated to safeguard and enhance their natural beauty.

Biological Heritage Site (BHSs): In Lancashire, Local Authorities are required to identify and provide protection to the natural heritage within their districts. These are the most important non-statutory wildlife sites. For example; ancient woodland, species rich grassland and bogs.

CABE (The Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment): Established in 1999, a public body, CABE influences and inspires the people making decisions (e.g. Local Authorities, planners and designers) about our built environment, to improve people's quality of live through good design.

CABE Space: CABE Space is the part of CABE (see *The Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment within glossary*) aiming to bring excellence to the design and management of public spaces in our towns and cities, to improve people's quality of live through good design.

DEFRA (The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) DEFRA is a Government Department in the UK. Their main primary purpose is to secure a healthy environment in which we and future generations can prosper.

Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG): DCLG is the Government Department responsible for planning matters, with the responsibility to promote community cohesion and equality, as well as housing, urban regeneration, planning and local government.

Department for the Environment, Transport and the Environment (DETR): The Department for the Environment, Transport and the Regions has now been renamed **The Department for Transport (DfT)**. The DfT provides leadership across the transport sector to achieve a transport system, which balances the needs of the economy, the environment and society.

Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC): The DECC is responsible for all aspects of UK energy policy, and for tackling global climate change on behalf of the UK.

Development Plan Document (DPD): A document identifying the Council's planning policies and proposals. Development Plan Documents include the Local Plan, Site-Specific Allocations Documents, Area Acton Plans and a Proposals Map. They are subject to community involvement, consultation and independent examination. A sustainability appraisal is required for each development plan document.

Environment Agency (EA): The Environmental Agency is a government body responsible for protecting and improving the effects of pollution on the environment in England and Wales. To make sure that air, land and water are looked after.

Geological Heritage Site (GHS): GHSs are protected in the same way as important biological sites, to recognise and protect the importance of certain landforms.

Green Belt: An area of land largely around built up areas designated to protect the land from development. The purposes are to restrict urban sprawl, safeguard the countryside, preserve the character of historic towns and to encourage the use of Brownfield sites for development.

Greenfield site: Land not previously developed (PDL), usually agricultural land.

Highways Agency: An executive agency of the Department of Transport, responsible for operating, maintaining and improving the strategic road network of England.

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD): The IMD is a set of six indicators (income; employment; health deprivation and disability; education; skills and training; housing; and geographical access to services) to help identify areas for regeneration, at ward level.

Joint Lancashire Structure Plan (JLSP): The Joint Lancashire Structure Plan 2001-2016 aims to secure the efficient and effective use of land in the interest of the public. It sets out strategic policies and proposals for the development, use and conservation of land in Lancashire and for the management of traffic. It establishes the amount and general location of development for meeting the future needs of Lancashire's population while protecting and enhancing Lancashire's fine assets.

Local Development Documents (LDDs): These include any document within the Local Development Framework. They comprise Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents and the Statement of Community involvement.

Local Development Scheme (LDS): The LDS is a three-year programme, which shows the Council's time scale for the preparation and production of Local Development Documents.

Localism Act: A major piece of new legislation, which includes wide-ranging changes to local government, housing and planning. Significantly, the Act abolishes regional planning, and introduces the possibility of Neighbourhood Plans as part of the development plan.

ONS (The Office for National Statistics): ONS is the executive office of the UK Statistics Authority and is the UK Government's single largest statistical producer. ONS produces independent information to improve our understanding of the UK's economy and society.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities

Planning Policy Guidance (PPG): A series of documents issued by central Government setting out its national land use policies for England on different areas of planning e.g. housing, employment, and transport. They are currently being replaced by Planning Policy Statements.

Planning Policy Statements (PPS): A series of documents setting out the Government's national land use planning policies that will replace the existing Planning Policy Guidance notes. However, these are now superseded.

Previously Developed Land (PDL), also known as Brownfield: Land previously developed on or was occupied by a permanent structure. Usually associated with derelict urban land. Excludes agriculture or forestry land and previously used land which now has nature conservation or recreation value.

Primary Care Trust (PCT): PCTs, formed in 2002, cover all parts of England and take control of local health care. They receive budgets directly from the Department of Health.

Ramsar: Sites designated under the European Ramsar Convention which provide a framework for national and international co-operation to protect wetlands and their resources of international importance, particularly as waterfowl habitats

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS): The RSS is a document, which provides a framework for the physical development for how the region should look in fifteen to twenty years and forms part of the development plan. For example, the RSS identifies the scale and distribution of new housing in the region and areas for regeneration. (Please note, the RSS was formally revoked by the Government as part of the Development Plan in May 2013.)

REMADE (REclamation and MAnagement of DErelict land) : REMADE has been set up by Lancashire County Council in partnership with the Northwest Regional Development Agency as part of the Agency's commitment to tackling the region's derelict land problem.

Section 106 Agreement: A legal agreement under section 106 of the 1990 Town & Country Planning Act. Section 106 agreements are legal agreements between a planning authority and a developer, or undertakings offered unilaterally by a developer, that ensure that certain extra works related to a development are undertaken.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs): An SSSI is an area that has been identified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as an area as special interest. Related to the natural heritage of wildlife habitats, geological or physiological features of the site.

Special Area of Conservation (SACs): SACs are designated sites protected under the European Community Habitats Directive, to protect internationally important natural habitats and species.

Special Protection Area (SPAs): SPAs are designated sites protected under the European Community Directive on the conservation of wild birds, also known as the Birds Directive.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI): The Statement of Community Involvement is an essential part of the new-look Local Development Framework. The SCI sets out the Council will involve the community at every stage in the preparation, alteration and production of the LDF. The SCI is not a development plan document but will still be subject to an independent examination.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA): In accordance with advice from the Environment Agency and in line with Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood risk (PPS25), Councils are required to undertake a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment to inform preparation of the LDF and also to provide further details to developers of varying levels of flood risk within the area.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments (SHLAA): SHLAA is a key component of the evidence base to support the delivery of sufficient land for housing to meet the community's need for more homes.

Strategic Location for Development (SLD): A Strategic Location for Development is an area identified as a priority for large-scale mixed-use development.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA): These are required under new legislation and assess all the policies development plan. They include consideration of social and economic impacts as well as impacts on the environment.

Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS): The SCS is a framework for delivering sustainable communities over the next 15-20 years. They aim to deliver Places where people want to live and work, now and in the future.

Super Output Area (SOA): A SOA is a unit of geography designed for the collection and publication of small area statistics.

Use Class Order (UCO): The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 puts uses of land and buildings into various categories. Planning permission is not needed for changes of use within the same use class.

- **A1 Shops** - Shops, post offices, travel agents, hairdressers, funeral directors, dry cleaners.
- **A2 Financial and professional services** - Banks, building societies, betting offices, and other financial and professional services.
- **A3 Food and drink** - Restaurants and cafes
- **A4 Food and drink** - Pubs
- **A5 Food and drink** - Hot food take-aways.
- **B1 Business** (b1a) Offices
(b1b) Research and development
(b1c) light industry appropriate in a residential area
- **B2 General industrial**
- **B8 Distribution, including open air storage**
- **C1 Hotels** - Hotels, boarding and guest houses where no significant element of care is provided.
- **C2 Residential institutions** - Residential care homes, hospitals, nursing homes, boarding schools, residential colleges and training centres.
- **C3 Dwelling houses** - Family houses, or houses occupied by up to six residents living together as a single household, including a household where care is provided for residents.
- **D1 Non-residential institutions** - Surgeries, nurseries, day centres, schools, art galleries, museums, libraries, halls, churches.
- **D2 Assembly and leisure** - Cinemas, concert halls, bingo and dance halls, casinos, swimming baths, skating rinks, gymnasiums or sports arenas (except for motor sports, or where firearms are used).

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Report of:	Meeting	Date	Item No.
Councillor A Vincent, Resources Portfolio Holder and Philippa Davies, Corporate Director of Resources	Cabinet	20 January 2016	7

Capital Budget 2015/16 and Capital Programme 2016/17 Onwards

1. Purpose of report

- 1.1 To agree the latest Capital Budget 2015/16 and the Capital Programme for the financial year 2016/17 onwards.

2. Outcomes

- 2.1 The Council's latest Capital Budget 2015/16 and the Capital Programme 2016/17 onwards.
- 2.2 A Capital Programme that supports the achievement of the Council's corporate objectives.

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 That the latest Capital Budget for 2015/16 and the Capital Programme for 2016/17 onwards be agreed, subject to the confirmation of disabled facilities grant at the levels assumed.
- 3.2 That the financial implications of the Capital Budget and future Capital Programme, following the third quarter review (April to end December 2015), be reflected in the draft Revenue Estimates which will be considered by Cabinet at their meeting on the 17 February 2016 and be subject to approval by Council at the meeting on the 3 March 2016.

4. Background

- 4.1 Previously, credit approvals from central government set the limit of a local authority's long-term borrowing, and attracted Revenue Support Grant towards the financing costs of loans such as interest and principal repayments. With the Prudential Code, however, the local authority is free to make its own borrowing decisions according to what it can afford.

- 4.2** Central government support for borrowing through Revenue Support Grant was replaced back in 2006/07 by capital grant. The Council received an allocation of £792,551 for Disabled Facilities Grants (DFGs) in 2015/16 from the Better Care Fund provided by the Department of Health via Lancashire County Council who act as the accountable body. The aim of the Better Care Fund is to bring about integration of health and social care and plans for use of the pooled monies must be signed off by the Health and Wellbeing Board. The Council has not yet been notified of the 2016/17 allocation but £792,000 has been assumed at this stage. It is also hoped that Cell Eleven (Coastal Monitoring) Environment Agency funding will continue beyond 31 March 2016 but at this stage no provision has been included.
- 4.3** Funding for the Rossall Coast Protection Scheme was confirmed by the Environment Agency 14 October 2013 and is estimated at £63.2m.
- 4.4** Capital funding for the Fleetwood Seafront improvements from the Coastal Communities Fund was announced by the Department for Communities and Local Government 7 March 2014 at £1,473,242, with a further £50,000 funding being notified 17 December 2015 for 2015/16 from the Coastal Revival Fund.

5. Key issues and proposals

- 5.1** The latest detailed Capital Budget for 2015/16 (including the method of funding for each scheme) is attached at Appendix 1 and reflects the update from spending officers following the end of the third quarter review which is also reported within the TEN Performance Management System. An explanation of the amendments resulting from the 3rd quarter review can be seen at Appendix 2a and 2b.
- 5.2** Capital schemes are assessed in accordance with the Council's priorities as reflected in the Business Plan and the criteria specified in the Medium Term Financial Plan. The building maintenance condition surveys indicate a total requirement over the next 3 years of just under £4m, including fixtures and fittings for the Marine Hall and Thornton Little Theatre and a number of other schemes where further work is required before a recommendation can be made to proceed. The limited capital funds that are currently available has resulted in only one capital growth bid being submitted for consideration by Overview and Scrutiny relating to building improvements totalling £427,400 in 2016/17. The committee agreed, at their meeting 7 December 2015 that the bid should be supported and noted that the projects listed were simply the current priorities, which could change in response to currently unpredicted changes in circumstances. The expenditure is also subject to anticipated capital receipts being received.
- 5.3** The detailed Capital Programme 2016/17 onwards, together with the method of funding for each scheme, is attached at Appendix 3 and includes ongoing expenditure from previous approvals.

5.4 The summary Capital Programme 2015/16 to 2019/20 is attached at Appendix 4.

5.5 The following table summarises expenditure by Portfolio and the methods of financing capital expenditure in 2015/16 and 2016/17.

Wyre Borough Council - Capital Budget 2015/16 and Programme 2016/17

	Latest Estimate 2015/16 £	Original Estimate 2016/17 £
Health and Community Engagement	4,000	0
Leisure and Culture	1,171,202	300,000
Neighbourhood Services and Community Safety	15,275,757	25,457,086
Planning and Economic Development Resources	1,193,483	0
Street Scene, Parks and Open Spaces	295,441	711,900
	1,177,264	374,326
TOTAL FINANCING REQUIREMENT	19,117,147	26,843,312
Grants and Contributions	17,412,087	25,799,316
Revenue	1,258,120	584,500
Capital Receipts	446,940	459,496
Borrowing	0	0
TOTAL FINANCING	19,117,147	26,843,312

5.6 The financing reflects capital receipts arising from the disposal of part of Hardhorn Road car park in Poulton and Cleveleys Community Centre/Church. The availability and application of capital receipts has been assumed as reflected in the table below.

CAPITAL RECEIPTS	£
Balance at 31st March 2015	504,214
Anticipated (Net) Receipts in Year	160,000
Applied in Year (Incl. costs to sell)	-453,340
Balance at 31st March 2016	210,874
Anticipated (Net) Receipts in Year	285,000
Applied in Year (Incl. costs to sell)	-478,215
Balance at 31st March 2017	17,659
Anticipated (Net) Receipts in Year	0
Applied in Year	0
Balance at 31st March 2018	17,659

Anticipated (Net) Receipts in Year	0
Applied in Year	0
Balance at 31st March 2019	17,659
Anticipated (Net) Receipts in Year	0
Applied in Year	0
Balance at 31st March 2020	17,659

5.7 A key requirement of the MTFP is the long term planning of capital resources and the Capital Programme. The Prudential Code requires chief finance officers to have full regard to affordability when making recommendations about the local authority's future capital programme. Such consideration includes the level of long-term revenue commitments. Indeed, in considering the affordability of its capital plans, the authority is required to consider all of the resources available to it, including those estimated for the future together with the totality of its capital plans and revenue forecasts for the forthcoming year and the following two years. With effect from the 2007/08 financial year, the Council became reliant on borrowing to support capital expenditure. Long term borrowing totalling £3.552m at 31 March 2013 has been drawn down and this value is used to calculate the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) which must be reflected in the revenue estimates.

5.8 Members will recall that previously expenditure financed from borrowing was subject to a 4% charge which diminished annually and was ultimately spread over more than 50 years. The new arrangements for calculating MRP, which were introduced during 2007/08, required the period over which MRP is charged to be aligned with the estimated life of the asset. This could result in an increased MRP charge if expenditure, such as that on playground equipment, is spread over say 15 years and the Council has therefore chosen to arrange its MRP policy as to ensure that assets or other expenditure having the shortest "charge" life are determined as being financed from capital receipts or other available resources. The extent of the Council's borrowing obviously has an impact on the revenue account in the form of debt charges. An estimate of the debt charges and associated interest payments is reflected in the table below for the 2015/16 financial year with costs not falling further until 2024/25 when the 15 year lifespan assets drop out of the MRP calculation:

Year	Minimum Revenue Provision	Interest (@ 4.41% and 4.48%)	Total
	£	£	£
2015/16	95,559	68,830	164,389

5.9 In an effort to reduce the Council's reliance on borrowing, and following concerns about the sustainability of continuing to borrow in the current economic climate, a Capital Investment Reserve was created as part of the 2009/10 closure of accounts. This funding will be used to meet known commitments, including the repair and maintenance of Council

assets and provide resources for future capital investment. The Capital Investment Reserve is reviewed as part of the annual budget preparation, the updating of the MTFP and as part of the closure of accounts process with a view to minimising ongoing revenue costs. After funding existing commitments and capital growth bids for 2016/17, the projected balance on the Capital Investment Reserve at 31 March 2017 is expected to be £67,304. As the capital investment for the health and fitness equipment at Poulton and Thornton Leisure Centres is recovered from the YMCA the reserve increases by £99,590 annually up to and including 2018/19 with £82,990 in the final year 2019/20.

- 5.10** An assessment of the risks associated with MTFP is carried out annually and includes the likelihood, severity and level of risk together with the risk management procedures in place to control and monitor them. Appendix 5 of the MTFP report which was considered by Cabinet 9 September 2015 lists the major risks associated with financial planning and the controls in place to alleviate the risks.
- 5.11** The Council’s financial plans support the delivery of strategic plans for assets either through investment, disposals, rationalisation or more efficient asset use. Financial plans show how the financial gap between the need to invest in assets and the budget available will be filled over the long term (for example through prudential borrowing, rationalisation of assets, capital receipts, etc.). In order to avoid significant additional financial pressures, further capital disposals will be required to generate capital receipts to meet capital commitments.

Financial and legal implications	
Finance	The revenue implications of the proposed capital expenditure will be incorporated within the Council’s Medium Term Financial Plan, which is subject to regular review. The draft Revenue Estimates will be considered by Cabinet at their meeting on the 17 February 2016 prior to being presented to Council at their meeting on 3 March.
Legal	None arising directly from the report.

Other risks/implications: checklist

If there are significant implications arising from this report on any issues marked with a ✓ below, the report author will have consulted with the appropriate specialist officers on those implications and addressed them in the body of the report. There are no significant implications arising directly from this report, for those issues marked with a x.

risks/implications	✓ / x
community safety	x
equality and diversity	x
sustainability	x
health and safety	x

risks/implications	✓ / x
asset management	x
climate change	x
data protection	x

report author	telephone no.	email	date
Philippa Davies	01253 887370	philippa.davies@wyre.gov.uk	11.01.16

List of background papers:		
name of document	date	where available for inspection

List of appendices

- Appendix 1 - The Latest Capital Budget 2015/16.
- Appendix 2a - 2015/16 Quarter 3 Review.
- Appendix 2b - 2015/16 Quarter 3 Expenditure Changes and Funding Issues
- Appendix 3 - The Detailed Capital Programme 2016/17 onwards.
- Appendix 4 - The Summary Capital Programme 2015/16 to 2019/20.

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Capital Budget - 2015/16 Revised

	2015/16	2015/16	Funded By.....				Total
	Original Budget £	Latest Budget £	Grants and Contributions £	Revenue £	Capital Receipts £	Loan £	Funded £
<u>HEALTH AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PORTFOLIO</u>							
<u>Corporate Director of People and Places</u>							
Air Quality - Paths	0	4,000	4,000	0	0	0	4,000
Portfolio Total	0	4,000	4,000	0	0	0	4,000
<u>LEISURE AND CULTURE PORTFOLIO</u>							
<u>Corporate Director of People and Places</u>							
Garstang Leisure Centre	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poulton Leisure Centre	25,000	565,354	0	220,146	345,208	0	565,354
Thornton Leisure Centre	0	225,870	0	225,870	0	0	225,870
QS Consultants costs for Client Side Leisure Centre Refurbishments	0	25,132	0	25,132	0	0	25,132
Fleetwood Leisure Centre Sand filters	125,000	125,000	0	125,000	0	0	125,000
Fleetwood Leisure Centre Health and Fitness Equipment	0	133,922	0	133,922	0	0	133,922
Tower Wood and Pheasant Wood Improvements	3,004	924	-1,439	2,363	0	0	924
Fleetwood Leisure Centre Heating	0	95,000	0	95,000	0	0	95,000
Portfolio Total	453,004	1,171,202	-1,439	827,433	345,208	0	1,171,202
<u>NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES AND COMMUNITY SAFETY PORTFOLIO</u>							
<u>Corporate Director of People and Places</u>							
New Link Road through Hardhorn Rd Car Park, Poulton	0	100,000	5,687	94,313	0	0	100,000
<u>Coast Protection</u>							
Cleveleys Phase 4b	0	0	-6,173	6,173	0	0	0
Cleveleys Promenade Beach Urgent works	0	30,716	30,716	0	0	0	30,716
Fleetwood and Cleveleys Beach Works: External Costs	0	20,679	20,679	0	0	0	20,679
Knott End Revetment Works: External Costs	0	5,400	2,341	3,059	0	0	5,400
Knott End Revetment Works: In House Costs	0	2,811	0	2,811	0	0	2,811
Wyre Beach Management Study	0	11,432	11,432	0	0	0	11,432
Cell Eleven (2011 to 2016) Monitoring: External Costs	5,600	5,600	5,600	0	0	0	5,600
Cell Eleven (2011 to 2016) Monitoring: In House Fees	15,000	15,000	15,000	0	0	0	15,000
Rossall Seawall Improvement Works: External Costs	18,660,864	13,982,229	13,982,229	0	0	0	13,982,229
Rossall Seawall Improvement Works: In House Fees	117,790	117,790	117,790	0	0	0	117,790
Flood Repair and Renew Grant	0	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	10,000

The Latest Capital Budget 2015/16 - Continued

Appendix 1 - Continued

Capital Budget - 2015/16 Revised

	2015/16	2015/16	Funded By.....				Total
	Original Budget £	Latest Budget £	Grants and Contributions £	Revenue £	Capital Receipts £	Loan £	Funded £
<u>Corporate Director of Resources</u>							
<u>Housing</u>							
Disabled Facilities Mandatory Grants	892,000	894,551	894,551	0	0	0	894,551
Empty Homes Delivery	79,549	17,049	17,049	0	0	0	17,049
Social Housing	0	62,500	62,500	0	0	0	62,500
Portfolio Total	19,770,803	15,275,757	15,169,401	106,356	0	0	15,275,757

PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PORTFOLIO

Corporate Director of People and Places

Promenade CCF2	24,979	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skate Park CCF2	89,686	112,953	112,953	0	0	0	112,953
Water Park CCF2	258,783	456,263	456,263	0	0	0	456,263
Euston Park CCF2	107,229	144,221	144,221	0	0	0	144,221
Marine Lakes CCF2: External Costs	239,150	-433	-433	0	0	0	-433
Marine Lakes CCF2: Internal Costs	3,750	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecology Zone CCF2	60,000	60,000	60,000	0	0	0	60,000
Café CCF2	66,630	176,079	176,079	0	0	0	176,079
Monitoring and Evaluation CCF2	10,000	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	10,000
Unallocated CCF2	0	12,400	12,400	0	0	0	12,400
Beach Bungalows - CCF2	0	150,000	150,000	0	0	0	150,000
Marine Hall Dome Restoration (incl. CCF2 funding)	0	72,000	72,000	0	0	0	72,000
Portfolio Total	860,207	1,193,483	1,193,483	0	0	0	1,193,483

RESOURCES PORTFOLIO

Corporate Director of People and Places

Beach Bungalows Fleetwood	0	139	0	139	0	0	139
Renovation Wyreside Café	0	21,967	0	21,967	0	0	21,967
Vehicle Fleet Replacement Programme	227,500	205,608	0	205,608	0	0	205,608

Corporate Director of Resources

E Benefits and Revenues Software	0	6,596	0	6,596	0	0	6,596
Flexi and Absence Management System	0	33,406	0	33,406	0	0	33,406
Civica Documents General Filing Software	0	27,725	0	27,725	0	0	27,725
Portfolio Total	227,500	295,441	0	295,441	0	0	295,441

The Latest Capital Budget 2015/16 - Continued

Appendix 1 - Continued

Capital Budget - 2015/16 Revised

	2015/16 Original Budget £	2015/16 Latest Budget £	Funded By.....				Loan £	Total Funded £
			Grants and Contributions £	Revenue £	Capital Receipts £			
<u>STREET SCENE AND PARKS AND OPEN SPACES PORTFOLIO</u>								
<u>Corporate Director of People and Places</u>								
Memorial Park Fleetwood Heritage scheme Phase 2	365,238	631,936	556,314	28,890	46,732	0	631,936	
Catterall Playing Field	26,798	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Refurbishment of Playgrounds - Unallocated	85,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	
North Drive Playground Refurbishment	0	23,000	0	0	23,000	0	23,000	
Tebay Playground Refurbishment	0	7,000	0	0	7,000	0	7,000	
Douglas Avenue Playground Refurbishment	0	18,000	0	0	18,000	0	18,000	
Mariners Close Playground Removal / Relandscaping	0	7,000	0	0	7,000	0	7,000	
Mount Grounds	420,350	490,328	490,328	0	0	0	490,328	
Portfolio Total	897,386	1,177,264	1,046,642	28,890	101,732	0	1,177,264	
GRAND TOTAL	22,208,900	19,117,147	17,412,087	1,258,120	446,940	0	19,117,147	

Revenue Effect

Interest only on Previous Years' Borrowing	68,830
MRP on prior year borrowing	95,559
Total Loan Charges	164,389

	Full Year Budget £	Funded by Grants and Contributions £	Revenue £	Capital Receipts £	Loan £	Total Funded £
Capital Budget - 2015/16						
Original overall approval, part of 15/16 Council Tax setting	22,208,900	21,405,330	652,500	151,070	0	22,208,900

Overall approval after change for new scheme Flexi and Absence Management System, additional costs to E Benefits Scheme and a reduction in Better Care Funding of DFGs.						
Also after 2014/15 Final Accounts report to Audit Committee 30/6/15 in which slippage to 2015/16 was agreed.	23,386,695	21,945,056	970,361	471,278	0	23,386,695
Overall approval after Quarter 1 review Cabinet 29/7/15 and Memorial Park reprofiling Board approval 7/10/15.	25,474,968	23,844,686	1,153,342	476,940	0	25,474,968
Overall approval after Quarter 2 review Cabinet 21/10/15, Street Scene, Parks and Open Spaces PH report 22/10/15, change of funding and Planning and Development PH report 9/10/15.	18,806,426	17,340,179	1,019,307	446,940	0	18,806,426

All 2015/16 schemes - by Director	Actual to 31st Dec 15 £	Commitments £	Profiled budget to end Qtr 3 £	Current Full Year Budget £
<u>Corporate Director for:-</u> People and Places	11,815,069	2,193,100	14,259,715	17,765,199
Resources	596,158	39,661	738,763	1,041,227
	<u>12,411,227</u>	<u>2,232,761</u>	<u>14,998,478</u>	<u>18,806,426</u>

All 2015/16 schemes - by Portfolio	Actual to 31st Dec 15 £	Commitments £	Profiled budget to end Qtr 3 £	Current Full Year Budget £
<u>Portfolio:-</u> Health and Community Engagement	0	4,000	7,750	9,687
Leisure and Culture	654,540	258,922	904,458	925,208
Neighbourhood Services and Community Safety	10,006,065	1,508,237	11,944,460	15,285,187
Planning and Economic Development	917,069	21,516	1,069,839	1,143,589
Resources	241,232	37,126	300,123	300,123
Street Scene, Parks and Open Spaces	592,321	402,960	771,848	1,142,632
	<u>12,411,227</u>	<u>2,232,761</u>	<u>14,998,478</u>	<u>18,806,426</u>

	Full Year Budget £	Funded by Grants and Contributions £	Revenue £	Capital Receipts £	Loan £	Total Funded £
Latest Capital Budget 2015/16 after Quarter 3 review	19,117,147	17,412,087	1,258,120	446,940	0	19,117,147

	Full Year Budget £	Funded by Grants and Contributions £	Revenue £	Capital Receipts £	Loan £	Total Funded £
Capital Budget - 2016/17						
Original overall approval, part of 15/16 Council Tax setting	22,476,559	22,152,536	322,000	2,023	0	22,476,559
No change proposed at Audit Committee 30/6/15						
Overall approval after Quarter 1 review Cabinet 29/7/15 and Memorial Park reprofiling Board approval 7/10/15.	26,189,649	25,823,553	364,000	2,096	0	26,189,649
Overall approval after Quarter 2 review Cabinet 21/10/15.	26,499,649	25,823,553	644,000	32,096	0	26,499,649
Latest Capital Budget 2016/17 after 15/16 Qtr 3 review	26,843,312	25,799,316	584,500	459,496	0	26,843,312

	Full Year Budget £	Funded by Grants and Contributions £	Revenue £	Capital Receipts £	Loan £	Total Funded £
Capital Budget - 2017/18						
Original overall approval, part of 15/16 Council Tax setting	13,260,621	13,087,827	166,500	6,294	0	13,260,621
Also after 2014/15 Final Accounts report to Audit Committee 30/6/15 in which slippage to 2017/18 was agreed.						
	17,677,553	17,504,759	166,500	6,294	0	17,677,553
Overall approval after Quarter 1 review Cabinet 29/7/15 and Memorial Park reprofiling Board approval 7/10/15.	12,129,346	11,962,846	166,500	0	0	12,129,346
Overall approval after Quarter 2 review Cabinet 21/10/15.	12,129,346	11,962,846	166,500	0	0	12,129,346
Latest Capital Budget 2017/18 after 15/16 Qtr 3 review	18,708,846	18,462,846	246,000	0	0	18,708,846

	Full Year Budget £	Funded by Grants and Contributions £	Revenue £	Capital Receipts £	Loan £	Total Funded £
Capital Budget - 2018/19						
Original overall approval, part of 15/16 Council Tax setting	1,081,500	892,000	189,500	0	0	1,081,500
No change proposed at Audit Committee 30/6/15						
Overall approval after Quarter 1 review Cabinet 29/7/15	1,084,160	892,000	192,160	0	0	1,084,160
Overall approval after Quarter 2 review Cabinet 21/10/15	1,084,160	892,000	192,160	0	0	1,084,160
Latest Capital Budget 2018/19 after 15/16 Qtr 3 review	1,081,500	892,000	189,500	0	0	1,081,500

A) Main Scheme variations - actuals and commitments to 31/12/15 compared with profiled budget

	Actual to 31st Dec 15 £	Commitments £	Actuals and Commitments £	Profiled budget to end Qtr 3 £	Full Year Budget £
A1) Schemes for which Portfolio Holder approval report has yet to be considered					
<u>Leisure and Culture</u>					
Garstang Leisure Centre	0	0	0	20,000	20,000
A2) Main Schemes with slower spend progress than anticipated					
<u>Neighbourhood Services and Community Safety</u>					
Wyre Beach Management Study (slipped 50% to incur in 16/17)	0	0	0	22,862	22,862
Cleveleys Phase 4b Improvement Works	-19,399	0	-19,399	0	0
Rossall Seawall Improvements Works	9,293,307	1,500,000	10,793,307	11,078,154	14,100,019
Disabled Facilities Mandatory Grants	560,386	6,931	567,317	669,636	892,551
<u>Planning and Economic Development</u>					
Water Park CCF2	417,269	12,881	430,150	456,369	456,369
Unallocated CCF2	0	0	0	35,450	35,450
Beach Bungalows CCF2	1,925	0	1,925	150,000	150,000
<u>Resources</u>					
Wyreside Café	3,807	300	4,107	21,967	21,967
A3) Main Schemes with greater spend progress than anticipated					
<u>Planning and Economic Development</u>					
Café CCF2	189,339	0	189,339	176,079	176,079
Ecology Zone	60,000	0	60,000	0	60,000
<u>Street Scene, Parks and Open Spaces</u>					
Memorial Park Fleetwood Heritage Scheme	467,896	80,595	548,491	500,580	631,936
Mount Grounds Restoration	126,038	322,365	448,403	271,268	428,898
	11,100,568	1,923,072	13,023,640	13,402,365	16,996,131

B) Quarter 3 Review changes

	Budget Adjustment £	Funded by			Total Funded £
		Grants and Contributions £	Revenue £	Capital Receipts £	
B1) Capital Budget - 2015/16 changes					
B1a) New Scheme - additional costs but funded externally or by Revenue					
<u>Leisure and Culture</u>					
Fleetwood Leisure Centre Heating	95,000	0	95,000	0	95,000
<u>Neighbourhood Services and Community Safety</u>					
Disabled Facilities Grant	2,000	2,000	0	0	2,000
<u>Planning and Economic Development</u>					
Marine Hall Dome Restoration	72,000	72,000	0	0	72,000
B1b) Scheme rephasing					
<u>Neighbourhood Services and Community Safety</u>					
Empty Homes Delivery	-62,500	-62,500	0	0	-62,500
Social Housing	62,500	62,500	0	0	62,500
<u>Planning and Economic Development</u>					
Euston Park CCF2	1,050	1,050	0	0	1,050
Water Park CCF2	-106	-106	0	0	-106
Unallocated CCF2	-23,050	-23,050	0	0	-23,050
<u>Resources</u>					
Vehicle Replacement Reserve	-3,282	0	-3,282	0	-3,282
<u>Street Scene, Parks and Open Spaces</u>					
Mount Grounds	61,430	61,430	0	0	61,430
B1c) Schemes 'slipping' to future years					
<u>Leisure and Culture</u>					
Garstang Leisure Centre (Portfolio Holder Report yet to be considered)	-20,000	0	-20,000	0	-20,000
<u>Neighbourhood Services and Community Safety</u>					
Wyre Beach Management Study	-11,430	-11,430	0	0	-11,430
<u>Street Scene, Parks and Open Spaces</u>					
Catterall Playing Field	-26,798	-26,798	0	0	-26,798

B) Quarter 3 Review changes - Continued

	Funded by				Total
Budget Adjustment	Grants and Contributions	Revenue	Capital Receipts	Funded	
£	£	£	£	£	£
<u>B1d) Schemes with overspends</u>					
<u>Leisure and Culture</u>					
QS Consultants costs for Client Side Leisure Centre Refurbishments	8,960	0	8,960	0	8,960
Poulton Leisure Centre	63,277	0	63,277	0	63,277
Thornton Leisure Centre	99,582	0	99,582	0	99,582
<u>B1e) Schemes with underspends</u>					
<u>Resources</u>					
Flexi and Absence Management System	-1,400	0	-1,400	0	-1,400
<u>B1f) Schemes with change of funding</u>					
<u>Health and Community Engagement</u>					
Air Quality Paths	-5,687	-5,687	0	0	-5,687
<u>Leisure and Culture</u>					
Urban Woodland Scheme	-825	-3,188	2,363	0	-825
<u>Neighbourhood Services and Community Safety</u>					
Link Road	0	5,687	-5,687		0
310,721	71,908	238,813	0	310,721	
<u>B2) Capital Budget - 2016/17 changes</u>					
<u>B2a) Approved Schemes 'slipping' between years</u>					
<u>Leisure and Culture</u>					
Garstang Leisure Centre	20,000	0	20,000	0	20,000
<u>Neighbourhood Services and Community Safety</u>					
Wyre Beach Management Study	11,430	11,430	0	0	11,430
<u>Street Scene, Parks and Open Spaces</u>					
Catterall Playing Field	26,798	26,798	0	0	26,798
<u>B2b) Scheme rephasing</u>					
<u>Resources</u>					
Vehicle Fleet Replacement Programme	-79,500	0	-79,500	0	-79,500
<u>Street Scene, Parks and Open Spaces</u>					
Mount Grounds	-61,430	-61,430	0	0	-61,430
<u>B2c) New Growth Bid Scheme</u>					
<u>Resources</u>					
Building Improvements	427,400	0	0	427,400	427,400
<u>B2e) Reduced Scheme and funding</u>					
<u>Leisure and Culture</u>					
Urban Woodland Scheme	-1,035	-1,035	0	0	-1,035
343,663	-24,237	-59,500	427,400	343,663	
<u>B3) Capital Budget - 2017/18 changes</u>					
<u>B3a) Scheme rephasing</u>					
<u>Resources</u>					
Vehicle Fleet Replacement Programme	79,500	0	79,500	0	79,500
79,500	0	79,500	0	79,500	
<u>B4) Capital Budget - 2018/19 changes</u>					
<u>B4a) Scheme rephasing</u>					
<u>Resources</u>					
Vehicle Fleet Replacement Programme	-2,660	0	-2,660	0	-2,660
-2,660	0	-2,660	0	-2,660	

The Detailed Capital Programme 2016/17 Onwards

Appendix 3

Capital Budget - 2016/17	2016/17 Budget £	Funded By.....				Total Funded £
		Grants and Contributions £	Revenue £	Capital Receipts £	Loan £	
<u>LEISURE AND CULTURE PORTFOLIO</u>						
<u>Corporate Director of People and Places</u>						
Garstang Leisure Centre (subject to detailed scheme consideration)	300,000	0	300,000	0	0	300,000
Portfolio Total	300,000	0	300,000	0	0	300,000
<u>NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES AND COMMUNITY SAFETY PORTFOLIO</u>						
<u>Corporate Director of People and Places</u>						
<u>Coastal Protection</u>						
Rossall Seawall Improvement Works	24,395,828	24,395,828	0	0	0	24,395,828
Rossall Seawall Improvement Works In House Fees	157,828	157,828	0	0	0	157,828
Wyre Beach Management Study	11,430	11,430	0	0	0	11,430
<u>Corporate Director of Resources</u>						
<u>Housing (subject to external funding confirmation)</u>						
Disabled Facilities Mandatory Grants	892,000	892,000	0	0	0	892,000
Portfolio Total	25,457,086	25,457,086	0	0	0	25,457,086
<u>RESOURCES PORTFOLIO</u>						
<u>Corporate Director of People and Places</u>						
Building Improvements (New Start)	427,400	0	0	427,400	0	427,400
Vehicle Fleet Replacement Programme	284,500	0	284,500	0	0	284,500
Portfolio Total	711,900	0	284,500	427,400	0	711,900
<u>STREET SCENE AND PARKS AND OPEN SPACES PORTFOLIO</u>						
<u>Corporate Director of People and Places</u>						
Memorial Park Fleetwood Heritage scheme Phase 2	18,248	16,152	0	2,096	0	18,248
Refurbishment of Playgrounds - Unallocated	30,000	0	0	30,000	0	30,000
Mount Grounds	299,280	299,280	0	0	0	299,280
Catterall Playing Field	26,798	26,798	0	0	0	26,798
Portfolio Total	374,326	342,230	0	32,096	0	374,326
GRAND TOTAL	26,843,312	25,799,316	584,500	459,496	0	26,843,312

Revenue Effect

Interest only on Previous Years' Borrowing	68,830
MRP on prior year borrowing	95,559
Total Loan Charges	164,389

The Detailed Capital Programme 2016/17 Onwards

Appendix 3 - Continued

Capital Budget - 2017/18

	2017/18 Budget £	Funded By.....				Loan £	Total Funded £
		Grants and Contributions £	Revenue £	Capital Receipts £			
<u>NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES AND COMMUNITY SAFETY PORTFOLIO</u>							
<u>Corporate Director of People and Places</u>							
<u>Coastal Protection</u>							
Rossall Seawall Improvement Works	17,478,846	17,478,846	0	0	0	17,478,846	
Rossall Seawall Improvement Works In House Fees	92,000	92,000	0	0	0	92,000	
<u>Corporate Director of Resources</u>							
<u>Housing (subject to external funding confirmation)</u>							
Disabled Facilities Mandatory Grants	892,000	892,000	0	0	0	892,000	
Portfolio Total	18,462,846	18,462,846	0	0	0	18,462,846	
<u>RESOURCES PORTFOLIO</u>							
<u>Corporate Director of People and Places</u>							
Vehicle Fleet Replacement Programme	246,000	0	246,000	0	0	246,000	
Portfolio Total	246,000	0	246,000	0	0	246,000	
GRAND TOTAL	18,708,846	18,462,846	246,000	0	0	18,708,846	
	<u>Revenue Effect</u>						
					68,830		
					95,559		
					<u>164,389</u>		
						Total Loan Charges	

The Detailed Capital Programme 2016/17 Onwards - Continued

Appendix 3 - Continued

Capital Budget - 2018/19

	2018/19 Budget £	Funded By.....			Loan £	Total Funded £
		Grants and Contributions £	Revenue £	Capital Receipts £		
<u>NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES AND COMMUNITY SAFETY PORTFOLIO</u>						
<u>Corporate Director of Resources</u>						
Housing (subject to external funding confirmation)						
Disabled Facilities Mandatory Grants	892,000	892,000	0	0	0	892,000
Portfolio Total	892,000	892,000	0	0	0	892,000
<u>RESOURCES PORTFOLIO</u>						
<u>Corporate Director of People and Places</u>						
Vehicle Fleet Replacement Programme	189,500	0	189,500	0	0	189,500
Portfolio Total	189,500	0	189,500	0	0	189,500
GRAND TOTAL	1,081,500	892,000	189,500	0	0	1,081,500
		<u>Revenue Effect</u>				
		Interest only on Previous Years' Borrowing		68,830		
		MRP on prior year borrowing		95,559		
		Total Loan Charges		164,389		

The Detailed Capital Programme 2016/17 Onwards - Continued

Appendix 3 - Continued

Capital Budget - 2019/20

	2019/20 Budget £	Funded By.....				Total Funded £
		Grants and Contributions £	Revenue £	Capital Receipts £	Loan £	
<u>NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES AND COMMUNITY SAFETY PORTFOLIO</u>						
<u>Corporate Director of Resources</u>						
<u>Housing (subject to external funding confirmation)</u>						
Disabled Facilities Mandatory Grants	892,000	892,000	0	0	0	892,000
Portfolio Total	892,000	892,000	0	0	0	892,000
<u>RESOURCES PORTFOLIO</u>						
<u>Corporate Director of People and Places</u>						
Vehicle Fleet Replacement Programme	344,500	0	344,500	0	0	344,500
Portfolio Total	344,500	0	344,500	0	0	344,500
GRAND TOTAL	1,236,500	892,000	344,500	0	0	1,236,500
		<u>Revenue Effect</u>				
		Interest only on Previous Years' Borrowing		68,830		
		MRP on prior year borrowing		95,559		
		Total Loan Charges		164,389		

	2015/16 Latest Budget £	2016/17 Budget £	2017/18 Budget £	2018/19 Budget £	2019/20 Budget £
<u>HEALTH AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PORTFOLIO</u>					
<u>Corporate Director of People and Places</u>					
Air Quality - Paths	4,000	0	0	0	0
Portfolio Total	4,000	0	0	0	0
<u>LEISURE AND CULTURE PORTFOLIO</u>					
<u>Corporate Director of People and Places</u>					
Garstang Leisure Centre (subject to detailed scheme consideration)	0	300,000	0	0	0
Poulton Leisure Centre	565,354	0	0	0	0
Thornton Leisure Centre	225,870	0	0	0	0
QS Consultants costs for Client Side Leisure Centre Refurbishments	25,132	0	0	0	0
Fleetwood Leisure Centre Sand filters (New Start)	125,000	0	0	0	0
Fleetwood Leisure Centre Health and Fitness Equipment	133,922	0	0	0	0
Tower Wood and Pheasant Wood Improvements (see also fut.yrs)	924	0	0	0	0
Fleetwood Leisure Centre Heating	95,000	0	0	0	0
Portfolio Total	1,171,202	300,000	0	0	0
<u>NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES AND COMMUNITY SAFETY PORTFOLIO</u>					
<u>Corporate Director of People and Places</u>					
New Link Road through Hardhorn Rd Car Park, Poulton	100,000	0	0	0	0
<u>Coast Protection</u>					
Cleveleys Phase 4b	0	0	0	0	0
Cleveleys Promenade Beach Urgent works	30,716	0	0	0	0
Fleetwood and Cleveleys Beach Works: External Costs	20,679	0	0	0	0
Knott End Revetment Works: External Costs	5,400	0	0	0	0
Knott End Revetment Works: In House Costs	2,811	0	0	0	0
Wyre Beach Management Study	11,432	11,430	0	0	0
Cell Eleven (2011 to 2016) Monitoring: External Costs	5,600	0	0	0	0
Cell Eleven (2011 to 2016) Monitoring: In House Fees	15,000	0	0	0	0
Rossall Seawall Improvement Works: External Costs	13,982,229	24,395,828	17,478,846	0	0
Rossall Seawall Improvement Works: In House Fees	117,790	157,828	92,000	0	0
Flood Repair and Renew Grant	10,000	0	0	0	0
<u>Corporate Director of Resources</u>					
<u>Housing</u>					
Disabled Facilities Mandatory Grants (subject to external funding confirmatic	894,551	892,000	892,000	892,000	892,000
Empty Homes Delivery	17,049	0	0	0	0
Social Housing	62,500	0	0	0	0
Portfolio Total	15,275,757	25,457,086	18,462,846	892,000	892,000
<u>PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PORTFOLIO</u>					
<u>Corporate Director of People and Places</u>					
Skate Park CCF2	112,953	0	0	0	0
Water Park CCF2	456,263	0	0	0	0
Euston Park CCF2	144,221	0	0	0	0
Marine Lakes CCF2: External Costs	-433	0	0	0	0
Ecology Zone CCF2	60,000	0	0	0	0
Café CCF2	176,079	0	0	0	0
Monitoring and Evaluation CCF2	10,000	0	0	0	0
Unallocated CCF2	12,400	0	0	0	0
Beach Bungalows CCF2	150,000	0	0	0	0
Marine Hall Dome Restoration (Incl. CCF2 funding)	72,000	0	0	0	0
Portfolio Total	1,193,483	0	0	0	0
<u>RESOURCES PORTFOLIO</u>					
<u>Corporate Director of People and Places</u>					
Beach Bungalows Fleetwood	139	0	0	0	0
Renovation Wyreside Café	21,967	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Fleet Replacement Programme	205,608	284,500	246,000	189,500	344,500

	2015/16 Latest Budget £	2016/17 Budget £	2017/18 Budget £	2018/19 Budget £	2019/20 Budget £
<u>Corporate Director of Resources</u>					
E Benefits and Revenues Software	6,596	0	0	0	0
Flexi and Absence Management System	33,406	0	0	0	0
Civica Documents General Filing Software	27,725	0	0	0	0
Building Improvements (New Start)	0	427,400	0	0	0
Portfolio Total	295,441	711,900	246,000	189,500	344,500
<u>STREET SCENE AND PARKS AND OPEN SPACES PORTFOLIO</u>					
<u>Corporate Director of People and Places</u>					
Memorial Park Fleetwood Heritage scheme Phase 2	631,936	18,248	0	0	0
Catterall Playing Field	0	26,798	0	0	0
Refurbishment of Playgrounds - Unallocated	0	30,000	0	0	0
North Drive Playground Refurbishment	23,000	0	0	0	0
Tebay Playground Refurbishment	7,000	0	0	0	0
Douglas Avenue Playground Refurbishment	18,000	0	0	0	0
Mariners Close Playground Removal / Relandscaping	7,000	0	0	0	0
Mount Grounds	490,328	299,280	0	0	0
Portfolio Total	1,177,264	374,326	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	19,117,147	26,843,312	18,708,846	1,081,500	1,236,500

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Report of:	Meeting	Date	Item no.
Cllr Michael Vincent, Chairman of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee and Philippa Davies, Corporate Director of Resources	Cabinet	20 January 2016	8

Lancashire County Council budget proposals – response to consultation

1. Purpose of report

- 1.1 To report the views of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee regarding Lancashire County Councils proposals to Cabinet.

2. Outcomes

- 2.1 Feedback provided to Lancashire County Council indicating Wyre's comments on their budget proposals.

3. Recommendation

- 3.1 That the views of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee, as detailed in this report, be submitted to Lancashire County Council as Wyre Council's contribution to stage one of the budget proposals consultation.

4. Background

- 4.1 The council received a letter from County Councillor Jennifer Mein, Leader of Lancashire County Council, dated 10 December 2015, inviting partners to comment on Lancashire County Council's budget proposals. The information in paragraphs 4.2 – 4.4 of this report refer directly to information contained in that letter.

- 4.2 The letter explained that the County Council continues to face an unprecedented financial challenge. An analysis recently conducted based on current spending and forecast demand for services, showed that the County Council would not have sufficient financial resources to meet its statutory obligations by April 2018, even if it no longer continued to deliver any of its non-statutory services. The review also showed that the County Council will need to rely heavily on its reserves in order to set

a balanced budget for 2016/17 and 2017/18.

- 4.3** Over the next five years to 2020/21 Lancashire County Council needs to make savings of £262m on top of those agreed within previous budget processes.
- 4.4** The County Council's Cabinet considered its initial budget proposals for 2016/17 to 2020/21 on 26 November 2015. Organisations and the general public have now been invited to comment on these proposals by 18 January 2016, prior to the meeting of Full Council on 11 February 2016 when the budget is set.
- 4.5** The council understands that there will be a second stage of consultations beginning later in January when the County Council will be consulting in more detail on specific proposals, to which Wyre Council intends to contribute. The consultation process and deadlines afford partners very little opportunity to engage in any positive dialogue or to make fully considered and evidenced responses, which will limit the value of the consultation.
- 4.6** The Overview and Scrutiny Committee convened a special meeting on 7 January 2016 to consider the likely implications of the County Council's budget proposals on the residents of Wyre and to formulate a draft consultation response.
- 4.7** Whilst accepting the fact that local authorities are having to deal with significant financial challenges, which will inevitably result in some cuts, Wyre Council would hope that the number of compulsory redundancies be kept to a minimum and that the impact on any residents of the borough be mitigated. It further hopes that the protection of the public will be maintained at an appropriate level (regarding trading standards and youth offending, for example). These over-arching comments apply to all the County Council's proposals under all the service headings, even where specific reference is not made to a particular service in this response from Wyre.
- 4.8** Numerous references are made in the Lancashire County Council documentation to the use of reserves. The Overview and Scrutiny Committee was very disappointed that there was no indication of the extent of the County Council's reserves or the earmarked use of those reserves to meet future redundancy costs. Such information would have assisted the committee with their deliberations.
- 4.9** Councillors also commented on the lack of information and detail in some of the options presented by the County Council, and the consequent difficulty in being able to make meaningful comments on some of the proposals. It would have been helpful to have explanations about the thinking behind some of the proposals, with information about deadlines for their implementation, which would have made it easier to offer helpful suggestions.

4.10 Wyre Council is seriously concerned that the cumulative effect of the proposed cuts could be devastating to many of Wyre's residents, particularly older residents without good support networks of friends and family and those who are socially isolated or at risk of being so. Whatever can be done to delay the implementation of any of these proposals would be welcomed by the council.

5. Responses to budget proposals

5.1 Flood risk

Members were concerned about any reduction in this area especially in the light of the recent flooding incidents. There should be no cuts at all under this heading until there is a clear indication from the Government about how it intends to address this issue in the medium- and long-term.

5.2 Highway management

There is concern that a reduction in investment in our highways now will result in greater costs in the future. Further cuts will only exacerbate an already unsatisfactory situation.

Many councillors currently receive complaints about the poor state of roads and pavements. A reduction in investment will result in an increase in insurance claims and result in a longer-term increase in overall cost.

The council would like further clarification about what is meant by reducing the frequency of some services "on a needs only basis" and how priorities will change.

5.3 School transport

The council believes that there should be free bus travel to faith schools.

5.4 Public health general

Wyre Council opposes the termination of any of these services. It is hoped that alternative ways of designing and providing these services will be agreed, possibly with the support of the third sector. The loss of any of these services will have an impact on Wyre residents, particularly those who are less well off. Wyre's emphasis on promoting healthy lifestyles would also be undermined, with likely longer-term consequences and costs. Early intervention and prevention is key to reducing costs in the long term.

Councillors were also concerned about cost shunting impacting on other public sector organisations in respect of a number of the County Council's proposals, and for public health and the Youth Offending Team in particular.

5.5 Youth Offending Team

The council is concerned that the service provided by the Youth Offending Team will be reduced, with significant impact upon individuals, Wyre residents and local communities. Options for the pooling of resources should be explored.

5.6 Public Transport

The council strongly opposes the planned cessation of all subsidies for bus services, particularly if this means that the services will no longer run.

All buses to Knott End are subsidised and if they cease there is a very significant risk of many Wyre residents becoming socially isolated. The 2C service, for example, is a particularly crucial link for Knott End residents to get to Blackpool Victoria Hospital, via Poulton-le-Fylde.

The inter-relationship of proposed cuts, including not only the ending of subsidies for bus services but also transport to day centres and the withdrawal of funding for the Knott End Ferry has the potential to be devastating for many people who, particularly in the rural areas, will feel completely abandoned.

Wyre intends to carry out some more detailed analysis of the impact of these budget proposals in time for the second stage of consultation by reviewing information identifying the transport network and the number of passengers travelling.

5.7 Libraries service

The council takes the view that there are a number of different options that should be explored to protect the provision of libraries.

Whilst recognising that 74 libraries is a high number the value of libraries to local communities must not be underestimated. They are much more than simply a source for borrowed books; they provide IT facilities, which are required by some DWP applicants, for example, and they fulfil a valued role in reducing social isolation.

Consideration should be given to hosting libraries in shared buildings in order to maintain the service and reduce costs.

In some parts of the country libraries are run by volunteers and this model should also be considered for Lancashire.

As another example, York's libraries are now run by a new social enterprise to give staff greater scope to work with the local community and more say in how services are delivered.

Whatever the final decision of the County Council, there should be a period during which any community group could have the chance to put a plan together to save a library.

5.8 Cultural services – Lancashire museums

Fleetwood Museum has been a volunteer-led facility for the past ten years. It has worked well and is a model that could be replicated elsewhere.

Closure of the museum would result in a loss of

- (a) part of the cultural identity of Fleetwood
- (b) a valued educational resource, and
- (c) a tourist attraction

The council takes the view that the closure of the Fleetwood Museum would result in a relatively small saving at a significant cost to Fleetwood and the local community.

5.9 Waste recycling and cost sharing

The council is concerned that the impact of the withdrawal of cost sharing for waste services will be passed on to its residents via new charges e.g. for the collection of green waste.

5.10 Prevention and early help fund

Prevention and early intervention should be a fundamental building block for the County Council's strategy; by intervening early savings will be made in the longer term, particularly when one considers that those who become the focus of early intervention are likely to become those who are the heaviest users of publicly funded services.

The council is concerned that vulnerable people will be at risk of being unable to access services that they require.

5.11 Knott End Ferry

Wyre council notes that the current contract for the Fleetwood to Knott End Ferry runs until March 2017.

The council would strongly oppose the closure of the Fleetwood to Knott End Ferry. The inter-relationship of proposed cuts, including the ending of subsidies for bus services and the cuts to transport to Day Centres, has the potential to be devastating for many people who, particularly in the rural areas, will become isolated.

5.12 Transport to Day Centres

The council is very concerned about the impact that these proposals will have on social isolation. The council opposes these cuts to services, the effect of which will be exacerbated by the additional proposals to withdraw subsidies to bus routes and close the Fleetwood to Knott End ferry. The council believes that people who are the most vulnerable will be those who will be affected the most. The impact of these proposals will be dramatic for both service users and carers alike.

5.13 Countryside Services

The council appreciates the need for Lancashire County Council to make cuts but hopes that it will maintain a role in encouraging and coordinating community groups and volunteers to look after as many of the recreation and forestry sites as possible. The council would like to see an organised programme to assist volunteers to take on this role.

Wyre council also expresses concern at the likely impact that the cessation of this service will have upon the health and well-being of the borough's residents.

5.14 Blackpool Tramway

The council notes that the likely impact of the proposal to cease financial support for Blackpool Tramway maintenance is that it will have a detrimental effect upon the financial viability of the Blackpool tram service. The Blackpool Tramway provides a vital link along the Fylde coast, which is an essential service for local residents, particularly those in Fleetwood, as well as being a valued tourist facility. This proposal should be reconsidered in the light of the wider proposed decimation of transport services already addressed in this report (subsidised bus services, Fleetwood to Knott End Ferry and transport to Day Centres).

5.15 Bus stations

Councillors were concerned that there was a risk that, with the proposed increase in departure fees, the use of bus stations by bus operators would decrease or cease altogether.

Financial and legal implications	
Finance	There are no financial implications linked to this report.
Legal	There are no legal implications linked to this report.

Other risks/implications: checklist

If there are significant implications arising from this report on any issues marked with a ✓ below, the report author will have consulted with the appropriate specialist officers on those implications and addressed them in the body of the report. There are no significant implications arising directly from this report, for those issues marked with a x.

risks/implications	✓ / x
community safety	✓
equality and diversity	x
sustainability	✓
health and safety	x

risks/implications	✓ / x
asset management	x
climate change	x
data protection	x

report author	telephone no.	email	date
Peter Foulsham	01253 887606	Peter.foulsham@wyre.gov.uk	12/01/2016

List of background papers:		
name of document	date	where available for inspection
Lancashire County Council Budget Proposals: Consultation	Thursday 7 January 2016	http://www.wyre.gov.uk/meetings/meeting/505/overview_and_scrutiny_committee

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