



## Cabinet Agenda

Wyre Borough Council  
Date of Publication: 5 January 2021  
Please ask for : Duncan Jowitt  
Democratic Services Officer  
Tel: 01253 887608

### Cabinet meeting on Wednesday, 13 January 2021 at 5.00 pm Remote Meeting via Webex

**For Public Access to the meeting please dial:**

44-20-7660-8149 (free WebEx UK number)

**and enter:**

Meeting number (access code): 175 879 2510 Meeting password: 69462238

**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 3 - 8)

To confirm as a correct record the minutes of the previous meetings of Cabinet on 25 November 2020 and 2 December 2020.

**4. Public questions**

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

Public questions for Cabinet may be submitted at any time by writing to Democratic Services or via email [democratic.services@wyre.gov.uk](mailto:democratic.services@wyre.gov.uk).

Public questions for this meeting must be received by noon on the Thursday before the meeting is held and do not need to specifically relate to items on this agenda. 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. Climate Change Action Plan**

(Pages 9 - 26)

Report of the Chairman of the Climate Change Policy Working Group and the Corporate Director Environment.

- |           |  |                      |
|-----------|--|----------------------|
| <b>6.</b> | <b>Authorities Monitoring Report</b>   | (Pages 27 -<br>154)  |
|           | Report of the Planning and Economic Development Portfolio Holder and the Corporate Director Communities. |                      |
| <b>7.</b> | <b>South of Blackpool Road Masterplan</b>  | (Pages 155 -<br>198) |
|           | Report of the Planning and Economic Development Portfolio Holder and the Corporate Director Communities. |                      |
| <b>8.</b> | <b>Capital Programme 2020/21 and Capital Programme 2021/22 Onwards</b>                                   | (Pages 199 -<br>216) |
|           | Report of the Resources Portfolio Holder and the Corporate Director Resources.                           |                      |



## Cabinet Minutes

The minutes of the Cabinet meeting of Wyre Borough Council held on Wednesday, 25 November 2020 - Remote Access via WebEx.

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### **Cabinet members present:**

Councillor David Henderson, Leader of the Council  
Councillor Alan Vincent, Deputy Leader and Resources Portfolio Holder  
Councillor Roger Berry, Neighbourhood Services and Community Safety Portfolio Holder  
Councillor Lynne Bowen, Leisure, Health and Community Engagement Portfolio Holder  
Councillor Simon Bridge JP, Street Scene, Parks and Open Spaces Portfolio Holder  
Councillor Michael Vincent, Planning and Economic Development Portfolio Holder

### **Apologies for absence:**

None

### **Other councillors present:**

Councillor(s) Armstrong, Lady D Atkins, Ballard, Fail, Le Marinel, Moon, O'Neill, Raynor, Swales, Stirzaker, Webster and Williams

### **Officers present:**

Garry Payne, Chief Executive  
Mark Billington, Corporate Director Environment  
Marianne Hesketh, Corporate Director Communities  
Clare James, Corporate Director Resources and Section 151 Officer  
Duncan Jowitt, Democratic Services Officer  
Emma Keany, Democratic Services Officer  
Peter Foulsham, Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager  
Marianne Unwin, Assistant Democratic Services Officer  
Steve Simpson, Head of ICT

No members of the public or press attended the meeting.

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### **CAB.7      Apologies for absence**

None.

### **CAB.8      Declarations of interest**

None.

## **CAB.9 Confirmation of minutes**

The minutes of the Cabinet meeting of 18 November 2020 were approved as a correct record.

## **CAB.10 Additional contract variation for Fylde Coast YMCA to facilitate the recovery of leisure centre provision**

The Corporate Director Communities submitted a report asking Cabinet to approve a further contract variation with the Fylde Coast YMCA by way of additional funding of £340,165 in 2020/21 in order to ensure that they could continue to provide a leisure service provision in Wyre. This was additional to the £636,345 for Fylde Coast YMCA agreed previously.

Six non-executive councillors (Cllrs Beavers, Fail, Le Marinel, Raynor, Swales and Webster) and the six members of the Executive addressed the meeting in relation to the recommendations contained in the report.

### **Decision**

Cabinet approved an additional subsidy of £340,165 in 2020/21 for Fylde Coast YMCA to enable the reopening of fitness gyms and classes at Thornton and Garstang leisure centres and the reopening of Garstang pool to trial public appetite for a return to swimming once COVID-19 restrictions were lifted. Fleetwood and Poulton leisure centres were to be kept under monthly review with a view to reopening and would be reopened as soon as it was viable to do so.

Cabinet also approved the undertaking of a procurement exercise at a cost of £30,000 to bring in external support to help with the development of a longer term strategy for sustainable leisure provision in Wyre and delegated authority for this commission to the Corporate Director Communities.

See subsequent **Call-in of Cabinet Decision** below.

The meeting started at 5.05 pm and finished at 5.44 pm.

**Date of Publication of minutes** : 25 November 2020

### **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 (see below).

## **Call-in of Cabinet Decision**

The Cabinet decision **Additional contract variation for Fylde Coast YMCA to facilitate the recovery of leisure centre provision** was subject to a call-in on 1 December 2020

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**Date of publication of call-in notice: 1 December 2020**

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A meeting of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee was convened on Tuesday 15 December 2020 to consider the call-in. The call-in meeting was open to the public to attend by watching the proceedings via a live stream on YouTube and the committee discussed the call in and decided not to support it.

As the Overview and Scrutiny Committee decided not to refer the matter back to Cabinet, the decision will take effect on the date of the Overview and Scrutiny meeting - 15 December 2020.

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## Cabinet Minutes

The minutes of the Cabinet meeting of Wyre Borough Council held on Wednesday, 2 December 2020 - Remote Access via Webex.

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### **Cabinet members present:**

Councillor David Henderson, Leader of the Council  
Councillor Alan Vincent, Deputy Leader and Resources Portfolio Holder  
Councillor Roger Berry, Neighbourhood Services and Community Safety Portfolio Holder  
Councillor Lynne Bowen, Leisure, Health and Community Engagement Portfolio Holder  
Councillor Simon Bridge JP, Street Scene, Parks and Open Spaces Portfolio Holder  
Councillor Michael Vincent, Planning and Economic Development Portfolio Holder

### **Apologies for absence:**

None

### **Other councillors present:**

Councillor(s) Fail, Fairbanks, O'Neill and Stirzaker

### **Officers present:**

Mark Billington, Corporate Director Environment  
Marianne Hesketh, Corporate Director Communities  
Garry Payne, Chief Executive  
Duncan Jowitt, Democratic Services Officer  
Emma Keany, Democratic Services Officer  
Marianne Unwin, Assistant Democratic Services Officer

No members of the public or press attended the meeting.

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### **CAB.11    Declarations of interest**

None.

### **CAB.12    Public questions**

None

### **CAB.13    Exclusion of public and press**

The Chief Executive had determined that in accordance with Paragraph 11 of the Access to Information Rules in Part 4 of the Council's Constitution, the

report submitted under item 5 of this agenda was “Not for Publication” because it referred to “exempt information” as defined in Part 1 of Schedule 12A(3) of the Local Government Act, 1972 as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) Variation Order 2006, on the grounds that it contains information relating to the financial or business affairs of a particular person (including the authority holding that information).

### **Decision**

Cabinet agreed that the public and press be excluded from the meeting whilst agenda item 5 was being considered, as it referred to exempt information as defined in category 3 (Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)) of Part 1 of Schedule 12(a) of the Local Government Act, 1972, as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) Variation Order 2006 and the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighed the public interest in disclosing the information.

### **CAB.14 Capital investment to acquire Commercial Units at Fleetwood Docks and acceptance of Getting Building Fund grant**

The Corporate Director Communities submitted a report asking Cabinet to approve funding for the acquisition of commercial units at Fleetwood Docks and acceptance of a Getting Buildings Fund grant.

### **Decision**

Cabinet approved the funding for the acquisition of a development of commercial units at a future date, as part of a wider regeneration project at Fleetwood Docks and acceptance of a Getting Buildings Fund grant to support this development and wider economic ambitions.

The meeting started at 5.30 pm and finished at 5.48 pm.

**Date of Publication:** 3 December 2020

### **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.





Report of:	Meeting	Date
Councillor Sir Robert Atkins, Chairman of the Climate Change Policy Working Group and Mark Billington, Corporate Director Environment	Cabinet	13 January 2021

## Climate Change Action Plan

### 1. Purpose of report

- 1.1 To consider the contents of the summarised Climate Change Action Plan for the council and wider borough.

### 2. Outcomes

- 2.1 To support the council's commitment to climate change, as part of the Climate Emergency declaration.
- 2.2 To promote a cleaner and greener Wyre.

### 3. Recommendations

- 3.1 That the contents of the summarised Climate Change Action Plan are noted.
- 3.2 That the process for updating and reviewing the live document is agreed.

### 4. Background

- 4.1 Climate change is one of the greatest challenges facing our society. The 'Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 degrees centigrade', published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in 2018, highlights how the impacts of climate change are being experienced now through unprecedented global trends and more localised severe weather events.
- 4.2 In light of the serious impacts of climate breakdown, which are already causing serious damage both locally and around the world, the council declared a Climate Emergency on 11 July 2019 (Appendix 1). This was a

cross-party motion, supported unanimously by all members of the council.

**4.3** The Climate Emergency declaration sets out a number of commitments, notably including to:

- Make the Council's activities net-zero carbon by 2050;
- Support and work with all other relevant agencies towards making the entire Wyre area zero carbon within the same timescale;
- Ensure the Council take responsibility for reducing, as rapidly as possible, the carbon emissions resulting from the Council's activities, ensuring that any recommendations are fully costed and that the Executive and Scrutiny functions review council activities taking account of production and consumption emissions and produce an action plan within 12 months, together with budget actions and a measured baseline;
- Continue its policy of having officers and departmental groups work on a climate change action plan, which will report back to Council on a regular basis as to its progress towards a target of zero emissions by 2050.

**4.4** In response to this declaration, the cross-party member's Climate Change Policy Group was established. This group has met regularly since November 2019 to discuss and approve actions to be included within the required Climate Change Action Plan.

**4.5** The establishment of a Climate Change Action Plan is a pressing requirement among local authorities across the United Kingdom, who are coming under greater pressure from the public to address the Climate Emergency. This has been combined with a desire for a 'green recovery' from Covid-19, which acknowledges some of the unintended positive aspects from the lockdown such as fewer vehicles on the road creating cleaner air. It also places more emphasis on creating jobs through energy efficiency, decarbonisation and renewable energy schemes. This is supported by the recent announcement of a £350 million fund from the UK Government to fuel this recovery.

**4.6** It is recognised that taking action on climate change leads to a large number of co-benefits, documented in the Ashden Climate Action Co-benefits Toolkit. This highlights how lowering emissions also creates improved health, social equality, thriving economics and community resilience. These co-benefits strongly align with the council's vision for Wyre as a healthy and happy place where people want to live, work, invest and visit. As such, the summarised Climate Change Action Plan supports the council's ambitions for a quality local environment for all to enjoy, a strong local economy and to support communities to lead healthier lifestyles.

## **5. Key issues and proposals**

**5.1** National statistics from the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) detail the estimated carbon dioxide emissions across all local authorities. These are published annually with a two-year time lag. In 2018, BEIS estimated that the total carbon footprint for Wyre was approximately 500,300 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>. Using 2018 census data, 111,223 people lived in the local area, equating to an estimated carbon footprint of 4.5 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per person, per year. Among the three main sectors, the largest contributors to Wyre's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions were:

- Domestic gas (24%, 118,300 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>);
- Industry and commercial gas (15%, 73,600 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>);
- Industry and commercial electricity (14%, 71,700 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>); and
- Road transport from minor roads (14%, 69,900 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>).

**5.2** The organisation One Carbon World was commissioned to calculate a baseline carbon footprint for the council and its core activities. This was based on the 2018/19 financial year data, which was most readily available at the time of collection. Overall, the total carbon footprint for 2018/19 was approximately 5,358.82 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e (carbon dioxide equivalent), which accounts for 1% of emissions within the borough. The most significant source of these emissions was those arising from fuel use, particularly natural gas, which is a key area for the action plan to address. Although it should be noted that consumption in 2018/19 was higher than normal owing to maintenance works at Fleetwood Market and a reduction is expected in (part year) 2019/20 and ongoing.

**5.3** As a note, leased assets and those used by partners to deliver our functions, but with responsibility for utilities falling to the tenant, were not included in the baseline calculation. Going forward, the recently released and freely available 'Greenhouse Gas Accounting Tool' from the Local Government Association (LGA) will be used to calculate the council's carbon footprint.

**5.4** In response to these figures, and to reflect the commitments in the Climate Emergency declaration, the summarised Climate Change Action Plan has been split into two separate plans: one to address the council's own carbon footprint, and one for the wider borough. Whilst the council has influence over the wider borough, as a second-tier authority it does not have the direct control that it does over its own assets. As such, the dual action plans reflect the council's commitment to lead by example in making council activities net-zero, whilst supporting where possible a reduction in emissions across Wyre via the wider borough action plan. This approach to climate change targets is common across most councils, where it is recognised that councils have varying influence over the different activities that occur within their own operations and across their borough.

- 5.5** The action plans in Appendix 2 present high level, summary plans to reflect the general aims and commitments within the Climate Emergency declaration, and those highlighted by the Climate Change Policy Group. These are split into key themes, such as Environment. Each of these themes will have a separate operational working plan, to include more detail on timescales, progress updates and relevant officers responsible for each action. Key actions within the plans that require further investment would be the subject of separate reports for approval.
- 5.6** The action plans are intended to be a starting point from which they will grow and evolve. As such, they should be treated as 'live' documents, as opposed to 'completed'. Additions and amendments are likely to be common, as new information and guidance continues to be released. To allow for the required haste in response to the climate emergency, it is proposed that the process of updating these documents will be undertaken by the Climate Change Policy Group, who will review the detailed operational action plan on a quarterly basis. Key updates will be published annually on the website to allow for community buy-in and scrutiny.

<b>Financial and legal implications</b>	
Finance	The council has committed to tree planting and has allocated an annual budget to support this work of £5,000. Projects that arise from the Climate Change Action Plan will be evaluated and the financial implications considered and set out in reports for consideration as appropriate.
Legal	None arising directly from 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.

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

<b>risks/implications</b>	<b>✓ / x</b>
asset management	<b>✓</b>
climate change	<b>✓</b>
ICT	<b>x</b>
data protection	<b>x</b>

## Processing Personal Data

In addition to considering data protection along with the other risks/ implications, the report author will need to decide if a 'privacy impact assessment (PIA)' is also required. If the decision(s) recommended in this report will result in the collection and processing of personal data for the first time (i.e. purchase of a new system, a new working arrangement with a third party) a PIA will need to have been completed and signed off by Data Protection Officer before the decision is taken in compliance with the Data Protection Act 2018.

report author	telephone no.	email	date
Sammy Gray	01253 887317	sammy.gray@wyre.gov.uk	04/12/20

List of background papers:		
name of document	date	where available for inspection
None		

## List of appendices

Appendix 1 – Climate Emergency Declaration

Appendix 2 – Climate Change Action Plan

dem/cab/cr/20/1301sg1

## Appendix 1: Climate Emergency Declaration



### Wyre Council Resolution Climate Emergency Declaration

At the meeting of Wyre Council on 11 July 2019, it was agreed that:

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The Council notes:

- That the impacts of climate breakdown are already causing serious damage around the world;
  - That the 'Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 degrees centigrade, published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in October 2018
    - (a) describes the enormous harm that a 2°C average rise in global temperatures is likely to cause compared with a 1.5C rise, and
    - (b) confirms that limiting Global Warming to 1.5°C may still be possible with ambitious action from national and sub-national authorities, civil society and the private sector;
  - That all governments (national, regional and local) have a duty to act, and we congratulate Her Majesty's Government (HMG) on being the first country to take a lead on this issue;
  - That strong policies to cut emissions also have associated health, wellbeing and economic benefits; and
  - That, recognising this, a growing number of UK local authorities have already passed 'Climate Emergency' motions and this Council tonight declares a Climate Emergency.
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The Council therefore commits to:

- 1. Make the Council's activities net-zero carbon by 2050;**
- 2. Achieve 100% clean energy** across the Council's full range of functions by 2050;

3. Ensure that **all strategic decisions, budgets and approaches to planning decisions are in line with a shift to zero carbon** by 2050 as far as Planning Laws allow it;
4. **Support and work with all other relevant agencies** towards making the entire Wyre area zero carbon within the same timescale;
5. Ensure the Council take responsibility for reducing, as rapidly as possible, the carbon emissions resulting from the Council's activities, ensuring that any **recommendations are fully costed** and that the Executive and Scrutiny functions review council activities taking account of production and consumption emissions and **produce an action plan within 12 months**, together with **budget actions** and a **measured baseline**;
6. Where necessary officer reports to Cabinet and Full Council **contain impact assessments on Climate Change**, including presenting alternative approaches which reduce carbon emissions where possible;
7. Continue its already agreed policy to **report to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee its progress towards a zero carbon emissions target**;
8. **Work with, influence and inspire partners** across Wyre, Lancashire and the North West to help deliver this goal through all relevant strategies, plans and shared resources by **developing a series of meetings, events and partner workshops**;
9. Request that the Council and partners, take steps to **proactively include young people** in the process, ensuring that they have a voice in shaping the future;
10. Continue its policy of **having officers and departmental groups work on a climate change action plan** which will report back to Council on a regular basis as to its progress towards a target of zero emissions by 2050;
11. Request an **annual investment report from our pensions administrators** Lancashire County Council (LCC) on the level of investment in the fossil fuel industry, such report to go to Cabinet who will make any appropriate observations thereon reflecting our zero carbon emissions target of 2050;
12. Ensuring that **all reports** in preparation for the 2020/2021 budget cycle and investment strategy will **take into account the financial implications of the actions** the council will take to address this emergency;
13. **Request the UK Government to provide the powers, resources and help with funding** to make this possible, and **ask local MPs to do likewise**;
14. Continue to consider other actions within the Council's remit that could be implemented, including (but not restricted to): **renewable energy generation and storage**, providing **electric vehicle infrastructure** and **encouraging alternatives to private car use**, increasing the **efficiency of all buildings**,

including housing in particular to **address fuel poverty**; proactively using **local planning powers to accelerate the delivery of net zero carbon new developments and communities**, coordinating a series of **information and training events to raise awareness and share good practice**;

15. The Council should, if possible, **not allow its land to be used for anything that would result in the Council not meeting the target of net zero emissions by 2050**; and
16. Monitor the advice of the Local Government Association, (and where possible implement) as to what steps can be taken quickly to have the greatest possible impact on **air quality**, a modal shift away from **private cars**, increased take up on **public transport**, and ensure that **every aspect of the Councils activities** are sighted on the need to **preserve Wyre's ecological and environmental heritage**.
17. **Use trees to offset carbon emissions** arising from the Council's activities and therefore to instruct our officers to report back on costings for the planting of trees and the maintenance of woodlands in the Borough, which is a matter of urgency because we need to start planting trees now.





# Wyre Climate Change Action Plan

## Climate Emergency Declaration

On 11<sup>th</sup> July 2019, the council declared a Climate Emergency. This declaration recognises the severe impacts of climate breakdown and acknowledges the urgent need to act to prevent further damage.

## Our Vision

Our vision is that Wyre is a healthy and happy place where people want to live, work, invest and visit. The following action plans support the councils' combined ambitions for a quality local environment for all to enjoy, a strong local economy, and to support communities to lead healthier lifestyles. In particular, we imagine a low carbon district to comprise of quiet safe streets, warm homes, green jobs, equity and social cohesion, community resilience, healthier people and more local consumption.

## Action Plans

To reflect our levels of influence across the borough, we have produced two separate action plans in order to effectively respond to the impacts and risks of climate change.

### ***Council Operations:***

We aim to lead by example in reducing the greenhouse gas emissions we have direct control over and have committed to make the council's activities net-zero by 2050. This means achieving a balance of greenhouse gas emissions, where we reduce as much of our emissions as possible, and work to offset the damage of any residual emissions through carbon offsetting activities such as tree planting. The Climate Change Action Plan for our Council Operations summarises how we plan to achieve this goal.

### ***Wider Borough:***

As a District authority within Lancashire County Council, we are responsible for local services such as rubbish collection, housing and planning applications, whilst the county council are responsible for services such as education, social services and waste disposal. Although we are limited in our level of influence, we understand our position as a leader within the borough. We therefore commit to support and work with all other relevant agencies towards making the entire Wyre area zero carbon within the same timescale of 2050. Our summarised Climate Change Action Plan for the Wider Borough details how we propose to achieve this.

## Timescales

Estimates on the timescales required for the actions in each plan are based on the following timescales.

Key to Action Timescales	
Timescale	Definition
Ongoing	Action currently in progress
Short term	6 – 12 months
Medium term	Up to 2 years
Long term	Longer than 2 years

### Priority Actions

Due to the urgency of the task, it is important to prioritise key actions that will be most effective in responding to climate change. Actions in the following plans are ranked as high, medium or low priority based on the expected ease of undertaking the action and the effectiveness of the result, as detailed below.

Key to Prioritising Actions		Ease of Undertaking Action		
		Difficult	Moderate	Easy
Effectiveness of Action	Effective	Medium	High	High
	Moderate	Low	Medium	High
	Ineffective	Low	Low	Medium

### Updates

The action plans are live documents, which will be updated annually to reflect emerging technologies, guidance and policies.

## Climate Change Action Plan: Council Operations

Our goal is to make the council's activities net-zero carbon by 2050.

ID	Theme	Action	Timescale	Priority
<b>1.0 Measurement</b> Gain an understanding of current emissions produced by the council, in order to set appropriate yearly reduction targets.				
1.1	Carbon footprint measurement	Measure the council's carbon footprint on a yearly basis and compare this against baseline data for the 2018/19 financial year.	Ongoing	High
<b>2.0 Energy</b> Identify areas to save energy, improve efficiency and generate renewable energy to achieve 100% clean energy across the council's full range of functions by 2050.				
2.1	Building efficiency	Commission energy efficiency reports for the council's main buildings to identify and implement measures for improvement.	Medium term	High
2.2	Asset efficiency	Work with tenants to identify and implement measures to improve energy efficiency of the council's leased assets.	Medium term	High
2.3	Amenity lighting	Explore opportunities to save energy by switching amenity lighting on council car parks and within parks and open spaces to LEDs.	Ongoing	Low
2.4	Renewable energy installation	Explore the potential for installing renewable energy technologies and storage within council-owned buildings, such as rooftop solar panels.	Medium term	High
2.5	Renewable energy generation	Review council-owned land for potential renewable energy generation and storage, such as solar farms.	Medium term	Medium
<b>3.0 Waste</b> Ensure waste across the council estate is appropriately disposed of or diverted from landfill using the waste hierarchy.				
3.1	Waste and single use plastics	Improve waste management techniques to reduce waste and	Ongoing	Medium

		single use plastics across all council locations.		
<b>4.0 Transport</b> Reduce the amount of emissions from staff commuting and business miles, and support the transition to electric vehicles within the council fleet and car parks.				
4.1	Vehicle fleet	Reduce the carbon footprint of the council's vehicle fleet through route optimisation and phased vehicle replacement.	Ongoing	Medium
4.2	Staff commuting	Measure staff commuting methods to determine the amount of indirect emissions produced, and explore options for reducing these.	Short term	Low
4.3	Agile working practices	To explore and develop agile working practices to reduce employee journeys and business miles.	Medium term	High
4.4	Active travel	Promote the staff cycle to work scheme and provision of cycling facilities, to encourage active staff commuting and healthier lifestyles.	Short term	Medium
<b>5.0 Procurement</b> Ensure council investments align with the Climate Emergency declaration and work to reduce emissions embedded within the council's supply chain.				
5.1	Pension investments	Work in partnership with neighbouring Local Authorities to influence the level of investment in the fossil fuel industry from the Lancashire County Pension Fund.	Medium term	High
5.2	Energy supply	Source a renewable energy supply to all council buildings.	<b>Complete</b>	High
5.3	Supply chain	Review the council's supply chain and identify areas to reduce indirect emissions by sourcing supplies locally, sustainably and efficiently.	Ongoing	Medium
<b>6.0 Environment</b> Effectively manage the council's wide range of land assets, to ensure these continue to naturally store carbon, cater for rising water levels, enhance our native biodiversity and provide space for people to use and enjoy.				
6.1	Land assets	Expand on the implementation of sustainable management	Ongoing	Medium

		techniques for suitable parks and open spaces within Wyre.		
6.2	Review land assets	Continue to review council-owned land to identify opportunities to enhance natural carbon and water storage.	Ongoing	High
6.3	Natural Wyre Action Plan	Create an overarching Natural Wyre Action Plan to review current practice and coordinate sustainable management plans across all council open spaces.	Medium term	Medium
6.4	Land use	If possible, the council should not allow its land to be used for anything that would result in the council not meeting the net zero target.	Ongoing	High
<b>7.0 Staff Engagement</b> Support staff to become climate resilient and embed climate action throughout all council departments.				
7.1	Advice and training	Maximise opportunities available from council membership of APSE Energy, a local authority collaboration to share information, resources and best practice for the green energy agenda.	Ongoing	High
7.2	Carbon literacy training	Introduce mandatory staff carbon literacy training to embed a low carbon culture within the workforce. Create climate champions who are equipped to facilitate future training courses.	Short term	High
7.3	New starters	Review information provided in job descriptions, the employee code of conduct and new starter packs to embed low carbon behaviours among new staff members.	Short term	Low
<b>8.0 Funding</b> Identify funding sources to enable the implementation of actions within this plan.				
8.1	Grants	Utilise professional memberships and partnerships to identify, prepare for and maximise use of grants and funding opportunities.	Ongoing	High
8.2	Funding streams	Explore the feasibility of new funding streams to support local	Ongoing	High

		recovery and generate revenue for green projects.		
8.3	Budget	Ensure all reports in preparation for the annual budget cycle and investment strategy will take into account the financial implications of the actions the council will take to address this emergency.	Long term	Medium
<b>9.0 Governance</b> Embed climate and nature restoration goals within council decision-making and governance.				
9.1	Corporate strategies	Review all corporate strategies and plans to ensure these align with the council's Climate Emergency declaration.	Medium term	High
9.2	Officer working group	Creating a working group of officers to contribute to the Climate Change Action Plan and facilitate action within departmental groups.	Short term	High
9.3	Reports	Where necessary, officer reports to Cabinet and Full Council contain impact assessments on climate change and present alternative approaches that reduce carbon emissions where possible.	Short term	High
9.4	Scrutiny	Report to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee towards progress towards the zero carbon emissions target.	Ongoing	High

## Climate Change Action Plan: Wider Borough

Our goal is to support and work with all other relevant agencies towards making the entire Wyre area zero carbon by 2050.

ID	Theme	Action	Timescale	Priority
<b>1.0 Measurement</b>				
Use national database tools to gain an understanding of current emissions produced across Wyre and identify key sources of carbon emissions to target.				
1.1	Carbon footprint measurement	Measure the carbon footprint of the borough using data from the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy and set appropriate reduction targets.	Ongoing	High
1.2	Postcode analysis of carbon emissions	Investigate feasibility of analysing carbon emissions by postcode and targeting key areas for emissions reduction schemes.	Medium term	Medium
<b>2.0 Planning</b>				
Use planning powers to accelerate the delivery of net zero carbon developments and communities, encourage healthy, active lifestyles and build resilience to the impacts of climate change.				
2.1	Wyre Local Plan	Use planning powers and relevant policies within the Local Plan to ensure new developments are designed to mitigate against climate change and to be resilient to future impacts.	Ongoing	Medium
2.2	Decision making	Ensure all strategic decisions, budgets and approaches to planning decisions are in line with a shift to zero carbon by 2050 as far as Planning Law allows it.	Ongoing	High
2.3	Planning officer working group	Work with planning officers from neighbouring Local Authorities to identify best practice and effectively coordinate a local response to climate change.	Ongoing	High
<b>3.0 Transport</b>				
Improve air quality and healthy lifestyles by encouraging a modal shift from private cars, increasing take-up on public transport when safe to do so, providing electric vehicle infrastructure and supporting more people to walk or cycle.				
3.1	Charging points	Where appropriate, install electric charging points on council-owned	Short term	High

		car parks to support the phased transition to electric vehicles.		
3.2	Active travel	Explore ways to improve walking and cycling infrastructure across the borough.	Medium term	Medium
6.4	Air quality	Measure and monitor air quality across Wyre and target interventions accordingly.	Ongoing	Medium
<b>4.0 Housing</b> Help owner-occupied homes to be more energy efficient and support vulnerable residents from the effects of climate change.				
4.1	Home energy efficiency initiatives	Continue to support the delivery of energy efficiency measures via the Cosy Homes in Lancashire partnership to help heat and insulate homes.	Ongoing	High
4.2	Fuel poverty	Support those in fuel poverty by providing advice regarding more fuel-efficient heating.	Ongoing	High
<b>5.0 Waste</b> Educate and support residents and businesses to reduce, recycle and reuse materials as part of sustainable circular economy.				
5.1	Household waste collection	Continue to encourage residents to divert household waste from landfill or final disposal, and communicate key messages to reduce, reuse and recycle waste.	Ongoing	High
5.2	Bulky household waste collections	Continue to promote the Bulky Household Waste collection service to allow items to be reused and recycled, as well as supporting the local community.	Ongoing	High
<b>6.0 Environment</b> Work in partnership to restore and protect our native biodiversity and vital carbon sinks, work to prevent and protect against increased flooding events, and ensure everyone has access to local green spaces.				
6.1	Tree planting	Follow our commitment to plant an additional 25,000 trees by the end of the 2023/24 financial year.	Long term	High
6.2	Partnership working	Support key partnerships to enable the effective management of the wide variety of landscapes and	Ongoing	High



		habitats across Wyre, to increase biodiversity and carbon sequestration.		
6.3	Flooding	Support residents via the Wyre flood forum to become more resilient to the increased risk of flooding.	Ongoing	High
<b>7.0 Engagement</b> Support residents and businesses to reduce their carbon emissions and promote positive behaviour change in the community.				
7.1	Communications plan	Develop a communications plan to maximise opportunities to promote the council's actions and encourage behaviour change from businesses and residents.	Short term	High
7.2	Community groups	Engage with community groups, parish and town councils in Wyre to raise awareness of actions to limit climate change and promote positive behavioural change.	Medium term	High
7.3	Schools and youth groups	Work with schools and youth groups to raise awareness and proactively include young people in decisions.	Ongoing	High
7.4	Youth council	Work with Wyre and Garstang Youth Councils and Youth Majors to involve young people in decision-making and action on climate change.	Short term	Medium
7.5	Partnerships	Work with, influence and inspire partners across Wyre, Lancashire and the North West to help deliver this goal through all relevant strategies, plans and shared resources by developing a series of meetings, events and partner workshops.	Long term	Medium
7.6	Lobbying	Lobby and request the UK Government to provide the powers, resources and help with funding to make action possible, and ask local MPs to do likewise.	Short term	High
7.7	Local businesses	Work with local businesses to encourage green practices, provide support for accessing funding, and to share best practice.	Ongoing	High

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Report of:	Meeting	Date
Councillor Michael Vincent, Planning and Economic Development Portfolio Holder and Marianne Hesketh, Corporate Director Communities	Cabinet	13 January 2021

<b>Authorities Monitoring Report 2019-2020</b>
--

## 1. Purpose of report

- 1.1 The purpose of the report is to consider and recommend the content of the Authorities Monitoring Report 2019-2020.

## 2. Outcomes

- 2.1 Compliance with Section 113 of the Localism Act 2011 which requires the publication of an Authorities Monitoring Report.

## 3. Recommendation

- 3.1 That subject to the inclusion of any minor editorial alterations, the Authorities Monitoring Report 2019-2020 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 section 113 of the Localism Act came into force. This removed 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. The Act requires councils to publish this information direct to the public at least annually in the interests of transparency.
- 4.2 The Authorities Monitoring Report is the main mechanism for assessing the performance and effects of the adopted Local Plan. It forms a critical evidence document for the Local Plan for Wyre Council.

**4.3** This is the 16<sup>th</sup> Authorities Monitoring Report for Wyre Council and the purpose therefore follows:

- To monitor key characteristics of Wyre as a wider contextual setting for Local Plan monitoring;
- To assess the planning policies of the Adopted Local Plan 2011-2031 (Adopted February 2019), including their effectiveness, and the impacts they have on the Borough; and
- To consider progress in terms of preparation of any planning policy documents set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) and any 'real time' subsequent updates on the council's website.

## **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 Wyre Local Plan covers a 20 year period – 2011 to 2031 and was adopted on 28 February 2019. Policy SP1 requires the delivery of a minimum of 9,200 dwellings within the plan period which translates to an annual requirement of 460 dwellings.
- 5.3** There has been 438 housing completions with 130 accounting for affordable housing and the remaining 308 as market housing.
- 5.4** There has been 0.51ha of employment land take up.
- 5.5** The average ground floor vacancy rate across town centres has risen slightly (by 1.27%) to 7.98%. The highest vacancies remain in Fleetwood (15.63%).
- 5.6** There has been no loss of green infrastructure due to development and 1.86ha of green infrastructure (including public open space) has been provided through new development.
- 5.7** There has been significant reductions in most crimes across Wyre. 2019 data shows a total number of two (2) wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for crime deprivation. Wards included; Mount and Pharos. This is one less than the data release in 2015.
- 5.8** There remains to be just one Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in Wyre.

<b>Financial and legal implications</b>	
Finance	There are no financial implications arising directly from this report.
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.

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

<b>risks/implications</b>	<b>✓ / x</b>
asset management	<b>x</b>
climate change	<b>x</b>
ICT	<b>x</b>
data protection	<b>x</b>

### **Processing Personal Data**

In addition to considering data protection along with the other risks/ implications, the report author will need to decide if a 'privacy impact assessment (PIA)' is also required. If the decision(s) recommended in this report will result in the collection and processing of personal data for the first time (i.e. purchase of a new system, a new working arrangement with a third party) a PIA will need to have been completed and signed off by Data Protection Officer before the decision is taken in compliance with the Data Protection Act 2018.

report author	telephone no.	email	date
George Briscoe	01253 887302	George.briscoe@wyre.gov.uk	02/12/2020

<b>List of background papers:</b>		
name of document	date	where available for inspection
None		

### **List of appendices**

Appendix 1 – Draft Authorities Monitoring Report 2019-2020

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DRAFT

**Wyre Council**  
**Wyre Local Plan Evidence Base**

**Authorities Monitoring Report**  
2019-2020

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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 section 113 of the Localism Act 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, known as 'Authorities' Monitoring Reports (AMR). This Act requires councils to publish this information direct to the public at least annually in the interests of transparency.

**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 (also includes the Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework but monitored by Lancashire County Council and therefore not monitored in this report) The AMR also monitors performance against – and the timescales set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) in relation to the review of the Local Plan and the preparation of other supplementary documents and guidance.

**1.1.3** This is the 16<sup>th</sup> AMR for Wyre Borough and covers the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020. The purpose is as follows:

- To monitor the key characteristics of Wyre as a wider contextual setting for Local Plan monitoring;
- To assess the planning policies of the Adopted Local Plan 2011-2031 (Adopted February 2019), including their effectiveness, and the impacts they have on the Borough in order to establish a baseline for future monitoring; and
- To consider progress in terms of preparation of any planning policy documents set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) and any 'real time' subsequent updates on the Council's website.

### **1.2 Wyre's Development Plan**

**1.2.1** The Development Plan for Wyre Council currently comprises the following documents:

- **Policies** included within Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 (Adopted February 2019)
- The **Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework** produced by Lancashire County Council.

### **1.3 Structure**

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

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

**1.3.3** Chapter 2 monitors contextual information (e.g. population growth, age rates) for the district to review the baseline conditions in the borough to assess the extent that the local plan spatial strategy is being delivered, remains appropriate and is sustainable.

1.3.4 Chapters 3 – 13 provide monitoring and analysis of the implementation of the Local Plan through the schedule of Performance Monitoring Indicators (PMI) and Sustainability Appraisal Indicators (SAI). These will provide an accurate indication of the performance against the Local Plan strategic objectives and the local plan policies having regard to a realistic assessment of the available sources to Wyre Council.

1.3.5 Chapter 14 reviews the progress made on preparing planning documents against the Local Development Scheme.

1.3.6 Chapter 15 reviews the progress against the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP).

1.3.7 Chapter 16 outlines the Council's actions under the Duty to Cooperate requirements with neighbouring authorities.

1.3.8 Chapter 17 outlines the latest position regarding Neighbourhood Plans.

1.3.9 Chapter 18 outlines the latest position regarding Self-build and custom build housing.

1.3.10 Chapter 19 the latest position regarding Wyre Council's Brownfield Register.

## **1.4 Limitations**

1.4.1 As part of the plan, monitor and manage approach, the indicators and targets will be reviewed throughout the plan period to assess their suitability and so they remain appropriate. Additional indicators may also be included in the AMR. It must be recognised that in relation to some indicators the impact of the local plan can only be determined after a number of years.

1.4.2 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 that it is included in the relevant AMR. Monies will only come forward upon certain triggers that are enclosed within the S106 agreement.

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

1.4.4 It should be noted that some of the sustainability appraisal indicators that were developed in the Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031) Sustainability Appraisal Report (Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal) August 2017 (**SD005a**<sup>1</sup>), have been amended and/or removed to best fit the monitoring required for

---

<sup>1</sup> Local Plan (2011-2031) Examination Reference found at [https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/file/4738/sd005a\\_sustainability\\_appraisal\\_report\\_august\\_2017](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/file/4738/sd005a_sustainability_appraisal_report_august_2017)

the local plan. SAls may have not been included in this AMR due to overlaps in the indicators. New SAls may be introduced during the plan period.

**1.4.5** It must be noted that some figures included in this document do not include permitted developments. It should therefore be assumed that some smaller developments (i.e. change of use) have also been developed and are not included in this document.

**1.4.6** Where there has been an application permitted which includes intensification of an existing employment site, i.e. an extension or additional floor to existing employment building, only net additional floorspace is recorded as the site area already exists and would be misrepresentative. Therefore, gross figures may be recorded as no take up or loss (0 hectares).

**1.4.7** Where targets are not met, it may be a direct result of the implications of the COVID-19 Pandemic.

## **1.5 Other**

**1.5.1** At the end of each chapter, there is an indicator analysis section. Below sets out the system used to determine performance.

**Green = Positive performance**

**Orange = Neither negative nor positive**

**Red = Negative performance / Action may be required**



## 2 Contextual (Background) Information

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 As well as monitoring the objectives and local plan policies, the AMR also monitors contextual information (e.g. population growth, age rates) for the district as a whole to review the baseline conditions in the borough to assess the extent that the local plan spatial strategy is being delivered, remains appropriate and is sustainable.

### 2.2 Spatial Characteristics of Wyre

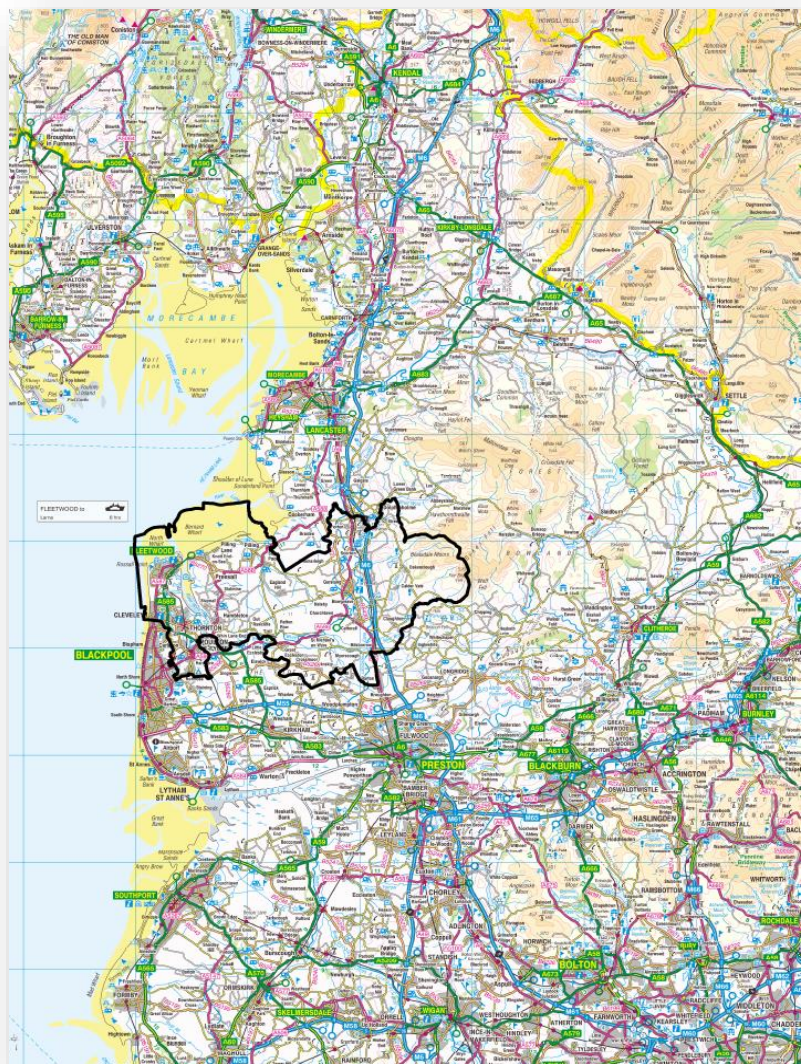
2.2.1 Wyre is a Lancashire coastal district bounded by the sea along parts of its western and northern boundaries. It shares a common land boundary with the City of Lancaster to the north, with the Boroughs of Ribble Valley, Preston and Fylde to the east and south respectively, and with Blackpool Unitary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

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

2.2.3 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, Thornton, Cleveleys, and to the south, slightly inland, the market town of Poulton-le-Fylde.

2.2.4 The main rural area settlements of Wyre are the market town of Garstang, Great Eccleston, Catterall, Knott End-on-Sea, Preesall and Hambleton. The rural area is itself characterised by a large area of low-lying countryside and farmland scattered with small villages and hamlets, and

FIGURE 2.1: WYRE COUNCIL



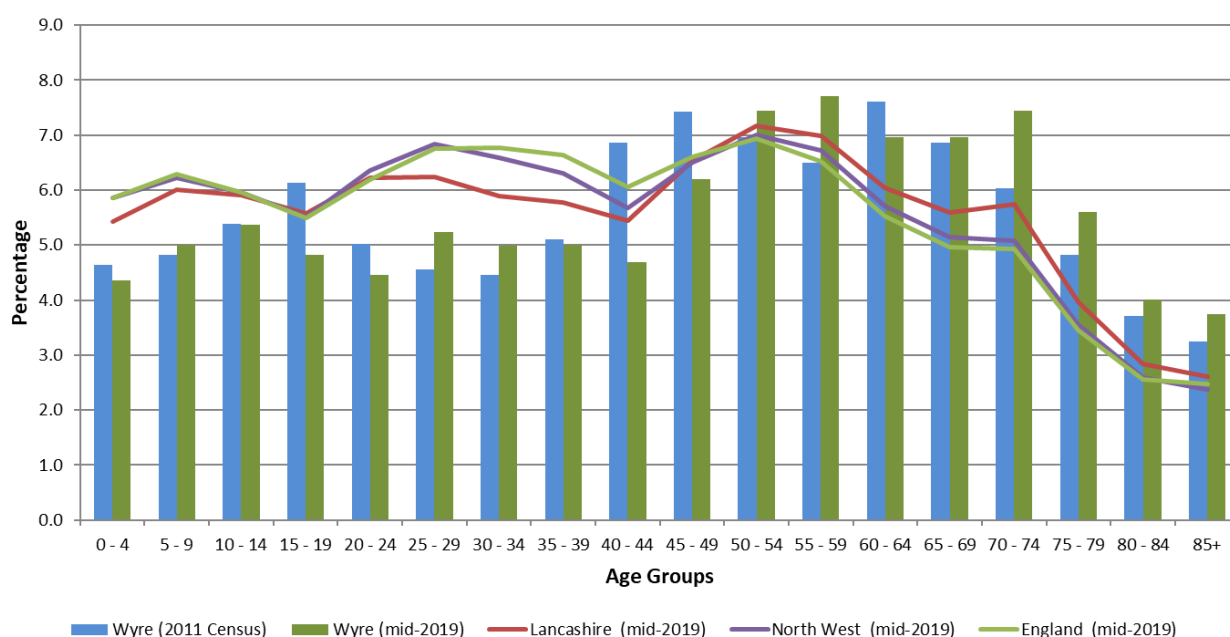
east of the M6, the Bowland Fells which is designated an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

## 2.3 Current Population

**2.3.1** The estimated population for Wyre (mid-2019) is 112,091, this compares with the 2011 Census figure of 107,749 representing a 4% increase and an increase on the previous year from 111,223 – an increase of 0.78%. 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.

**2.3.2** Wyre's population age structure is somewhat different in comparison to Lancashire-14 (including Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool), the North West and England. Figure 2.2 illustrates how Wyre's population structure (mid-2019 estimates) compares against Lancashire, the North West and England. Wyre has a larger proportion of residents over the age of 50 and lower proportions across all age groups under the age of 50. In comparison to the 2011 census, the age groups have changed slightly with the most notable decrease being in the 15-19 and 40-44 age groups. All age groups over the age of 50 (except 60-64) have increased and are higher than the regional and national average.

**Figure 2.2: Population Structure, 2011 Census and Mid-2019 Estimates (ONS)**



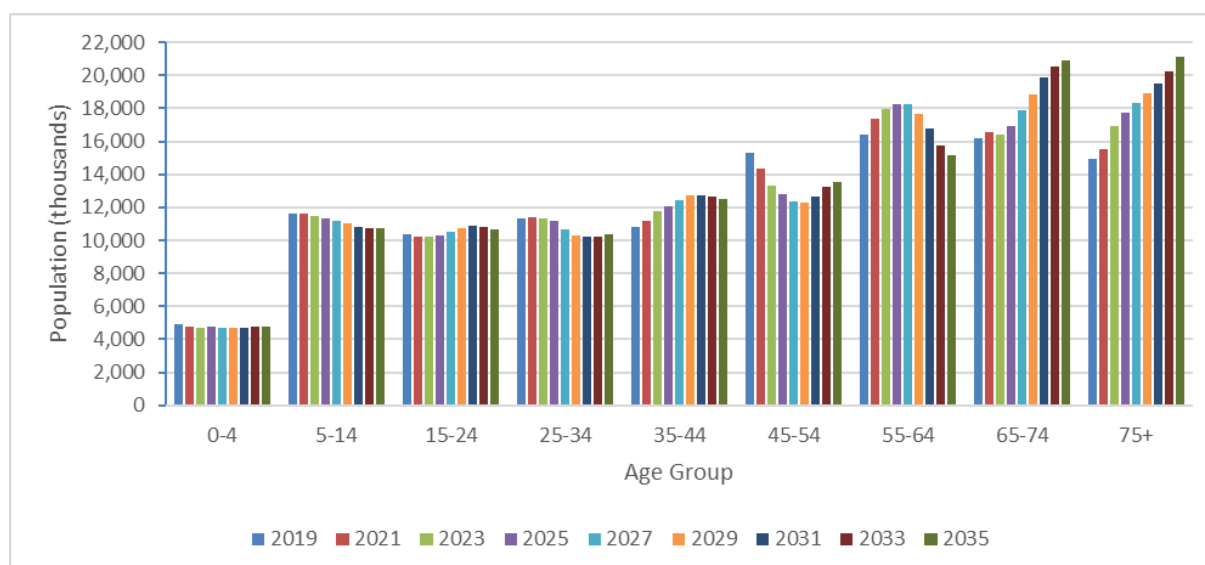
## 2.4 Population Projections

**2.4.1** Table 2.1 shows the 2018-based population projection figures for Wyre, compared to regional and national figures. Wyre has a higher percentage rate of growth compared to Lancashire, but a lower rate of growth compared to the national figure. Wyre's population is projected to increase to approx. 119,752 by the year 2035 (11% greater than the 2011 census).

**TABLE 2.1: LOCAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS (ONS)**

Population projection (thousands) with % change								
	Wyre		Lancashire		North West		England	
Year	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase
2019	111,835		1,216,835		7,329,535		56,343,072	
2021	113,032	1.07	1,228,766	0.98	7,395,093	0.89	56,989,570	1.15
2023	114,202	1.03	1,239,512	0.87	7,453,803	0.79	57,557,521	1.00
2025	115,263	0.93	1,249,562	0.81	7,506,990	0.71	58,060,235	0.87
2027	116,249	0.86	1,258,859	0.74	7,557,145	0.67	58,527,723	0.81
2029	117,206	0.82	1,267,217	0.66	7,604,806	0.63	58,969,496	0.75
2031	118,098	0.76	1,274,937	0.61	7,650,231	0.60	59,389,102	0.71
2033	118,935	0.71	1,281,868	0.54	7,694,049	0.57	59,792,005	0.68
2035	119,752	0.69	1,288,354	0.51	7,736,898	0.56	60,183,914	0.66

2.4.2 As shown in Figure 2.3, Wyre's population is also projected to age considerably by the year 2035, especially residents in the age group over 75, which has seen a significant increase of approx. 6,197 (41%) between 2019 and 2035 (2018-based projections). The age group 65-74 is also expected to increase considerably by approx. 4,767 (29%). The projections also indicate that the age groups 0-14, 25-34 and 45-64 are all projected to decrease in population, especially the 45-54 age group which has a significant decrease of approx. 1,794 (12%).

**Figure 2.3: Projected Population by Age Group for Wyre (ONS)**

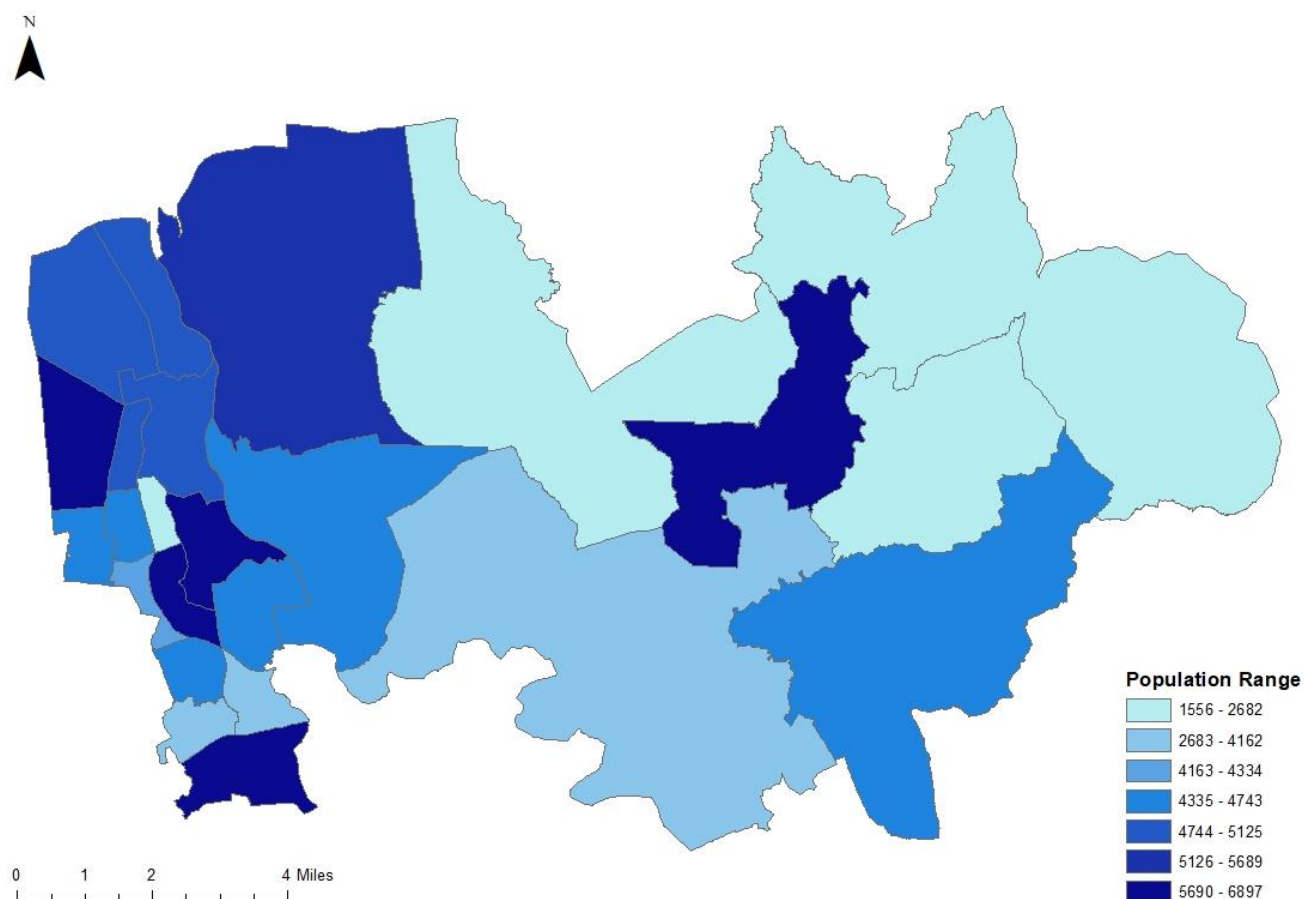
## 2.5 Population Density

2.5.1 Table 2.2 illustrates that Wyre has a lower population density (mid-2019 estimates) compared 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. Most of the population is concentrated in the urban areas of Fleetwood, Cleveleys, Thornton and Poulton-le-Fylde and the market town of Garstang.

**TABLE 2.2: POPULATION DENSITY OF WYRE, MID-2019 ESTIMATE (ONS)**

	Wyre	Lancashire-12	North West	England
<b>Population</b>	112,091	1,219,799	7,341,196	56,286,961
<b>Area (sq. km.)</b>	282	2,894	14,108	130,311
<b>Population per sq. km.</b>	397	422	520	432

**FIGURE 2.4: POPULATION BY WARD IN WYRE, MID-2018**

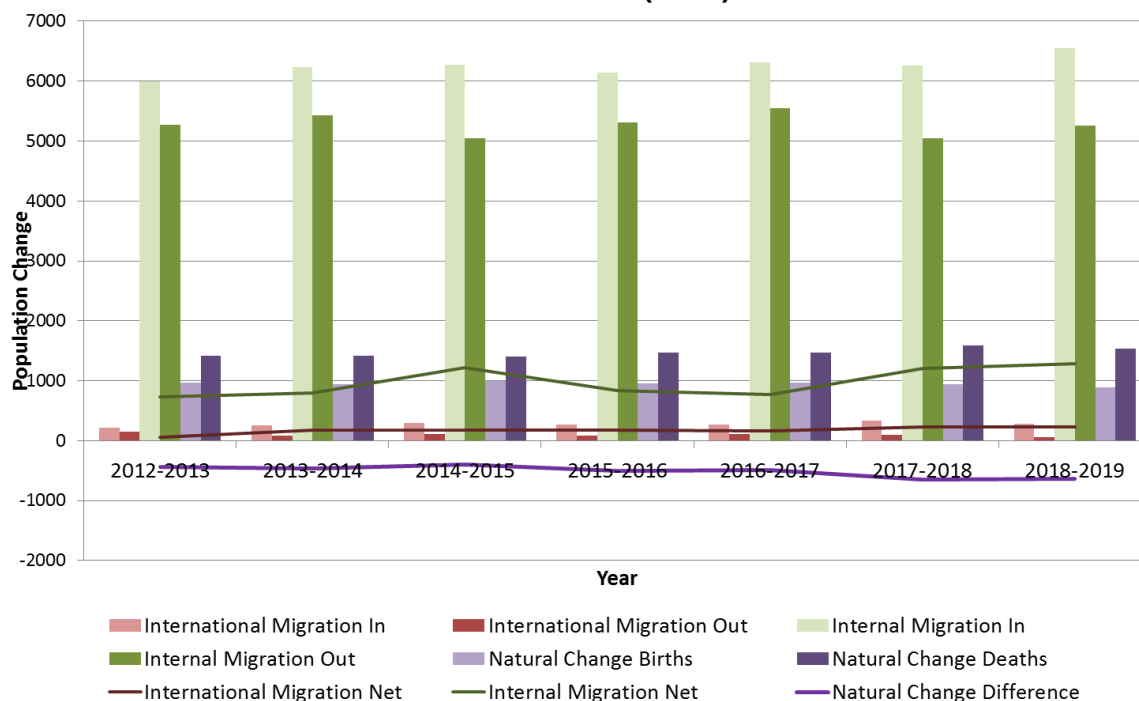




## 2.6 Migration and Natural Change

**2.6.1** Figure 2.5 illustrates the rate of international and internal-migrants and the difference of natural change within Wyre since 2012 to 2019. In 2019, there was a total net gain of 1,513 in-migrants. Of that, 85% have moved from somewhere within the UK, and 15% from overseas.

**FIGURE 2.5: INTERNATIONAL AND INTERNAL MIGRATION AND NATURAL CHANGE IN WYRE, 2012-2018 (ONS)**



**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

**2.6.3** The mid-2019 data shows there were 889 births in Wyre, and 1,529 deaths (ONS).

## 2.7 Ethnic composition

**2.7.1** As Table 2.3 illustrates, Wyre has a much less ethnic diverse population when compared to Lancashire, the North West and England. The 2011 census indicated that Wyre had a higher proportion of white residents than in the North West and England. Although the ethnic diversity in Wyre was estimated to have increased by 2011, the white British population in Wyre remains at 12.8% higher than in England. All other groups in Wyre, had a lower proportion when compared both regionally and nationally.

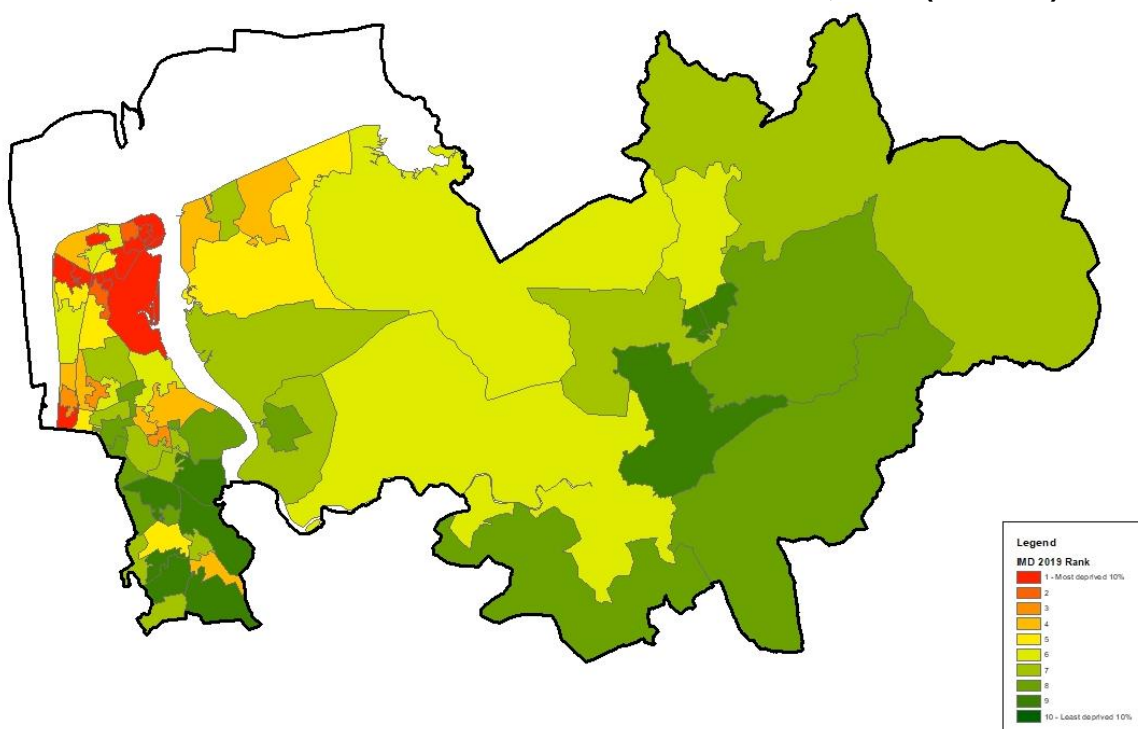
**TABLE 2.3: ETHNIC COMPOSITION (%), 2011 CENSUS COMPARED WITH THE 2001 CENSUS (LCC)**

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

## 2.8 Index of Multiple Deprivation

**2.8.1** 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 area. The IMD is a weighted aggregation index of the relative deprivation of a area.

**FIGURE 2.6: INDICES OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION (ALL IMD DOMAINS) FOR WYRE, LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS BY RANKING POSITION IN ENGLAND, 2019 (MHCLG)**



**2.8.2** 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%. Several areas in Fleetwood are ranked amongst the most deprived 10% in England.

## **2.9 Conclusion**

**2.9.1** This chapter has outlined the key demographic issues for Wyre in terms of population and the need to monitor socio-cultural issues.

**2.9.2** Wyre's population is projected to both increase and become considerably more aged over the coming years. This will have implications for 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 is the potential for greater need of transportation services. With the younger population projected to decrease, namely 15-34 year olds, this will bring new challenges that will have to be addressed especially in terms of retaining businesses and employment opportunities.

**2.9.3** In order to support the principles of sustainable development but also ensure that the development needs of the population of Wyre are met, a new settlement hierarchy was established as part of the new Local Plan. The new settlement hierarchy is broadly in the form of a traditional hierarchy where the highest populated areas are at the higher end of the spectrum. As part of the Local Plan preparation, Wyre Council undertook a detailed settlement analysis to support the settlement hierarchy in the adopted Local Plan.

**2.9.4** The overarching aim is to promote sustainable growth whilst balancing environmental, social and economic considerations and creating sustainable communities in both urban and rural Wyre.

### 3 Economic Growth (Objective 1)

#### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an accurate indication that objective 1 of the Local Plan is being implemented correctly and successfully and monitors the performance of policies SP1, SP2, EP1, EP2, EP3 and EP8. These are monitored using the following Performance Monitoring Indicators (PMI); PMI1, PMI2, PMI3, PMI4 and PMI5. Sustainability Appraisal Indicators (SAI) are also used where appropriate. The Local Plan policies can be viewed in Appendix A, PMI's can be viewed in Appendix B and SAI's in Appendix C.

Objective 1 states:

*'To facilitate investment, job creation and sustainable economic growth in Wyre, supporting new and existing businesses across the Borough, the delivery of Hillhouse Technology EZ, farming and tourism development.'*

**3.1.1** 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 detrimental to quality of life and the environment.

#### 3.2 PMI1 & SAI6/3 - Available employment land, by area (ha)

**3.2.1** Table 3.1 illustrates the available employment land on allocated sites in Wyre. As can be seen, there is a total of 32.89ha of available employment land available on allocated sites in Wyre.

**Table 3.1: Available employment land on allocated sites**

Site Reference	Site Name	Hectares (ha) available
SA2/1	Carrfield Works, Park Lane, Preesall Hill	0.34
SA2/2	Riverside Industrial Park Extension, Catterall	3.42
SA2/3	South of Goose Lane	1.00
SA3/1	Fleetwood Dock and Marina, Fleetwood	7.50
SA3/2	Joe Lane, Catterall	0.4
SA3/3	Land West of Great Eccleston, Great Eccleston	1.00
SA3/4	Forton Extension, Forton	1.00
SA3/5	Land West of the A6, Garstang	4.68
SA4	Hillhouse Technology Enterprise Zone, Thornton	13.00
<b>Total Employment land available on allocated sites</b>		<b>32.34</b>

**3.2.2** In addition to this, there is also a total of 2.35ha of committed employment land on unallocated sites. Therefore, the overall employment land available across Wyre totals 34.69ha.



### 3.3 PMI2 and PMI3- Amount of gross employment land (ha) and net floorspace (sqm) developed by type and with extant planning permission

3.3.1 Table 3.2 indicates there has been zero (0) take up on Allocated Sites.

**Table 3.2 - Gross employment land and net floorspace developed**

Allocation (employment area)	Gross Take Up (Ha)	Gross Take Up (Sqm)					Total Net Take Up (sqm)
		B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

3.3.2 Table 3.3 indicates there has been zero (0) new land take up in Existing Employment Areas, with two developments totalling 832m<sup>2</sup> provided through intensification of an existing site.

**Table 3.3: Existing employment areas**

Existing Employment Area	Gross Take Up (Ha)	Gross Take Up (Sqm)					Total Net Take Up (sqm)
		B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	
<b>Poulton Industrial Estate (WY11)</b>	0	0	0	149	0	0	<b>149</b>
<b>Riverside Industrial Estate (WY23)</b>	0	0	0	0	683	0	<b>683</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>832</b>

3.3.3 Table 3.4 indicates there has been zero (0) take up on Hillhouse Technology Enterprise Zone.

**Table 3.4: Hillhouse Technology Enterprise Zone**

Hillhouse Technology Enterprise Zone	Gross Take Up (Ha)	Gross Take Up (Sqm)					Total Net Take Up (sqm)
		B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

3.3.4 Table 3.5 indicates other take up in Wyre.

**Table 3.5: Other sites**

No. of Sites	Gross Take Up (Ha)	Gross Take Up (Sqm)					Total Net Take Up (sqm)
		B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	
<b>4</b>	0.51	78	427	109	779	1,139	<b>2,532</b>

### 3.4PMI4 - Amount of gross employment land (Ha) and net floorspace (sqm) lost to alternative uses (non B use class)

3.4.1 Table 3.6 indicates the amount of gross employment land (Ha) and net floorspace (sqm) lost to alternative uses (non B use class) where data is available through monitoring planning permissions.

3.4.2 There has been zero (0) employment land lost to alternative uses and zero (0) square metres lost to alternative uses. However, the councils monitoring of planning permissions may not illustrate all losses that have occurred, such as where planning permission is not required e.g. permitted change of use.

**Table 3.6: Gross employment and net floorspace lost to alternative uses (non B use class)**

Application Number	Reference (if applicable)	Gross Loss (Ha)	Net Gross Loss (Ha)	Loss (gross sqm)					Total Loss (net sqm)
				B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### 3.5PMI5 & SAI6/4 - Number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 10% most deprived for employment deprivation

3.5.1 From 2019 data, there were a total number of five (5) wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for employment deprivation.

### 3.6 SAI6/5 – Employment land take up

3.6.1 Table 3.7 indicates the gross employment land take up. As can be seen, the total take up is at 16.79ha. The take up for 2019-20 is 0.51ha.

**Table 3.7: Employment land take up**

Year	Allocated Sites	Existing Employment Areas (Unallocated Sites)	Other (Unallocated Sites)	Total Take Up (Ha)
2011-12	2.74	0	0.02	2.76
2012-13	0	0	1.75	1.75
2013-14	0	0	0.40	0.40
2014-15	0	0.1	0.7	0.80
2015-16	0.84	0.35	0	1.19

<b>Year</b>	<b>Allocated Sites</b>	<b>Existing Employment Areas (Unallocated Sites)</b>	<b>Other (Unallocated Sites)</b>	<b>Total Take Up (Ha)</b>
<b>2016-17</b>	0.23	1.07	1.05	2.35
<b>2017-18</b>	0.46	0	2.90	3.36
<b>2018-19</b>	0	3.58	0.09	3.67*
<b>2019-20</b>	0	0	0.51	0.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.27</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>7.42</b>	<b>16.79</b>

\*Completions revised for 2018-19 due to a completion reporting delay.

### **3.7 Indicator Analysis**

**3.7.1** Table 3.8 illustrates how local plan policies perform against indicators, where possible, comparing data from the previous year and where targets have been set out by the council.

**Table 3.8: Economic Growth (Objective 1) Indicator Performance Analysis**

<b>Policies</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comparator / Target</b>	<b>2018/19 Output</b>	<b>2019/20 Output</b>	<b>Performance</b>
SP1 SP2	PMI 1 SAI 6/3	Available employment land, by area (ha)	Monitor availability	34ha in Wyre	34.69	N/A
EP1 EP2 EP3 EP8	PMI 2	Amount of gross employment land (ha) and net floor space (sqm) developed, by type: a) on allocated employment sites (including mix use) b) in existing employment areas c) Hillhouse Technology Enterprise Zone d) Other	43 hectares (over plan period)	a) 0ha & 0sqm b) 3.58ha & 10,979sqm c) 0ha & 0sqm d) 0ha & 191sqm	a) 0ha & 0sqm b) 0ha & 832sqm c) 0ha & 0sqm d) 0.51ha & 2,532sqm	Amber
	PMI 3	Amount of gross employment land (ha) and net floor space (sqm) with extant planning permission, by type: a) on allocated employment sited (including mix use) b) in existing employment areas c) Hillhouse Technology Enterprise Zone d) Other	To meet requirements	Data not available	Data not available	N/A
	PMI 4	Amount of gross employment land (ha) and net floor space (sqm) lost to alternative uses (non B use class): a) on allocated employment sites (including mix use) b) in existing employment areas	No overall loss	Data only available for whole of Wyre and has not been split. Therefore,	Data only available for whole of Wyre and has not been split. Therefore,	Amber

Policies	Indicator	Description	Comparator / Target	2018/19 Output	2019/20 Output	Performance
		c) Hillhouse Technology Enterprise Zone d) Other		a), b), c) & d) = 0.1ha, 1,475sqm	a), b), c) & d) = 0ha, 0sqm	
	PMI 5 SAI 6/4	Number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 10% most deprived for employment deprivation	Decrease over plan period	4 Wards	5 Wards	Amber
	SAI 6/5	Employment land take up	43ha over plan period	3.58 ha	0.51ha	Amber

### 3.8 Policy Conclusions

3.8.1 At this moment in time, it is not evident as to whether the policies (SP and EP) are performing in terms of economic growth as targets are set for the duration of the plan period. It will become more evident in coming years as policies have had time to be fully implemented and established.

3.8.2 Wyre Council's retail and employment monitoring is currently under review and subject to change because of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended).

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## **4 Infrastructure Provision (Objective 2)**

### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter provides an accurate indication that objective 2 of the Local Plan is being implemented correctly and successfully and monitors the performance of policies SP1 and SP7. These are monitored using the following Performance Monitoring Indicators (PMI); PMI6 and PMI7. Sustainability Appraisal Indicators (SAI) are also used where appropriate. The Local Plan policies can be viewed in Appendix A, PMI's can be viewed in Appendix B and SAI's in Appendix C.

Objective 2 states:

*'To support education and skill development to give local people the opportunity to access jobs.'*

### **4.2 PMI6 - Number, type and amount of financial contributions through CIL and/or S106 towards education**

**4.2.1** The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a new charge that local authorities have the power to levy on most types of development to fund infrastructure required to support new growth such as transport, education, health and open space facilities. CIL chargers are based on the size and types of development proposed and are calculated as a charge per square metre.

**4.2.2** Wyre council does not at present have an adopted CIL Charging Schedule. Therefore, there are currently no financial contributions through CIL within Wyre.

**4.2.3** As part of the consideration of a planning application, section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 enables local authorities to negotiate with developers certain works, restrictions, or contributions towards a range of infrastructure and services, such as community facilities, public open space, transport improvements and/or affordable housing.

**4.2.4** There were eight financial contributions towards education during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020. This totalled approximately £1,523,091.80 through S106 towards education.

### **4.3 PMI7 & SAI2/1 - Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% nationally for education, skills and training deprivation**

**4.3.1** From 2019 data, there were a total number of five (5) wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for education, skills and training deprivation. Wards included; Pharos, Rossall, Mount, Park and Warren.

### **4.4 SAI2/3 - % of working age residents with national vocational qualifications (NVQs)**

**4.4.1** Table 4.1 illustrates the number and % of working age residents with NVQs during the time period January 2019 to December 2019.

**Table 4.1: Wyre Residents with National Vocational Qualifications (ONS)**

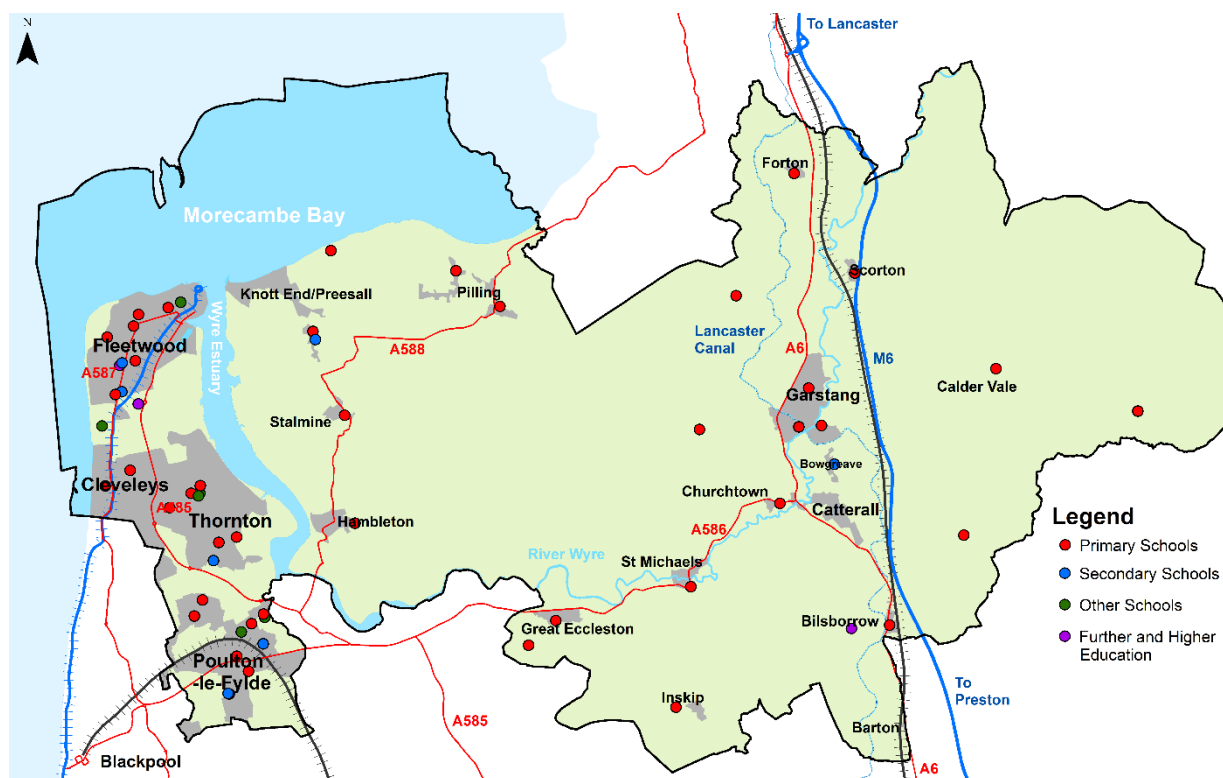
	Wyre (Number)	Wyre (%)	North West (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ4 and above	20,500	33.0	36.1	40.3
NVQ3 and above	32,800	52.9	55.2	58.5
NVQ2 and above	47,000	75.8	74.5	75.6
NVQ1 and above	55,400	89.3	85.0	85.6

It must be noted that numbers and percentage are for those aged 16-64. Percentage is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64.

#### 4.5 SAI2/2 – Location and number of school places available

4.5.1 Figure 4.1 illustrates the location of primary, secondary and other schools, as well as identifying further and higher education establishments.

**Figure 4.1: Location of schools in Wyre**





4.5.2 The Lancashire “School Place Provision Strategy 2017/18 – 2019/20”<sup>2</sup> looks at current capacity within existing schools and shows the number of surplus school places across the Borough. Table 4.2 below summaries its findings.

**Table 4.2: Capacity in existing schools (LCC)**

Sub-Area	Number on roll (Jan 2019)	Net Capacity	Surplus/Shortfall
Bleasdale, Calder and Cloughton	60	161	101
Fleetwood	2,110	2,310	200
Garstang and surrounds	1,155	1,305	150
Great Eccleston	150	261	111
Over Wyre	725	854	129
Poulton-le-Fylde and Staining	1,675	1,690	15
Thornton/Cleveleys	1,626	1,900	274
Secondary Schools	6,145	6,852	707

#### 4.6 SAI6/1 – Employment and unemployment

4.6.1 Table 4.3 illustrates Wyre’s employment and unemployment figures between January 2019 and December 2019. As can be seen, Wyre has a higher percentage (80.3%) of economically active people than both regional (77.7%) and national figures (78.9%).

**Table 4.3: Employment and unemployment in Wyre, North West and Great Britain, 2018-2019 (ONS)**

	Wyre	Wyre (%)	North West (%)	Great Britain (%)
Economically Active*	52,700	80.3	77.7	78.9
In employment*	51,800	78.8	74.5	75.8
Employees*	43,500	67.5	64.4	64.6
Self Employed*	8,300	11.4	9.8	10.9
Unemployed	1,500	2.9	4.1	3.9

\*numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those aged 16-64.

<sup>2</sup> Lancashire School Place Provision Strategy 2017/18 – 2019/20  
<https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/council/strategies-policies-plans/children-education-and-families/school-place-provision-strategy/>

## 4.7 SAI6/2 – Percentage of employment and occupation

4.7.1 Table 4.4 illustrates Wyre's employment by occupation between January 2019 and December 2019. As can be seen, Wyre had a slightly lower percentage for groups 1, 2 and 4 than the region and when compared to the national figures.

**Table 4.4: Employment and occupations in Wyre, Jan-Dec 2019 (ONS)**

	Wyre	Wyre (%)	North West (%)	Great Britain (%)
Soc 2010 Major Group 1-3	22,300	43.1	43.9	47.5
1) Managers, Directors and senior officials	5,000	9.6	10.3	11.4
2) Professional Occupations	9,800	19.0	20.2	21.4
3) Associate Professional & Technical	7,500	14.5	13.3	14.6
Soc 2010 Major Group 4-5	11,900	22.9	20.3	19.7
4) Administrative & Secretarial	5,100	9.7	10.2	9.6
5) Skilled Trades Occupations	6,800	13.2	10.0	10.1
Soc 2010 Major Groups 6-7	11,400	22.1	18.0	16.3
6) Caring, Leisure and other Service Occupations	5,500	10.6	9.7	9.1
7) Sales and Customer Service	5,900	11.4	8.3	7.2
Soc 2010 Major Group 8-9	6,200	11.9	17.9	16.5
8) Process Plant & Machine Operatives	#	#	6.7	6.2
9) Elementary Occupations	#	#	11.1	10.3

# indicates data not available

## 4.8 Indicator Analysis

4.8.1 Table 4.5 illustrates how local plan policies perform against indicators, where possible, comparing data from the previous year and where targets have been set out by the council.

**Table 4.5: Infrastructure Provision (Objective 2) Indicator Performance Analysis**

<b>Policies</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comparator / Target</b>	<b>2018/19 Output</b>	<b>2019/20 Output</b>	<b>Performance</b>
<b>SP1 SP7</b>	PMI 6	Number, type and amount of financial contributions through CIL and/or S106 towards education	Monitor contributions	£2,165,924.83	£1,523,091.80	N/A
	PMI 7 SAI 2/1	Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% nationally for education, skills and training deprivation	Decrease	5 Wards	5 Wards	Amber
	SAI2/3	% of working age residents with national vocational qualifications (NVQs)	Monitor change	57,100	55,400	Amber
	SAI2/2	Location and number of school places available	Monitor change	Surplus places available except in Poulton-le-Fylde and Staining	Surplus places available across Wyre	Green
	SAI6/1	Employment and unemployment	Monitor change	In employment = 51,900 Unemployed = 1,500	In employment = 51,800 Unemployed = 1,500	N/A

Policies	Indicator	Description	Comparator / Target	2018/19 Output	2019/20 Output	Performance
	SAI6/2	Percentage of employment and occupation	Monitor change	See para 4.7.1	See para 4.7.1	N/A

## 4.9 Policy Conclusions

4.9.1 At this moment in time, it is not evident as to whether the policies (SP) are performing in terms of infrastructure provisions. Policies will be continually reviewed. It will become more evident in coming years as policies have had time to be fully implemented and established.

4.9.2 The 2021 census will provide an updated release of key data that will be invaluable in terms of whether local people are being given the opportunities to access jobs. There is currently no release schedule for when this data will become available.

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## 5 Housing (Objective 3)

### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an accurate indication that objective 3 of the Local Plan is being implemented correctly and successfully and monitors the performance of policies SP1, SP2, SP7, HP1, HP2, HP3, HP7, HP8 and HP10. These are monitored using the following Performance Monitoring Indicators (PMI); PMI8, PMI9, PMI10, PMI11, PMI12, PMI13, PMI14, PMI15 and PMI16. Sustainability Appraisal Indicators (SAI) are also used where appropriate. The Local Plan policies can be viewed in Appendix A, PMI's can be viewed in Appendix B and SAI's in Appendix C.

Objective 3 states:

*'To help meet the needs of all Wyre's population; provide choice in terms of type and tenure in both market and affordable sectors that meet the requirements of young people, families and older people.'*

### 5.2 PMI8 - 5 year supply of deliverable housing

**5.2.1** On 27 October 2020, the council received confirmation from the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) that it could no longer confirm its 5 year housing land supply by using an Annual Position Statement (APS). The assessment was undertaken on the basis of a 10% buffer.

**5.2.2** Therefore, in accordance with the National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)<sup>3</sup> and National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) §73, the council will now need to be able to demonstrate a 5 year housing land supply position (with a 5% buffer) when dealing with applications and appeals. The latest available evidence on housing delivery is that set out in the council's APS submission to PINS.

**5.2.3** The council's APS submission demonstrates a deliverable housing land supply position of **5.9 years**. Table 5.1 outlines the calculation.

**Table 5.1 - 5 Year housing land supply calculation**

Five year housing supply calculation	Number of dwellings
<b>A.</b> Five year requirement (460 X 5)	2,300
<b>B.</b> Completions since 1 April 2011	2,885
<b>C.</b> Shortfall since 2011 [(460 X 9) – 2885]	1,255
<b>D.</b> 1255 ÷ 11 years remaining of plan period	114.09
<b>E.</b> Annual requirement (114.09) x 5 years	570.45
<b>F.</b> Five year requirement with shortfall (2300 + 570.45)	2,870.45

<sup>3</sup> Paragraph: 004 Reference ID: 68-004-20190722

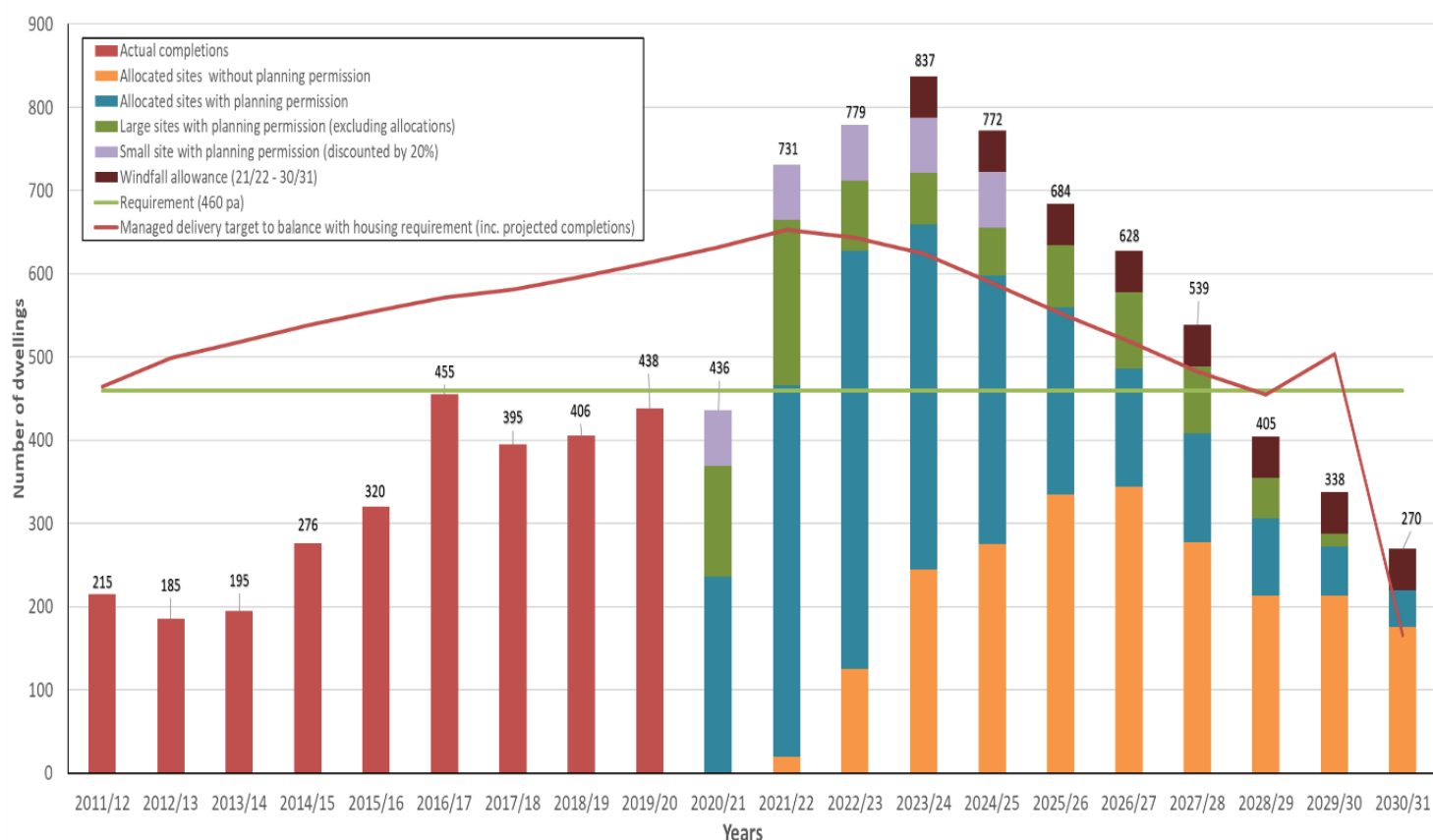
Five year housing supply calculation	Number of dwellings
<b>G.</b> 5% buffer ( $2870.45 \times 5\%$ )	143.52
<b>H.</b> Five year requirement with shortfall + 5% buffer ( $2870.45 + 143.52$ )	3,013.97
<b>I.</b> Annual five year requirement ( $3013.97 \div 5$ years)	602.79
<b>J.</b> Total supply deliverable in 5 years	3,555
<b>K.</b> Supply in years ( $3,555 \div 602.79$ )	<b>5.9 years</b>

5.2.4 Further information can be found on the council website here - [https://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200318/evidence\\_base/1309/5\\_year\\_housing\\_land\\_supply\\_position](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200318/evidence_base/1309/5_year_housing_land_supply_position)

### 5.3 PMI9 - Housing Trajectory

5.3.1 Figure 5.1 illustrates that there has been 2,885 net housing completions since 2011 and 438 in the year 2019-2020.

**Figure 5.1: Housing Trajectory at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020**



## 5.4PMI10 & SAI4/1 - Net additional dwellings on each housing allocation

5.4.1 The total net additional dwellings built in Wyre between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2020 was 2,922. In the year 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020 there were 438 new dwellings.

5.4.2 Table 5.2 identifies net additional dwellings on each housing allocation as at 31 March 2020. This table does not include mixed use sites.

**Table 5.2: Net additional dwellings on housing allocations**

Site Ref	Site Name	Number of dwellings allocated to be delivered by 2031	Number of dwellings expected to be delivered by 2031	Number of dwellings with extant permission at 31.03.20.	Dwellings completed as at 31.03.20
SA1/1	West of Broadway, Fleetwood	25	25	0	<b>0</b>
SA1/2	Lambs Road/Raikes Road, Thornton	360	378	148	<b>9</b>
SA1/3	Land between Fleetwood Rd North and Pheasant Wood, Thornton	153	153	0	<b>0</b>
SA1/4	South East Poulton, Poulton-le-Fylde	236	236	236	<b>0</b>
SA1/5	Land at Garstang Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	516	516	422	<b>94</b>
SA1/6	Land South of Blackpool Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	300	300	0	<b>0</b>
SA1/7	South Stalmine, Stalmine	180	180	111	<b>35</b>
SA1/8	North of Garstang Road, Pilling	40	40	40	<b>0</b>
SA1/9	North of Norcross Lane, Norcross	300	300	235	<b>5</b>
SA1/10	Land at Arthurs Lane, Hambleton	165	201	201	<b>0</b>
SA1/11	Inskip Extension, Inskip	85	85	61	<b>24</b>
SA1/12	North of New Holly Hotel and Bodkin Cottage, Hollins Lane	38	38	38	<b>0</b>
SA1/13	Land East of Hollins Lane, Hollins Lane	51	60	60	<b>0</b>
SA1/14	West of Cockerham Road, Garstang	260	260	0	<b>0</b>



Site Ref	Site Name	Number of dwellings allocated to be delivered by 2031	Number of dwellings expected to be delivered by 2031	Number of dwellings with extant permission at 31.03.20.	Dwellings completed as at 31.03.20
SA1/15	Land South of Prospect Farm, West of the A6, Garstang	70	70	0	<b>0</b>
SA1/16	South of Kepple Lane, Garstang	125	125	125	<b>0</b>
SA1/17	Bowgreave House Farm, Bowgreave	27	27	0	<b>27</b>
SA1/18	Garstang Road, Bowgreave	46	46	46	<b>0</b>
SA1/19	Land South of Calder House Lane, Bowgreave	45	44	44	<b>0</b>
SA1/20	Garstang Country Hotel and Golf Course, Bowgreave	95	87	87	<b>0</b>
SA1/21	Daniel Fold Farm, Daniel Fold Lane, Catterall	117	120	88	<b>32</b>
SA1/22	Daniel Fold Farm Phase 2, Daniel Fold Lane, Catterall	66	66	66	<b>0</b>
SA1/23	Land off Garstang Road, Barton	72	72	72	<b>0</b>
SA1/24	Land Rear of Shepherds Farm, Barton	34	34	34	<b>0</b>
SA1/25	Land Rear of 867 Garstang Road, Barton	26	26	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,432</b>	<b>3,472</b>	<b>2,114</b>	<b>226</b>

### 5.5PMI11 & SAI4/3 - Percentage and number of affordable homes, by type and settlement

The total number of affordable home completions in 2019-20 was 130. All affordable housing completions were located on larger market housing sites.

5.5.1 Table 5.3, illustrates sites that have contributed to the affordable housing completions.

**Table 5.3: Sites contributing to affordable housing completions**

HM Ref. Number	Location	Total AH Completions	Number of beds			
			1	2	3	4
1357A	Garstang Rd East, Poulton	34		21	13	
1567A	Kepple Lane, Garstang	7		2	5	
2490	Bowgreave House Farm, Bowgreave	8		6	2	
2568	South and west of Birch Grove, Stalmine	6		2	4	
2683A	Joe Lane/A6, Catterall	37	12	12	13	
2691A	Copp Lane, Great Eccleston	25		15	10	
2719	Land off Moorland Road, Poulton	13		10	3	
<b>Total</b>		<b>130</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>

**5.5.2** There were four financial contributions during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020. This totalled approximately £363,339.12 through S106 towards affordable housing.

## **5.6PMI12 - Percentage and number of dwellings providing housing for older people and people with restricted mobility**

**5.6.1** By 2039, the population aged 65 or over in Wyre is projected to reach 40,000, the largest number of any Lancashire authority. It is therefore essential to provide housing for older people and people with restricted mobility.

**5.6.2** Policy HP2 of the adopted Local Plan advises at least 20% of dwellings within developments of 20 dwellings and above should be of a design suitable or adaptable for older people and people with restricted mobility. 2019-20 has been the first full monitoring year since the adoption of the Local Plan and although 15 planning applications have been approved in that time for developments of 20 dwellings and above, six of them related to outline applications approved prior to Local Plan adoption. Consequently, in the absence of an outline planning condition and as housing mix does not fall to be considered under any of the reserved matters definitions, a policy compliant mix could not be demanded. Four of these approvals provided no housing for the elderly and two approvals provided 11% and 16%. Of the remaining nine approvals, seven provided, or are required to provide by condition, at least 20% housing suitable for the elderly and two approvals provided more than the required 20% (38% and 100%).

**5.6.3** In total in 2019-20 planning approval was granted on developments of 20 dwellings and above for 135 dwellings for older people and people with restricted mobility.

## **5.7PMI13 and SAI4/2 - Net additional dwellings, by size, type and tenure**

**5.7.1** Local plan policy HP2 states that proposed developments should provide an appropriate mix of housing in terms of size, type, tenure of housing, in accordance with

the most up-to-date Strategic Housing Market Assessment and Rural Affordable Housing Needs Survey.

5.7.2 Table 5.4 demonstrates the size and tenure of the 438 net completions in 2019-2020 against the implied size of housing required, as set out in the Fylde Coast SHMA Addendum 3 (published May 2018).

**Table 5.4: Net additional dwellings by type and tenure**

Market Housing					Affordable Housing					Total Housing (regardless of tenure)				
1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4/4 + bed	Total	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4/4 + bed	Total	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4/4 + bed	Total
7	26	86	189	308	12	68	50	0	130	19	94	136	189	438
Actual tenure provided (%)										4 %	22 %	31 %	43 %	100 %
SHMA Addendum 3 implied size of housing required (%)										7 %	31 %	43 %	18 %	100 %

5.7.3 With reference to the type of housing completed in the monitoring period, Table 5.5 illustrates the variety in the 438 net completions.

**Table 5.5: Variety of net completions**

Dwelling Type	Number of completions in 2019-20
Detached	241
Semi Detached	72
Terraced	82
Flat	35
Bungalow	8

## 5.8 PM14 & SA14/6 - Amount of permanent and transit pitch provision for gypsies and travellers

5.8.1 No need has been identified in Wyre for Gypsy and other type of traveller accommodation.

## 5.9PMI15 & SAI4/7 - Amount of permanent plot provision for travelling show people

5.9.1 Travelling show people have specific accommodation requirements. The evidence showed that the Local Plan needed to make provision for 20 plots to meet accommodation needs for Travelling Show People for the period up to 2031. Policy SA6 allocated land at North Garstang for travelling show people.

5.9.2 This allocation, SA6, Land at Conway, West of the A6, Garstang, has 2.43 hectares available and has a capacity of 20 plots.

## 5.10 PMI16 - Number of buildings converted in to Houses of Multiple Occupancy (HMOs)

5.10.1 During the monitoring period, there was a change of use from a commercial office (A2) with residential accommodation to one HMO (see planning application 19/00155/FUL).

## 5.11 SAI4/5 - Percentage of vacant dwellings (C3)

5.11.1 Table 5.6 illustrates that in 2019, 774 homes in Wyre had been vacant, representing 1.5% of total dwelling stock. This is much lower when compared to Lancashire, 3.4% and England 2.7%.

5.11.2 Wyre had 172 less vacant dwellings compared to 2018, which equates to a - 18.2% change.

**Table 5.6: Vacant dwellings (C3) in Wyre, Lancashire and England, 2019 (ONS)**

	Wyre		Lancashire-12		England	
	No.	% Dwellings Vacant	No.	% Dwellings Vacant	No.	% Dwellings Vacant
<b>Empty Homes</b>	774	1.5	18,825	3.4	648,114	2.7

## 5.12 Indicator Analysis

5.12.1 Table 5.7 illustrates how local plan policies perform against indicators where possible, comparing data from the previous year and where targets have been set out by the council.

**Table 5.7: Housing (Objective 3) Indicator Performance Analysis**

Policies	Indicator	Description	Comparator / Target	2018/19 Output	2019/20 Output	Performance
SP1 SP2 SP7	PMI 8	5 year supply of deliverable housing	100% as set out in the latest Housing Evidence	5.69 years	5.9 years	Green
HP1 HP2 HP3 HP4 HP8 HP10	PMI 9	Housing Trajectory a) completions in previous years (since 2011) b) completions in reporting year c) extant planning permission from current year (up to 2031) d) managed delivery target	9,215 homes in the plan period (2011-2031)	a) 2,447 b) 432 (net) c) 567 d) 6,332	a) 2,885 b) 438 (net) c) 436 d) 5,819	Amber
	PMI 10 SAI 4/1	Net additional dwellings on each housing allocation a) completions since 2011 b) with extant planning permission	Monitor take up	a) 85 b) n/a	a) 226 b) 2,114	N/A
	PMI 11 SAI 4/3	Percentage and number of affordable homes, by type and settlement a) completed annually b) with extant planning permission c) financial contributions	Measure % against local plan policy standards, by settlement	Data not available	a) 130 b) N/A c) £363,339.12	N/A
	PMI 12	Percentage and number of dwellings providing housing for older people and people with restricted mobility	20% of 20+ dwellings	Data not available	See para 5.6.2	Amber
	PMI 13 SAI 4/2	Net additional dwellings, by size, type and tenure	Monitor change	Data not available	See para 5.7.2	N/A
	PMI 14 SAI 4/6	Amount of permanent and transit pitch provision for gypsies and travellers	Monitor take up	No need identified	No change	N/A

Policies	Indicator	Description	Comparator / Target	2018/19 Output	2019/20 Output	Performance
	PMI 15 SAI 4/7	Amount of permanent plot provision for travelling show people	To meet locally identified need	20 plots	No change	N/A
	PMI 16	Number of buildings converted in to Houses of Multiple Occupancy (HMOs)	Monitor take up	1	1	N/A
	SAI 4/5	Percentage of vacant dwellings (C3)	Decrease	1.8% (946 dwellings)	1.5% (774 dwellings)	Green

### 5.13 Policy Conclusions

5.13.1 At this moment in time, it is difficult to distinguish whether the policies (SP and HP) are performing in terms of housing provision.

5.13.2 However, it is positive that Wyre can again demonstrate a 5-year housing land supply. The authority has provided 438 new homes, 130 of which are affordable homes, but has failed to meet the annual requirement of 460 homes.

5.13.3 It is also promising to see that allocated sites are beginning to come forward across Wyre, with extant permission to deliver 2,114 homes thus far.

5.13.4 For more detailed housing monitoring and information, it is advised to review other evidence base documents, which outline Wyre Council's up to date housing position. Further information can be found here - [https://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200457/housing/1059/housing\\_evidence](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200457/housing/1059/housing_evidence)

## **6 Town, District and Local Centres (Objective 4)**

### **6.1 Introduction**

This chapter provides an accurate indication that objective 4 of the Local Plan is being implemented correctly and successfully and monitors the performance of policies SP2, EP4, EP5, EP6, EP7 and EP8. These are monitored using the following Performance Monitoring Indicators (PMI); PMI 5, PMI17, PMI 18, PMI 19 and PMI 20. Sustainability Appraisal Indicators (SAI) are also used where appropriate. The Local Plan policies can be viewed in Appendix A, PMI's can be viewed in Appendix B and SAI's in Appendix C.

Objective 4 states:

*'To help meet the diverse needs for services and facilities, as close to where they arise as possible, and ensure thriving and vibrant town, district and local centres serving the local community and visitors.'*

### **6.2 PMI5 and SAI6/4 - Number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 10% most deprived for employment deprivation**

6.2.1 From 2019 data, there were a total number of five (5) wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for employment deprivation.

### **6.3 PMI17, PMI18 and SAI6/6 - Net additional retail floorspace developed and with extant planning permission**

6.3.1 This indicator will be introduced during the plan period as and when data becomes available. Retail monitoring is currently under review.

### **6.4 PMI19 - Changes to defined primary and secondary shopping frontages**

6.4.1 Changes to defined primary and secondary shopping frontages will only be determined once future retail monitoring takes place. Future AMRs will identify changes.

6.4.2 Therefore, there have been no changes to defined primary and secondary shopping frontages.

### **6.5 PMI20 - Ground floor vacancy rates for Cleveleys, Fleetwood, Garstang, Poulton-le-Fylde and Thornton**

6.5.1 Table 6.1 compares town centre vacancy rates between January 2019 and January 2020. As can be seen, there have been decreases in Garstang and Poulton-le-Fylde. There has been a small increase in Fleetwood but larger increases in Cleveleys and Thornton. Wyre's vacancy average (7.98%) was lower than national average of 9.8% and increased by 1.27% between 2019 and 2020.



**Table 6.1: Ground floor vacancy rates in Wyre, 2019-2020**

Town Centre	January 2019 Vacancy Rate (%)	January 2020			Vacancy Rate Difference
		Total Units	Empty	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Cleveleys	7.12	361	32	8.86	1.74
Fleetwood	15.50	256	40	15.63	0.13
Garstang	5.76	156	6	3.85	-1.91
Poulton-le-Fylde	6.47	169	10	5.92	-0.55
Thornton	3.80	106	6	5.66	1.86
<b>Average</b>	<b>7.73</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>7.98</b>	<b>1.27</b>

## 6.6 Indicator Analysis

6.6.1 Table 6.2 illustrates how local plan policies perform against indicators, where possible, comparing data from previous year and where targets have been set out by the council.

**Table 6.2: Town, District and Local Centres (Objective 4) Indicator Performance Analysis**

<b>Policies</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comparator / Target</b>	<b>2018/19 Output</b>	<b>2019/20 Output</b>	<b>Performance</b>
SP2 EP4 EP5 EP6 EP7 EP8	PMI 5 SAI 6/4	Number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 10% most deprived for employment deprivation	Decrease over plan period	4 Wards	5 Wards	Red
	PMI 17 SAI 6/6	Net additional retail floorspace developed, by type: a)in town centres b)in primary shopping areas c)in district, local and neighbourhood centres d)other	Monitor take up	Data not available	Data not available	N/A
	PMI 18 SAI 6/6	Net additional retail floorspace with extant planning permission a)in town centres b)in primary shopping areas c)in district, local and neighbourhood centres d)other	Monitor take up	Data not available	Data not available	N/A
	PMI 19	Changes to defined primary and secondary shopping frontages	Monitor change	Data not available	No Change	N/A
	PMI 20	Ground floor vacancy rates for Cleveleys, Fleetwood, Garstang, Poulton-le-Fylde and Thornton	Monitor change	Average = 7.09	Average = 7.98	Amber

## 6.7 Policy Conclusions

6.7.1 At this moment in time, it is not evident as to whether the policies (SP and EP) are performing in terms of helping to meet the diverse needs for services and facilities.

6.7.2 The number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for employment deprivation has increased from 4 to 5 wards. This is not an accurate reflection of the policies as the data is released on a 4 year cycle and the latest release was in September 2019. The local plan was only adopted in early 2019 and so, the indicator should show a true reflection of the policies when the next release is available (2023).

6.7.3 Wyre Council's retail and employment monitoring is currently under review and subject to change because of changes to the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended).

## **7 Infrastructure Provision (Objective 5 and 6)**

### **7.1 Introduction**

This chapter provides an accurate indication that objectives 5 and 6 of the Local Plan is being implemented correctly and successfully and monitors the performance of policies SP1, SP2, SP7, SP8, CDMP3, CDMP6 and EP11. These are monitored using the following Performance Monitoring Indicators (PMI); PMI21, PMI22, PMI23, PMI24, PMI25, PMI26, PMI27, and PMI28. Sustainability Appraisal Indicators (SAI) are also used where appropriate. The Local Plan policies can be viewed in Appendix A, PMI's can be viewed in Appendix B and SAI's in Appendix C.

Objective 5 states:

*'To ensure that new developments are supported by essential infrastructure, services and facilities through collaborative working with partners and stakeholders.'*

Objective 6 states:

*'To improve connectivity between housing, employment, services and recreation areas by a range in transport choices; support the development of an efficient strategic and local highway network, safe walking and cycling routes and public transport services.'*

### **7.2 PMI21 & SAI3/3 - Percentage of new dwellings approved within 1km of key services**

**7.2.1** Key services include; General Practitioner (GP), primary school, secondary school, existing employment areas (EP2) and town, district, local and neighbourhood centres (EP4).

**7.2.2** 49% of new dwellings approved are within 1km of a GP.

**7.2.3** 75% of new dwellings approved are within 1km of a primary school.

**7.2.4** 26% of new dwellings approved are within 1km of a secondary school.

**7.2.5** 60% of new dwellings approved are within 1km of an existing employment area (EP2).

**7.2.6** 58% of new dwellings approved are within 1km of town, district, local and neighbourhood centre<sup>4</sup>.

### **7.3 PMI22 - Number, type and amount of financial contributions through CIL and/or S106 towards health care**

**7.3.1** The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a charge that local authorities have the power to levy on most types of development to fund infrastructure required to support new growth such as transport, education, health and open space facilities. CIL

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<sup>4</sup> This data includes Catterall as a local centre as it has been developed during the plan period.

chargers are based on the size and types of development proposed and are calculated as a charge per square metre.

**7.3.2** Wyre council does not at present have an adopted CIL Charging Schedule. Therefore, there are currently no financial contributions through CIL within Wyre.

**7.3.3** As part of the consideration of a planning application, section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 enables local authorities to negotiate with developers certain works, restrictions, or contributions towards a range of infrastructure and services, such as community facilities, public open space, transport improvements and/or affordable housing.

**7.3.4** There were no financial contributions during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020. This totalled £0 through S106 towards health care.

#### **7.4 PMI23 - Number, type and amount of financial contributions through CIL and/or S106 towards other infrastructure**

**7.4.1** The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a new charge that local authorities have the power to levy on most types of development to fund infrastructure required to support new growth such as transport, education, health and open space facilities. CIL chargers are based on the size and types of development proposed and are calculated as a charge per square metre.

**7.4.2** Wyre council does not at present have an adopted CIL Charging Schedule. Therefore, there are currently no financial contributions through CIL within Wyre.

**7.4.3** As part of the consideration of a planning application, section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 enables local authorities to negotiate with developers certain works, restrictions, or contributions towards a range of infrastructure and services, such as community facilities, public open space, transport improvements and/or affordable housing.

**7.4.4** There was two financial contribution during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020. This totalled approximately £50,786 through S106 towards other infrastructure (specifically Green Infrastructure).

#### **7.5 PMI24 - Number of community facilities, by type and settlement**

**7.5.1** This indicator will be introduced during the plan period as and when data becomes available.

#### **7.6 PMI25 & SAI3/5 - Length of total and new dedicated pedestrian and cycle routes**

**7.6.1** As of March 2015, there was a total of 19,189 meters (Lancashire County Council, 2015) of dedicated cycle routes within the borough. No figures are available for the new dedicated cycle or pedestrian routes between 2015 and 2020.

#### **7.7 PMI26 - Number of developments receiving planning permission with agreed travel plan**

**7.7.1** There were 9 developments receiving planning permission with an agreed travel plan.

## **7.8PMI27 - Number, type and amount of financial contributions through CIL and/or S106 towards highways**

**7.8.1** The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a new charge that local authorities have the power to levy on most types of development to fund infrastructure required to support new growth such as transport, education, health and open space facilities. CIL chargers are based on the size and types of development proposed and are calculated as a charge per square metre.

**7.8.2** Wyre council does not at present have an adopted CIL Charging Schedule. Therefore, there are currently no financial contributions through CIL within Wyre.

**7.8.3** As part of the consideration of a planning application, section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 enables local authorities to negotiate with developers certain works, restrictions, or contributions towards a range of infrastructure and services, such as community facilities, public open space, transport improvements and/or affordable housing

**7.8.4** There were six financial contributions during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020. This totalled approximately £986,000 through S106 towards highways.

## **7.9PMI28 & SAI5/2 - Percentage and number of new dwellings built within 1km of a bus stop**

**7.9.1** During the monitoring period, 99% of new dwellings built were within 1km of a bus stop.

## **7.10 Indicator Analysis**

**7.10.1** Table 7.1 illustrates how local policies perform against indicators, where possible, comparing data from the previous year and where targets have been set out by the council.

**Table 7.1: Infrastructure Provision (Objective 5 and 6) Indicator Performance Analysis**

<b>Policies</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comparator / Target</b>	<b>2018/19 Output</b>	<b>2019/20 Output</b>	<b>Performance</b>
SP2 SP7 SP8 SP17  CDMP3 CDMP6  EP11	PMI 21 SAI 3/3	Percentage of new dwellings approved within 1km of key services	Monitor take up	GP = 48% Primary school = 76% Secondary school = 30% Existing employment area = 59% Town, district, local and neighbourhood centre = 56%	GP = 49% Primary school = 75% Secondary school = 26% Existing employment area = 60% Town, district, local and neighbourhood centre = 58%	N/A
	PMI 22	Number, type and amount of financial contributions through CIL and/or S106 towards health care	Monitor contributions	£0	£0	N/A
	PMI 23	Number, type and amount of financial contributions through CIL and/or S106 towards other infrastructure	Monitor contributions	£62,119	£50,786	N/A
	PMI 24	Number of community facilities, by type and settlement a) completed annually b) with extant planning permission c) loss to alternative uses	Monitor change	Data not available	Data not available	N/A
	PMI 25 SAI 3/5	Length of total and new dedicated pedestrian and cycle routes	Increase	0m	0m	Amber

Policies	Indicator	Description	Comparator / Target	2018/19 Output	2019/20 Output	Performance
	PMI 26	Number of developments receiving planning permission with agreed travel plan	No target	0	9	N/A
	PMI 27	Number, type and amount of financial contributions through CIL and/or S106 towards highways	Monitor contributions	£494,000	£986,000	N/A
	PMI 28 SAI 5/2	Percentage and number of new dwellings built within 1km of a bus stop	Monitor take up	100%	99%	Green



## 7.11 Policy Conclusions

7.11.1 At this moment in time, it is not evident as to whether the policies (SP, CDMP and EP) are performing in terms of infrastructure provision. Policies should be reviewed comprehensively in future AMRs.

7.11.2 It can be established that new developments are supported by essential infrastructure. 99% of new dwellings built were within 1km of bus stops. It is also positive that 75% and 60% of new dwellings approved are within 1km of a primary school and existing employment areas respectively.

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## **8 Natural Environment and Heritage Assets (Objective 7)**

### **8.1 Introduction**

This chapter provides an accurate indication that objective 7 of the Local Plan is being implemented correctly and successfully and monitors the performance of policies SP1, SP2, SP5, SP7, CDMP4 and CDMP5. These are monitored using the following Performance Monitoring Indicators (PMI); PMI29, PMI30, PMI31, PMI32, PMI33, PMI34 and PMI35. Sustainability Appraisal Indicators (SAI) are also used where appropriate. The Local Plan policies can be viewed in Appendix A, PMI's can be viewed in Appendix B and SAI's in Appendix C.

Objective 7 states:

*'To protect and enhance Wyre's natural and heritage assets and amenity creating a high quality built and natural environment including through high quality design that respects, and where appropriate, improves the character of the locality and surrounding landscape.'*

### **8.2 PMI29 & SAI8/1 - Number and change in areas of biodiversity, geological and landscape importance**

**8.2.1** 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. Wyre contains approximately 5,078 hectares of the Forest of Bowland AONB.

**8.2.2** Wyre remains to have approximately 6,297 hectares of land designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). This is distributed amongst five SSSI sites, which are wholly or partially within Wyre.

**8.2.3** Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are strictly protected sites designated under the EC Habitats Directive. Wyre remains to have approximately 4,058 hectares of SACs which covers Morecambe Bay.

**8.2.4** Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are strictly protected sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the EC Birds Directive. Wyre has approximately 6,228 hectares of SPAs which also covers Morecambe Bay, Duddon Estuary and Bowland Fells.

**8.2.5** There are three Local Geodiversity Sites (LGSs) wholly or partially in Wyre. Two of these are rivers or river sections (Barnacre Brook and Knott End/Preesall drumlins), whilst the third is a railway cutting (Wild Goose Wood).

**8.2.6** There are 69 Biological Heritage Sites (BHS), which are wholly or partially in Wyre.

### **8.3 PMI30 - Amount of new development within areas of biodiversity, geological and landscape importance**

**8.3.1** There has been 12 new developments in the AONB.

**8.3.2** There has been no new development in a SSSI.

8.3.3 There has been no new development in a SAC.

8.3.4 There has been 1 new development in a SPA. (A replacement telecommunications mast)

8.3.5 There has been no new development in a LGS.

8.3.6 There has been 1 new development in a BHS. The permissioned development is partially in the BHS.

#### **8.4PMI31 & SAI8/2 - Condition of SSSIs**

8.4.1 Natural England assesses SSSI's to measure the quality of their habitats and species and to assess if the appropriate management is being carried out. 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 out of the control of the owner) which need to be addressed. The Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) has a target to get 95% of SSSIs into a favourable or recovering position.

8.4.2 Wyre estuary and Lune estuary SSSI have been assessed as being 100% in favourable condition. 100% of Rough Hey Wood SSSI is deemed unfavourable but recovering. Bowland Fells SSSI (85%) and Winmarleigh Moss SSSI (84%) have been assessed as being in favourable or recovering condition. 15% of Bowland Fells SSSI and 16% Winmarleigh Moss is assessed as being in an unfavourable declining condition. However, it must be taken into account that both, Bowland Fells and Winmarleigh Moss cross into neighbouring authorities.

8.4.3 SSSIs as a whole across Wyre (Including the sites that cross boundaries) have declined to 93.8% and therefore do not meet the required 95% target set out by DEFRA. Sites wholly within Wyre do meet the 95% target.

#### **8.5PMI32 & SAI8/3 - Number of Biological Heritage Sites (BHS) under active management**

8.5.1 In Lancashire there are at present over 1,100 Biological Heritage Sites (BHSs) covering 25,000 hectares, which represents 8% of the County's area. 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.

8.5.2 Previous monitoring (2018) indicated, there were 67 BHSs under active management partially within Wyre Borough covering 3,259 hectares. These sites expired during 2018 and therefore need to be re-assessed. As data becomes available this will be updated.

#### **8.6PMI33 - Loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land**

8.6.1 Agricultural land is classified into five grades. Grade one is best quality and grade five is poorest quality. Table 8.1 shows the varying land classifications across Wyre and shows non-agricultural and urban classifications.

8.6.2 There has been no change from the previous monitoring year.

**Table 8.1: Agricultural land classification in Wyre, 2018-2020**

<b>Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)</b>	<b>2018-2019 Area (Ha)</b>	<b>2019-2020 Area (Ha)</b>
Grade 1	0	0
Grade 2	8,367	8,367
Grade 3	12,089	12,089
Grade 4	2,532	2,532
Grade 5	2,963	2,963
Non Agricultural	60	60
Urban	2,291	2,291

## 8.7 PMI34 & SAI10/1 - Gain/Loss/Number of heritage assets

8.7.1 In Wyre there are seven conservation areas; Calder Vale, Churchtown, Dolphinholme, Fleetwood, Garstang, Poulton-le-Fylde and Scorton. Conservation areas recognise a broader character than individual listed buildings, as all features within a conservation area are part of its character.

8.7.2 There are eight scheduled monuments in Wyre – three near Bleasdale within the Forest of Bowland AONB, one in Garstang, one at Barnacre-with-bonds, one in Great Eccleston, one on Dolphinholme and one in Cloughton.

8.7.3 As at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020, Historic England identified 306 listings<sup>5</sup> of listed buildings in Wyre. Of these, two were grade 1, seven were grade 2\*, and 297 were grade 2.

8.7.4 There remains two Grade 2 Registered Historic Parks and Gardens in Wyre – The Mount (including the surrounding cobble wall) and the Memorial Park at Fleetwood.

8.7.5 Table 8.2 illustrates the number of heritage assets in sub-categories across Wyre and the change in number from the previous monitoring year.

**Table 8.2: Heritage Assets in Wyre, 2018-20**

<b>Heritage Assets</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>Gain / Loss / No change</b>
<b>Conservation areas</b>	7	7	No Change
<b>Scheduled monuments</b>	7	8	+1
<b>Listed buildings</b>	304	306	+2
<b>Parks and gardens</b>	2	2	No Change

<sup>5</sup> Some listings include more than one listed building, i.e. a terraced street with individual listed buildings is included as one listing.

## **8.8 PMI35 & SAI10/2 – Number of scheduled monuments and listed buildings considered to be at risk**

**8.8.1** Wyre has one scheduled monument and two grade 2 listed buildings that are considered to be at risk by English Heritage<sup>6</sup>.

**8.8.2** Church of St Luke, Church Lane, Winmarleigh is a grade 2 listed building that is considered to be at risk due to damage to the extensive internal stencil decoration that has been caused by water ingress. There are also significant settlement cracks to the north east corner of the chancel and the chapel and organ chamber are beneath pitched roofs with the adjacent valley gutters being complex. The condition is rated as poor and remains as a priority C case - slow decay, no solution agreed.

**8.8.3** Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Heys Street, Thornton Cleveleys is also a grade 2 listed building which is considered to be at risk due to suspected inclusion of now corroding iron locating dowels within the base of tracery mullions that is causing widespread failure. The condition is rated as poor and remains as a priority A case - immediate risk of further deterioration or loss of fabric, no solution agreed.

**8.8.4** Bleasdale Circle enclosed Bronze Age urnfield, Bleasdale Circle is a scheduled monument that is deemed to be at risk. The condition is generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems, with the vulnerability due to scrub/tree growth. The monument is declining.

## **8.9 SAI8/4 – Areas of Ancient woodland**

**8.9.1** Ancient Woodlands are areas which have had woodland cover and have been relatively undisturbed by human activity over hundreds of years. They have evolved into complex communities of trees, plants, fungi, microorganisms and insects. It is essential to protect and enhance these areas of biodiversity as these areas cover just 2% of the UK.

**8.9.2** There remains a total of 19 ancient woodlands in Wyre.

## **8.10 Indicator Analysis**

**8.10.1** Table 8.3 illustrates local plan policies perform against indicators, where possible, comparing data from the previous year and where targets have been set out by the council.

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<sup>6</sup> English Heritage Risk Register lists those sites most at risk of being lost through neglect, decay or inappropriate development.

**Table 8.3: Natural Environment and Heritage Assets (Objective 7) Indicator Performance Analysis**

<b>Policies</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comparator / Target</b>	<b>2018/19 Output</b>	<b>2019/20 Output</b>	<b>Performance</b>
SP1 SP2 SP5 SP7  CDMP4 CDMP5	PMI 29 SAI 8/1	Number and change in areas of biodiversity, geological and landscape importance	No loss (ha)	AONB = 5,078ha SSSI = 6,297ha SAC = 4,058ha SPA = 6,229ha LGS = 616ha BHS = 3,259ha	AONB = 5,078ha SSSI = 6,297ha SAC = 4,058ha SPA = 6,229ha LGS = N/A BHS = N/A	Green
	PMI 30	Amount of new development within areas of biodiversity, geological and landscape importance a) completed annually b) with extant planning permission	No development unless justified	a) 0 b) 0	a) N/A b) 14	Amber
	PMI 31 SAI 8/2	Condition of SSSIs	95% of SSSIs in favourable or recovering condition	93.8%	93.8%	Amber
	PMI 32 SAI 8/3	Number of Biological Heritage Sites (BHS) under active management	Monitor over plan period	N/A	N/A	N/A
	PMI 33	Loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land	Monitor Loss	Grade 2 = 8,367ha Grade 3 = 12,089ha	Grade 2 = 8,367ha Grade 3 = 12,089ha	Green

Policies	Indicator	Description	Comparator / Target	2018/19 Output	2019/20 Output	Performance
				Grade 4 = 2,532ha Grade 5 = 2,963 NA = 60 Urban = 2,291	Grade 4 = 2,532ha Grade 5 = 2,963 NA = 60 Urban = 2,291	
	PMI 34 SAI 10/1	Gain/Loss/Number of heritage assets a) conservation areas b) scheduled monuments c) listed buildings d) parks and gardens	Monitor Change	a)7 b)7 c)304 d)2	a)7 b)8 c)306 d)2	N/A
	PMI 35 SAI 10/2	Number of scheduled monuments and listed buildings considered to be at risk	No increase	3	3	Green
	SAI 8/4	Areas of Ancient woodland	No loss	19	19	Green

## 8.11 Policy Conclusions

8.11.1 As is evident from the natural environment and heritage assets chapter, through the implementation of indicators, the policies (SP and CDMP) are overall performing successfully and meeting the objectives set out.

8.11.2 There has been no losses to areas of biodiversity, geological and landscape importance. The condition of the SSSIs remains healthy, although does not score green due to not meeting national requirements.

8.11.3 Wyre has 3 scheduled monuments and listed buildings considered to be at risk.

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## **9 Spatial Development (Objective 8)**

### **9.1 Introduction**

This chapter provides an accurate indication that objective 8 of the Local Plan is being implemented correctly and successfully and monitors the performance of policies SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4, HP4, HP5, HP6, HP7 and EP8. These are monitored using the following Performance Monitoring Indicators (PMI); PMI36 and PMI37. Sustainability Appraisal Indicators (SAI) are also used where appropriate. The Local Plan policies can be viewed in Appendix A, PMI's can be viewed in Appendix B and SAI's in Appendix C.

Objective 8 states:

*“To protect the separate identity of individual settlements.”*

### **9.2 PMI36 – Number of new developments (by type) in the Green Belt**

**9.2.1** There has been 1 new completion in the Green Belt. This equates to 0.2% of all completions in the monitoring year.

**9.2.2** In the monitoring year, there have been 11 planning permissions granted in the green belt. This equates to 1.7% of all planning applications granted in the monitoring year.

**9.2.3** Of the granted permissions, 4 for residential purposes, 4 retail and 3 leisure.

### **9.3 PMI37 - Number of new developments (by type) in the Countryside**

**9.3.1** There has been 44 completed developments in the Countryside. This equates to 10% of all completions in the monitoring year.

**9.3.2** In the monitoring year, there were 193 developments granted planning permission in the countryside. This equates to 31% of all planning applications granted in the monitoring year.

**9.3.3** Of the granted permissions, 83.4% for residential purposes, 2.6% retail, 4.7% leisure, 6.7% employment and 2.6% fall into the 'other' category.

### **9.4 Indicator Analysis**

**9.4.1** Table 9.1 illustrates local plan policies perform against indicators, where possible, comparing data from the previous year and where targets have been set out by the council.

**Table 9.1: Spatial Development (Objective 8) Indicator Performance Analysis**

<b>Policies</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comparator / Target</b>	<b>2018/19 Output</b>	<b>2019/20 Output</b>	<b>Performance</b>
SP1 SP2 SP3 SP4	PMI 36	Number of new developments (by type) in the Green Belt a) completed annually b) with extant planning permission	No development unless justified	a) None (0) b) 6	a) 1 b) 11	Amber
HP4 HP5 HP6 HP7  EP8	PMI 37	Number of new developments (by type) in the Countryside a) completed annually b) with extant planning permission	No development unless justified	a) 238 b) 181	a) 44 b) 193	Amber

## 9.5 Policy Conclusions

9.5.1 At this moment in time, it is not evident as to whether the policies (SP, HP and EP) are performing in terms of spatial development.

9.5.2 There has been 1 new completion in the green belt. This is essentially important as the green belt is used to prevent merging of neighbouring settlements and to protect the special character of a settlement.

9.5.3 There has been considerable development in countryside areas. The open and rural character of the countryside is intrinsic to the identity of and 'sense of place' in Wyre. It should be noted that although there has been development here, it is considerably less than the previous year. This is an indication that policies are being implemented correctly – future data should provide more evidence as to the extent at which they are working.

## **10 Green Infrastructure and Health (Objective 9)**

### **10.1 Introduction**

This chapter provides an accurate indication that objective 9 of the Local Plan is being implemented correctly and successfully and monitors the performance of policies SP1, SP2, SP7, SP8, CDMP3, CDMP4, CDMP6 and HP9. These are monitored using the following Performance Monitoring Indicators (PMI); PMI 38, PMI39, PMI40, PMI41, PMI42, PMI43 and PMI44. Sustainability Appraisal Indicators (SAI) are also used where appropriate. The Local Plan policies can be viewed in Appendix A, PMI's can be viewed in Appendix B and SAI's in Appendix C.

Objective 9 states:

*'To achieve a healthy environment with accessible high quality green infrastructure with opportunities for active recreation that contributes to the improvement in the general health and well-being of the population and promotes healthy lifestyle choices.'*

### **10.2 PMI38 & SAI5/3- Length of total and new dedicated public rights of way (PROW)**

**10.2.1** As at 31 March 2020, Wyre had approximately 1086 PROWs in total. This figure includes bridleways, footpaths, byways open to all traffic, and public path order applications. The total number of PROWs in Wyre equates to a total combined length of over 400Km's.

**10.2.2** This includes over 380km's of footpaths and over 28km's of bridleways. The data is a snapshot taken from dynamic data and so is under constant review by Lancashire County Council and is subject to change as part of a continuous review programme.

### **10.3 PMI39 & SAI9/2 - Number of total and new green flag status parks**

**10.3.1** Green flags are awarded by The Green Flag Reward® scheme to well managed parks and green spaces that have attained the benchmark standard for the management of recreational outdoor spaces across the United Kingdom.

**10.3.2** Wyre has a total of four parks that have been recognised as meeting this requirement. Memorial Park, Fleetwood is classified as a Green Heritage Site and holds a Green Flag award. Elsewhere, Wyre Estuary Country Park (Stanah Picnic Site), Hawthorne Park and Vicarage Park have been awarded Green Flag status.

### **10.4 PMI40 and SAI9/1 – Amount of Green Infrastructure lost to development (ha)**

**10.4.1** There has been no loss of green infrastructure due to development in 2019-20.

### **10.5 PMI41 - Amount of new green infrastructure (including public open space) provided through new development**

**10.5.1** Green infrastructure should be provided on site. Where appropriate, the Council will accept a financial contribution towards improving the quality and accessibility of nearby existing green infrastructure in lieu of on-site provision.

**10.5.2** There has been 1.86ha of green infrastructure (including public open space) provided through new development.

**10.5.3** There has also been financial contributions of £50,786. (See PMI23).

## **10.6 PMI42 & SAI3/4 - Number of open space sites above 80% quality score**

**10.6.1** The Wyre Open Space Audit and Needs Assessment Evidence Base is an important part of the evidence base for the Wyre Green Infrastructure Strategy. It was first produced in 2007, updated in 2010 and again in 2013 as part of the Wyre Green Infrastructure Strategy. It is recommended that the evidence base is updated every three to five years. This is an area that will need addressing in future monitoring years.

## **10.7 PMI43 & SAI3/2 - Number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for health deprivation**

**10.7.1** From 2019 data, there were a total number of seven (7) wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for health deprivation.

## **10.8 PMI44 - Number of Health Impact Assessments (HIA)**

**10.8.1** There have been zero Health Impact Assessments.

## **10.9 Life Expectancy**

**10.9.1** At the age of 65, Wyre has some of the longest life expectancy averages in Lancashire for both men and women. Table 10.1 illustrates life expectancy averages at 65 years old for males and females against regional and national averages.

**TABLE 10.1 LIFE EXPECTANCY AT 65 YEARS, REGIONALLY AND NATIONALLY, 2015 – 2018 (PHE)**

	Wyre		Lancashire		North West		England	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>2015-2017</b>	83.6	85.9	83.4	85.6	83.0	85.2	83.8	86.1
<b>2016-2018</b>	83.5	86	83.4	85.6	83.2	85.3	83.9	86.2

**10.9.2** There are slight differences in life expectancy across the borough and these generally correlate with areas of high deprivation. Life expectancy in males in Wyre has decreased by 0.1 and females has increased by 0.1. Wyre has a higher life expectancy in both males and females compared with Lancashire and the North West.

**10.9.3** The 2011 census identified that 11.7% 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 10.2.

**TABLE 10.2: LIMITING LONG-TERM ILLNESS, REGIONALLY AND NATIONALLY, 2011 CENSUS**

Wyre (%)	Lancashire (%)	North West (%)	England and Wales (%)
<b>11.7</b>	9.8	10.3	8.5

## 10.10 SAI3/1 - Percentage of resident population who consider themselves to be in good health

**10.10.1** The 2011 census identified that 43.2% of people in Wyre rated their health as 'very good' which is lower than regional and national figures, as shown in table 10.3. At the other end of the scale, 7.2% 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.

**10.10.2** 76.8% of residents in Wyre consider themselves to be in at least good health.

**TABLE 10.3: SELF-REPORTED HEALTH, REGIONALLY AND NATIONALLY, 2011 CENSUS**

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

## 10.11 Indicator Analysis

**10.11.1** Table 10.4 illustrates how local plan policies perform against indicators, where possible, comparing data from the previous year and where targets have been set out by the council.

**Table 10.4: Green Infrastructure and Health (Objective 9) Indicator Performance Analysis**

Policies	Indicator	Description	Comparator / Target	2018/19 Output	2019/20 Output	Performance
SP1 SP2 SP7 SP8  CDMP3 CDMP4 CDMP6  HP9	PMI 38 SAI 5/3	Length of total and new dedicated public rights of way (PROW)	Increase	Approx. 1055 Over 400km's	Approx. 1086 Over 400km's	Green
	PMI 39 SAI 9/2	Number of total and new green flag status parks	Increase	4	4	Green
	PMI 40 SAI 9/1	Amount of Green Infrastructure lost to development (ha)	No loss (ha)	None (0)	None (0)	Green
	PMI 41	Amount of new green infrastructure (including public open space) provided through new development a) on site b) off-site contributions through CIL and/or S106 agreements	Monitor provision/contributions	a) None (0) b) Unknown	a) 1.86ha b) £50,786	N/A
	PMI 42 SAI 3/4	Number of open space sites above 80% quality score	Increase	Data not available	Data not available	N/A
	PMI 43 SAI 3/2	Number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for health deprivation	Decrease	7	7	Amber
	PMI 44	Number of Health Impact Assessments (HIA)	Monitor take up	None (0)	None (0)	N/A
	SAI 3/1	Percentage of resident population who consider themselves to be in good health	Increase	76.8%	76.8%	Amber

## 10.12 Policy Conclusions

10.12.1 At this moment in time, it is not evident as to whether the policies (SP, CDMP and HP) are performing in terms of the green infrastructure and health.

10.12.2 The conclusion can be drawn that Wyre has maintained the number of green flag awards and the number of PROWs has increased.

10.12.3 There has been no green infrastructure lost to new development, 1.86ha provided and over £50k in off-site contributions. This is a positive outcome as it is providing much needed green space, which can help to improve overall health.

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## 11 Climate Change (Objective 10)

### 11.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an accurate indication that objective 10 of the Local Plan is being implemented correctly and successfully monitors the performance of policies SP2, CDMP1, CDMP6 and EP12. These are monitored using the following Performance Monitoring Indicators (PMI); PMI45, PMI46 and PMI47. Sustainability Appraisal Indicators (SAI) are also used where appropriate. The Local Plan policies can be viewed in Appendix A, PMI's can be viewed in Appendix B and SAI's in Appendix C.

Objective 10 states:

*'To respond to the challenge of climate change encouraging best use of resources and assets minimising wastage and ensuring the Borough adapts to climate change.'*

### 11.2 PMI45 - Per capita amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the LA area

11.2.1 In responding to climate change, there is a need to understand and adapt to the impacts this is likely to have on the environment and to seek ways in which carbon emissions can be reduced. Ensuring that adaptation and mitigation measures do not adversely affect natural beauty and maximising opportunities to improve environmental resilience, such as improving habitat condition and enhancing connectivity, are a priority.

11.2.2 Table 11.1 illustrates that the largest estimated source of carbon emissions in Wyre in 2017 and 2018, was the transport sector. Per capita, carbon emissions are similar regionally and have decreased on the previous year.

**Table 11.1: Carbon Emissions Estimates at Local, Regional and National Level, 2017-2018 (BEIS)**

	Year	Industry and Commercial Total (kt)	Domestic Total (kt)	Transport Total (kt)	Land Use Change and Forestry (kt)	Total (kt)	Per Capita (t)
<b>Wyre</b>	2017	201	176	224	21	622	5.6
	2018	195	175	221	21	612	5.5
	Change (%)	-3	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2
<b>Lancashire -12</b>	2017	2,584	1,902	2,613	93	7,190	6
	2018	2,533	1,887	2,575	91	7,086	5.9
	Change (%)	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	-2
<b>North West</b>	2017	14,795	10,786	13,827	-223	39,185	5.4
	2018	14,179	10,709	13,648	-232	38,304	5.3

	Change (%)	-4	-1	-1	4	-2	-2
<b>England</b>	2017	102,914	79,704	107,132	-5,157	284,594	5.1
	2018	100,678	79,223	105,399	-5,341	279,960	5
	Change (%)	-2	-1	-2	4	-2	-2

### 11.3 PMI46 – New renewable energy installations, by type (Feed in tariff in Mega Watts)

11.3.1 The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) has confirmed that following the closure of the Feed-in-Tariff scheme in March 2019, the data released in January 2020 would be the final release and data discontinued.

11.3.2 There have not been any additional commercial, industrial or community renewable energy installations.

11.3.3 Table 11.2 below, indicates the most recently available data in Wyre. This data relates to the year 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019.

**Table 11.2: Feed in Tariff Installations in Wyre, 2018-2019 (OFGEM)**

Technology	Photovoltaic		Wind		Total Installations	Total Capacity (MW)
	Installations	Capacity (MW)	Installations	Capacity (MW)		
Domestic	19	0.139	0	0	19	0.139
Commercial	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	19	0.139	0	0	19	0.139

### 11.4 PMI47 & SAI12/3 – Number of Electric Vehicle Charging Points (EVCP)

11.4.1 As at 31 March 2020, Wyre had 24 charge points publicly available. These are provided via 15 devices.

11.4.2 Wyre is currently working with several partners to provide up to 16 (8 double units) fast charging points (22kWh). The number and location of the points are subject to survey and may change if the electricity infrastructure is not available or practical. Currently, sites identified are:

- Civic Centre, Poulton-le-Fylde
- Hardhorn Road, Poulton-le-Fylde
- Rough Lea Road, Cleveleys
- Derby Road West, Cleveleys
- Custom House Lane, Fleetwood
- Marine Hall, Fleetwood
- High Street, Garstang
- Quail Holme Road, Knott End

11.4.3 There will also be one rapid charge (50kWh) on Rough Lea Road (Cleveleys) under the Highways England Strategic Road Network Scheme.

11.4.4 Four (4) rapid charging points (50kWh) will also be installed exclusively for Taxi's under the taxi trade rapid electric charging points scheme at:

- Custom House Lane, Fleetwood
- Rough Lea Road, Cleveleys
- Hardhorn Road, Poulton-le-Fylde
- High Street, Garstang

11.4.5 Timescales for the above are unknown and subject to change.

11.4.6 Lancashire county council (LCC) is working in a partnership with a BP Chargemaster to provide several locations where drivers of electric vehicles can charge when they are in the Lancashire Area.

11.4.7 Locations where LCC have introduced charging stations across Wyre include;

- Blackpool Old Road, Poulton-le-Fylde (June 2019)
- North Albert Street, Fleetwood (June 2019)
- Victoria Road West, Cleveleys (May 2019)

## 11.5 SAI12/1 – Local rail patronage

11.5.1 Wyre remains to have one operating train station – Poulton-le-Fylde. The train station is an integral part of the community which acts as a direct link between the West Coast Mainline at Preston, through to Blackpool. In the period 2018-2019, Poulton-le-Fylde station saw a total of 433,189 passengers. This is a 2.4% increase on the previous year where there was a total of 423,230 passengers.

11.5.2 Work to electrify more rail routes in the North West is now complete. The 17 mile route between Blackpool North and Preston was completed early in 2018. The developments allow a number of local services that pass through Lancashire to be operated by quicker and more reliable electric trains. Services from Liverpool to Blackpool now run direct with electric power. Changes in services/timetables could be a reason for the increase.

11.5.3 In future years, we could expect larger passenger numbers recorded at Poulton-le-Fylde station. In June 2018, it was announced that Alliance Rail Holdings had been given permission to start a new rail service from Blackpool and Barrow to London from spring 2020.

## **11.6 SAI12/2 – Indicators used to monitor the implementation of the Local Transport Plan**

**11.6.1** Indicators currently being used to monitor the implementation of the local transport plan that relate to climate change are not applicable. New monitoring indicators may be introduced with the review of the Local transport plan, and so if then applicable, these indicators may be introduced.

## **11.7 Indicator Analysis**

**11.7.1** Table 11.3 illustrates how local plan policies perform against indicators, where possible, comparing data from the previous year and where targets have been set out by the council.

**Table 11.3: Climate Change (Objective 10) Indicator Performance Analysis**

Policies	Indicator	Description	Comparator / Target	2018/19 Output	2019/20 Output	Performance
SP2 CDMP1 CDMP6 EP12	PMI 45	Per capita amount of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions in the LA area	<6.1(t)	2017 = 5.6(t)	2018 = 5.5(t)	Green
	PMI 46	New renewable energy installations, by type (Feed in tariff in Mega Watts)	Increase	Installations = 19 Capacity = 0.139MW	No Change	Amber
	PMI 47 SAI 12/3	Number of Electric Vehicle Charging Points (EVCP)	Increase	13	24	Green
	SAI 12/1	Local rail patronage	Increase	423,230	433,189	Green
	SAI 12/2	Indicators used to monitor the implementation of the Local Transport Plan	To be developed	N/A	N/A	N/A

## 11.8 Policy Conclusions

11.8.1 As is evident from the climate change chapter, through the implementation of indicators, the policies (SP, CDMP and EP) are overall performing successfully and meeting the objectives set out.

11.8.2 It is evident that Wyre as an authority is progressing in terms of reducing climate change. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the local authority area have been decreasing, whilst there has been a considerable emphasis put upon the introduction of electric vehicle charging points.

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## 12 Environmental Impact (Objective 11)

### 12.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an accurate indication that objective 11 of the Local Plan is being implemented correctly and successfully monitors the performance of policies SP1, SP2, SP4, SP7, CDMP1, CDMP2 and CDMP4. These are monitored using the following Performance Monitoring Indicators (PMI); PMI48, PMI49, PMI50, PMI51, PMI52, PMI53, PMI54, PMI55, PMI56 and PMI57. Sustainability Appraisal Indicators (SAI) are also used where appropriate. The Local Plan policies can be viewed in Appendix A, PMI's can be viewed in Appendix B and SAI's in Appendix C.

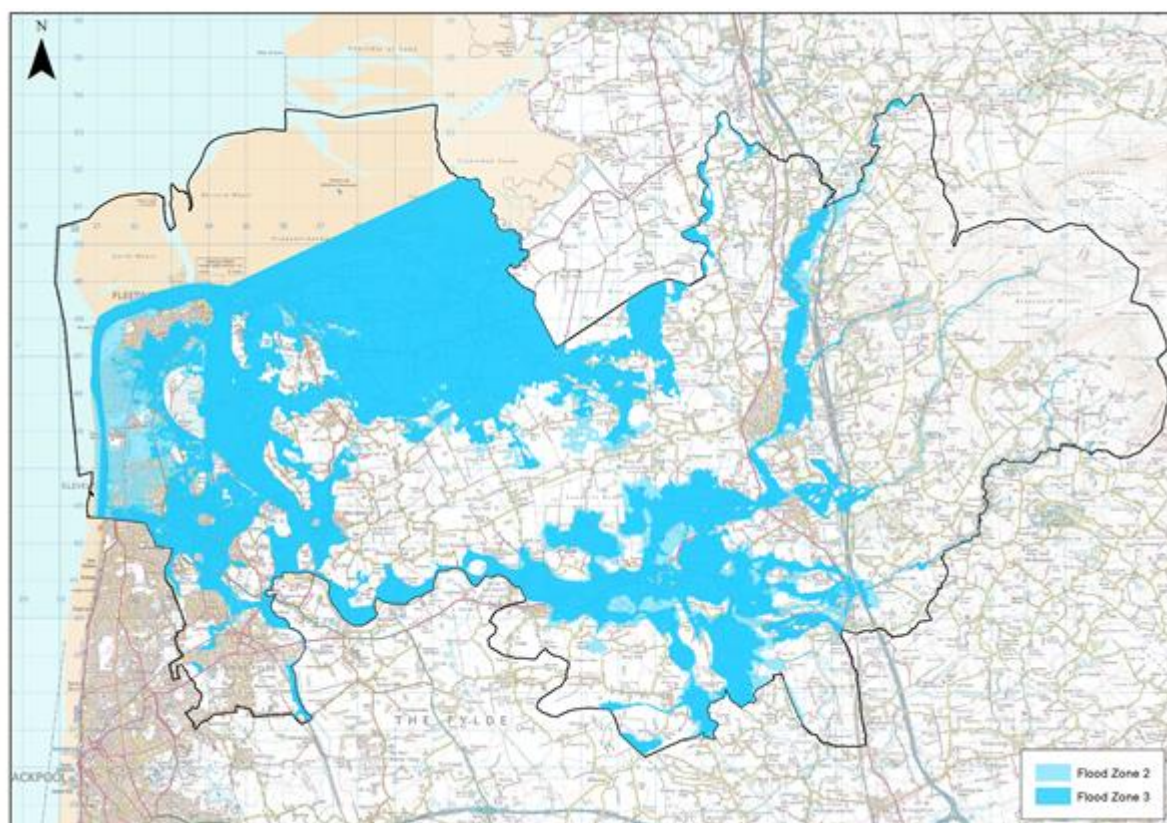
Objective 11 states:

*'To minimise environmental impact including flood risk and pollution and where necessary ensure appropriate mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures.'*

### 12.2 PMI48 & SAI11/2 – Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice in areas at risk from flooding

12.2.1 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 west and north of the borough and land around the River Wyre classified as Flood Zone 3 by the Environment Agency (EA) as shown in Figure 12.1 below.

Figure 12.1: EA Designated Flood Zone 2 & 3 in Wyre (EA)



12.2.2 In the year 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020, there were initially 34 planning applications objected by the EA. 31 were objected due to the developments being at risk of flooding or would increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.



12.2.3 Of the 31 initially objected, 18 of these objections were withdrawn based on revised submissions and/or conditions imposed. 2 of which were withdrawn by the applicant. 3 were refused.

12.2.4 Prior approval was not determined for 4 applications. Therefore, 4 new planning permissions were granted contrary to Environment Agency advice in areas at risk from flooding. At the time of writing, 6 decisions were still pending decision/consideration.

### **12.3 PMI49 – Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds**

12.3.1 In the year 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020, there were initially 34 planning applications objected by the EA. 3 were objected on grounds that the development would adversely affect water quality. One application was refused and the remaining two were granted permission based on revised submission and/or conditions imposed.

12.3.2 There have been zero new planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds.

### **12.4 PMI50 – Upgrading of flood defences to 1 in 200 year standard**

12.4.1 The upgrading of flood defences located from Rossall Hospital to Fleetwood Golf Course were completed June 2018. The scheme was completed on schedule.

12.4.2 There has been no physical progress in upgrading of the flood defences located at Fleetwood Docks to Hillhouse. The site is within the future capital programme and will be monitored accordingly. Wyre will be working in partnership with the Environment Agency and Associated British Ports as part of the Future High Streets Fund bid to provide a flood defence and multi-use park area alongside the RoRo to Victoria doc area. A strategic business case has been completed for this scheme. The anticipated completion for this scheme is 2023/24. This scheme is yet to commence.

12.4.3 Flood defences located at Hillhouse to Stannah Embankment are yet to be upgraded. The site is not within the future capital programme but following changes to the Partnership Funding Scheme from 2021-27 works may be beneficial. In addition, circumstantial changes could occur and monitoring is being undertaken with any required works undertaken accordingly. This scheme is yet to commence.

12.4.4 Wyre Beach & Dune Management Scheme has been approved by Environment Agency. The £38 million scheme will commence in November 2020 with a completion date of 2024.

### **12.5 PMI51 – Number of planning permissions incorporating Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)**

12.5.1 There have been 29 planning permissions granted which incorporate SuDS. This equates to just under 5% of all planning permissions granted.

### **12.6 PMI52 – Inappropriate development in the Coastal Change Management Area (CCMA)**

12.6.1 There has been zero (0) inappropriate development in the CCMA.



## **12.7 PMI53 – Number, type and amount of financial contributions through CIL and/or S106 towards flood prevention**

**12.7.1** The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a new charge that local authorities have the power to levy on most types of development to fund infrastructure required to support new growth such as transport, education, health and open space facilities. CIL chargers are based on the size and types of development proposed and are calculated as a charge per square metre.

**12.7.2** Wyre council does not at present have an adopted CIL Charging Schedule. Therefore there are currently no financial contributions through CIL within Wyre.

**12.7.3** As part of the consideration of a planning application, section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 enables local authorities to negotiate with developers certain works, restrictions, or contributions towards a range of infrastructure and services, such as community facilities, public open space, transport improvements and/or affordable housing

**12.7.4** There were no financial contributions during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020. This totalled £0 through CIL and/or S106 towards flood prevention.

## **12.8 PMI54, SAI13/1 & SAI13/2 – Measure air pollutants within Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA)**

**12.8.1** Wyre has one Air Quality Management Area (AQMA), which was introduced in 2009. This is an area encompassing Chapel Street, in Poulton-le-Fylde, along with the junctions with Higher Green/Queens Square, and Breck Road/Vicarage Road/Ball Street.

**12.8.2** The pollutant measured within this AQMA is Nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) with an air quality objective of 40µg/m<sup>3</sup> (measured as annual mean).

**12.8.3** The 2019 data is encouraging as the highest recorded value was 28.1ug/m<sup>3</sup> – in exceedance of the national objective in 2012. This is an indication that the Air Quality Action Plan 2011 is providing positive impact.

## **12.9 PMI55 – Number of total and new AQMAs designated in the Borough**

**12.9.1** There have been no new AQMAs designated in the borough. Therefore, Wyre remains to have one AQMA designated.

**12.9.2** The council does remain cautious in the knowledge that further development in and around Poulton-le-Fylde is proposed, and thereby stands by its intention to defer any decision in relation to revoking the Chapel Street AQMA until the impact of that development on the Chapel Street AQMA can be better determined.

## **12.10 PMI56 & SAI11/3 – Bathing water quality**

**12.10.1** The Environment Agency takes up to twenty water samples at each of England's designated bathing waters during the bathing water season between May and September each year. A classification for each bathing water is calculated annually based on samples from the previous four years. These classifications are, from best to worst:

Excellent – the highest cleanest seas

Good – generally good water quality

Sufficient – the water meets minimum standards

Poor – the water has not met the minimum standards. Work is planned to improve bathing waters not yet reaching Sufficient.

**12.10.2** In Wyre, there are two designated bathing waters; Cleveleys and Fleetwood. Table 12.1 illustrates the latest bathing water quality compared to the previous year.

**Table 12.1: Bathing Water Quality in Wyre, 2018-2019 (EA)**

Designated Bathing Water	2018 Classification	2019 Classification
Cleveleys	Good	Good
Fleetwood	Good	Good

## **12.11 PMI57 – Number of planning permissions granted contrary to HSE advice**

**12.11.1** There have been zero (0) new planning permissions granted contrary to HSE advice.

## **12.12 SAI11/1 – Rivers reaching Good Ecological Status (GES)**

**12.12.1** Since 2009, standards of river water have been measured according to standards set in the Water Framework Directive (WFD). The quality of river water is important for aquatic life. Unlike bathing water quality, which has direct health implications for humans, river water quality is less critical for most residents of Lancashire.

**12.12.2** Ecological Status is classified in all Water Bodies, expressed in terms of five classes (high, good, moderate, poor and bad). These classes are established on the basis of specific criteria and boundaries defined against biological, physico-chemical and hydromorphological elements.

**12.12.3** Biological assessment – uses numeric measures of communities of plants and animals (for example, fish and rooted plants). Physico-chemical assessment – looks at elements such as temperature and the level of nutrients, which support the biology. Hydromorphological quality looks at water flow, sediment composition and movement, continuity (in rivers) and the structure of physical habitat.

**12.12.4** The Environment Agency is aiming to achieve ‘good status’ in at least 60% of waters by 2021 and in as many waters as possible by 2027.

**12.12.5** The latest data available shows that in 2016, Wyre had 18% of rivers reached good status. 59% reached moderate status. 76% reached good/moderate status. 2016 results can be seen in table 12.2.

**Table 12.2: Rivers reaching Good Ecological Status in Wyre Operational Catchments, 2016 (EA)**

<b>Operationa l Catchment</b>	<b>River/Watercourse</b>	<b>Ecologica l Status*</b>	<b>Chemica l Status</b>	<b>Overall Status</b>
Brook and Trib	Barton (Westfield) Brook	Poor	Good	<b>Poor</b>
	Brock	Good	Good	<b>Good</b>
	New Draught Brook	Poor	Good	<b>Poor</b>
	Woodplumpton Brook	Poor	Good	<b>Poor</b>
Fleetwood Peninsula Trib	Hillylaid Pool - Main Dyke	Moderate	Good	<b>Moderate</b>
	Hillylaid Pool - Tidal Wyre	Moderate	Good	<b>Moderate</b>
	Lords Brook	Poor	Good	<b>Poor</b>
	Thistleton Brook	Moderate	Good	<b>Moderate</b>
Wyre and Calder	Calder (Wyre)	Moderate	Good	<b>Moderate</b>
	Marshaw Wyre	Good	Good	<b>Good</b>
	Tarnbrook Wyre	Moderate	Good	<b>Moderate</b>
	Wyre - conf R Brock to tidal	Moderate	Good	<b>Moderate</b>
	Wyre - Upper	Good	Good	<b>Good</b>
	Wyre DS Grizedale Brook confl	Moderate	Good	<b>Moderate</b>
Lune	Cocker Lune	Moderate	Good	<b>Moderate</b>
	Pilling Water	Moderate	Good	<b>Moderate</b>
	Ridgy Pool	Moderate	Good	<b>Moderate</b>

\*Ecological status takes into consideration biological quality elements, hydromorphological elements, physico-chemical elements and specific pollutants.

### 12.13 Indicator Analysis

12.13.1 Table 12.3 illustrates how local plan policies perform against indicators, where possible, comparing data from the previous year and where targets have been set out by the council.

**Table 12.3: Environmental Impact (Objective 11) Indicator Performance Analysis**

Policies	Indicator	Description	Comparator / Target	2018/19 Output	2019/20 Output	Performance
SP1 SP2 SP4 SP7  CDMP1 CDMP2 CDMP4	PMI 48 SAI 11/2	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice in areas at risk from flooding	None (0)	None (0)	4	Red
	PMI 49	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds	None (0)	None (0)	None (0)	Green
	PMI 50	Upgrading of flood defences to 1 in 200 year standard 1) Rossall hospital to Fleetwood Golf Course 2) Fleetwood Docks to Hillhouse 3) Hillhouse to Stannah	Anticipated completion date 1)2018 2)2021 3)2021	1)2018 2)Yet to commence 3)Yet to commence	1) Completed 2) Yet to commence 3) Yet to commence	Amber
	PMI 51	Number of planning permissions incorporating Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)	Monitor improvement	Data not available	29	N/A
	PMI 52	Inappropriate development in the Coastal Change Management Area (CCMA) a) completed annually b)with extant planning permission	Monitor take up	a)None (0) b)None (0)	a)None (0) b)None (0)	Green
	PMI 53	Number, type and amount of financial contributions through CIL and/or S106 towards flood prevention	Monitor contributions	£0	£0	N/A
	PMI 54 SAI 13/1 SAI 13/2	Measure air pollutants within Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA)	<40 ug/m <sup>3</sup>	32.48ug/m <sup>3</sup>	28.1ug/m <sup>3</sup>	Green

Policies	Indicator	Description	Comparator / Target	2018/19 Output	2019/20 Output	Performance
	PMI 55	Number of total and new AQMAs designated in the Borough	Monitor change	Remains 1 AQMA No new (0)	Remains 1 AQMA No new (0)	Green
	PMI 56 SAI 11/3	Bathing water quality	Improve to "excellent"	2018 = good	2019 = good	Green
	PMI 57	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to HSE advice	None (0)	None (0)	None (0)	Green
	SAI 11/1	Rivers reaching Good Ecological Status (GES)	60% of Rivers to be Improve to 'Good' status by 2021	Good = 18%	Good = 18%	Red

## 12.14 Policy Conclusions

12.14.1 As is evident from the environmental impact chapter, through the implementation of indicators, the policies (SP and CDMP) are overall performing successfully and meeting the objectives set out.

12.14.2 The borough has a rich resource of environmental assets which provide significant economic, social and environmental benefits. It is important that growth proposed in the Local Plan does not adversely impact on the quality of the existing assets.

12.14.3 Bathing water quality remains good and there has been no development granted contrary to the advice from the Environment Agency on water quality grounds satisfying the policy objectives.

12.14.4 It would be ambitious to assume that the target of 60% of rivers to improve to 'good' status by 2021 would be achieved. This is the only area of concern.

## **13 Society (Objective 12)**

### **13.1 Introduction**

This chapter provides an accurate indication that objective 12 of the Local Plan is being implemented correctly and successfully and monitors the performance of policies SP1, SP2, CDMP1, CDMP3 and CDMP6. These are monitored using the following Performance Monitoring Indicators (PMI); PMI58, PMI59, PMI60, PMI61 and PMI62. Sustainability Appraisal Indicators (SAI) are also used where appropriate. The Local Plan policies can be viewed in Appendix A, PMI's can be viewed in Appendix B and SAI's in Appendix C.

Objective 12 states:

*“To provide the basis to work with partners and stakeholders to make Wyre an attractive place to live, work, do business and visit as an integral part of the Fylde Coast sub-region.”*

### **13.2 PMI58 & SAI1/1 - Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for crime deprivation**

**13.2.1** From 2019 data, there were a total number of two (2) wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for crime deprivation. Wards included; Mount and Pharos.

### **13.3 PMI59 & SAI5/1 - Number of LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for barriers to housing and services provision deprivation**

**13.3.1** From 2019 data, there were zero (0) LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for barriers to housing and services provision deprivation.

### **13.4 PMI60 & SAI4/4- Number and location of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% nationally for Living Environment deprivation**

**13.4.1** From 2019 data, there were a total of two (2) wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% nationally for living environment deprivation. Wards included; Pharos and Mount.

### **13.5 PMI61 & SAI6/4 - Number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 10% most deprived for income deprivation**

**13.5.1** From 2019 data, there were six (6) wards in the bottom 10% most deprived for income deprivation.

### **13.6 PMI62 & SAI2/2 - Crime rates per 1,000 of the population for key offences**

**13.6.1** Table 13.1 contains data showing recorded crime rates for seven key offences in Wyre during the year 2018 compared to 2019.

**TABLE 13.1: RECORDED CRIME FOR KEY OFFENCE IN WYRE, JAN-DEC 2018 & JAN-DEC 2019 (ONS)**

Incident	Recorded Jan-Dec 2018	Recorded Jan-Dec 2019	Per 1,000 population (mid-2019)	% Change
Violence against the person	3,561	3,068	27.4	-14

Incident	Recorded Jan-Dec 2018	Recorded Jan-Dec 2019	Per 1,000 population (mid-2019)	% Change
Sexual offences	254	234	2.1	-8
Robbery	24	31	0.3	29
Theft Offences	2,102	1,976	17.6	-6
Criminal damage and arson	696	918	8.2	32
Other crimes against society	839	812	7.2	-3
Vehicle offences	923	473	4.2	-49
<b>Total recorded crime - excluding fraud</b>	<b>8,399</b>	<b>7,512</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>-11</b>

13.6.2 As can be seen, total recorded crime has decreased significantly (-11%) from the previous year. Notable increases in robbery and criminal damage and arson. However, significant reductions in violence against the person and vehicle offences have seen a 49% decrease.

## 13.7 Indicators Analysis

13.7.1 Table 13.2 illustrates how local plan policies perform against indicators, where possible, comparing data from the previous year and where targets have been set out by the council.



**Table 13.2: Society (Objective 12) Indicator Performance Analysis**

Policies	Indicator	Description	Comparator / Target	2018/19 Output	2019/20 Output	Performance
SP1 SP2	PMI 58 SAI 1/1	Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for crime deprivation	Decrease	3	2	Green
CDMP1 CDMP3 CDMP6	PMI 59 SAI 5/1	Number of LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for barriers to housing and services provision deprivation	Decrease	None (0)	None (0)	Green
	PMI 60 SAI 4/4	Number and location of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% nationally for Living Environment deprivation	Decrease	3	2	Green
	PMI 61 SAI 6/4	Number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 10% most deprived for income deprivation	Decrease	6	6	Green
	PMI 62 SAI 1/2	Crime rates per 1,000 of the population for key offences	Decrease	2018=8,399	2019 = 7,512	Green

### 13.8 Policy Conclusions

13.8.1 It is evident that the policies (SP and CDMP) are performing within society.

13.8.2 Crime rates in Wyre have significantly reduced from the previous year. Whilst there has also been decreases in areas suffering from deprivation for both crime and living environment.

13.8.3 Wyre remains to be an integral part of the Fylde Coast sub-region, and will continue to remain an attractive place to live and work due to the low number of wards in the lowest 10% for deprivation.

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## **14 Progress against the Local Development Scheme (LDS)**

**14.1.1** Government legislation and guidance sets out the procedure for the statutory stages that councils should follow and undertake when preparing and reviewing their adopted development plan documents. The legislation does not include specifics on how councils should carry out the early stages of the preparation and consultation. The council sets out how it intends to consult in its Statement of Community Involvement.

**14.1.2** Amendments to that legislation, including the publication of the Town and Country (Local Planning) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2017, set out that Councils must review certain documents within a five year period from adoption. This monitoring report and subsequent reports could therefore act as substantial triggers for some of those reviews.

**14.1.3** On the 28 February 2019 Wyre Council adopted the Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031. The Wyre Local Plan to 2031 includes Policy LPR1 – Wyre Local Plan Review which requires the early partial review of the Wyre Local Plan with the objective of meeting the full objectively assessed housing needs over the plan period. The Policy sets out the matters to be included in the partial review including an update of objectively assessed needs and review of transport and highway issues. The partial review is currently underway.

**14.1.4** The council has prepared a revised LDS 2020 which sets out the programmes for review of the adopted Local Plan. This 2020 LDS is an updated position on the timetable and supersedes the 2017 version, setting out the timescales for the preparation of a revision to the Local Plan.

**14.1.5** The Local Plan Partial Review is a priority and the following timescales (Table 14.1) are considered achievable, however, they are subject to change;

**Table 14.1: Timescales for the preparation of a revision to the Local Plan**

<b>Regulation</b>	<b>Stage Description</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Status</b>
Reg 18	Preparation of a local plan	February 2020 to September 2020	Ongoing
Reg 19	Publication of a local plan	October 2020 to March 2021	
Reg 20	Representations relating to a local plan	April 2021 to December 2021	
Reg 22	Submission of documents and information to the Secretary of State	January 2022	
Reg 23 & 24	EIP Hearing Sessions (if necessary)	Early 2022	
Reg 25	Publication of the recommendations of the appointed person	March 2022 to December 2022	
Reg 26	Adoption of a local plan	January 2023	

14.1.6 The council will also review its Statement Community Involvement (SCI) in 2021.

## 15 Progress against the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)

**15.1.1** The IDP is a supporting document to the Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031. The IDP sets out what level of new or improved infrastructure will be required to deliver the growth proposed in the Wyre Local Plan.

**15.1.2** An important part of creating sustainable communities is ensuring that the necessary supporting infrastructure is provided. The IDP identifies physical, social and environmental infrastructure.

**15.1.3** Physical infrastructure includes, transport, utilities, electricity, gas, water, waste water and drainage and telecommunications. Social infrastructure includes, health, educational facilities, emergency services, cemeteries, libraries and community facilities. Environmental infrastructure includes, green infrastructure, sport, open space and recreating, flood defence attenuation and waste management and minerals production.

**15.1.4** In terms of the IDP content, it is not appropriate to include every scheme or project planned by every infrastructure provider or service operator in the Borough. For this reason Table 15.1 illustrates an update on the IDP for infrastructure that has been categorised as critical.

**Table 15.1: IDP update on critical projects**

Infrastructure Category	Project	Comment / Position
<b>Transport – No further updates from the previous monitoring year as no response received from the highways authority.</b>		
Transport	Skippool to windy harbour junction improvements (Bypass)	On schedule <i>Highways England</i>
Transport	Victoria road junction improvements	No change. Only due post 2025. <i>Highways England</i>
Transport	Norcross Road/Fleetwood Road junction improvements	Underway. <i>Highways England</i>
Transport	Thistleton Road/Mile Road junction improvements	No change. Only due post 2025. <i>Highways England</i>
Transport	M55 junction 3 improvements	Underway. <i>Highways England</i>
Transport	A6 Barton to Garstang Sustainable Transport Strategy	Ongoing – aligned with development coming forward
Transport	Wider Improvement of A6 Preston Lancaster New Road/Croston Barn Road/Green Lane West/B5272 Cockerham Road/Croston Road Signalised Junction	Ongoing – Part of A6 Strategy

Infrastructure Category	Project	Comment / Position
Transport	Improvement of Moss Lane/Longmoor Lane Priority Junction	Part of A6 Strategy
Transport	Improvement of A6/A586, 'The Avenue' priority junction	Part of A6 Strategy
Transport	A6/M55 Jct. 1, Westbound off Slip Improvement. Additional lane on westbound off slip	Part of A6 Strategy
Transport	A6/M55Jct. 1, Eastbound off Slip Improvement. Additional lane on eastbound off slip	Part of A6 Strategy
Transport	Improvements to Hardhorn Road with Highcross Road/Beech Drive junction	Part of the Poulton Mitigation Strategy
Transport	Improvements to Hardhorn Road/Garstang Road East	Part of the Poulton Mitigation Strategy
Transport	Improvements to Garstang Road East and junction with Lower Green	Part of the Poulton Mitigation Strategy
Transport	Traffic management measures, sustainability town centre car park and town centre changes in Poulton-le-Fylde	Part of the Poulton Mitigation Strategy
Transport	Access road to residential allocation in Thornton	Requirement of SA1/2 Masterplan
<b>Education</b>		
Education	Additional primary school places in Thornton – new school	School places to be considered as part of the planning process / Masterplan process
Education	Additional primary school places in Poulton – new school	School places to be considered as part of the planning process / Masterplan process
Education	Additional primary school places in Hambleton/Stalmine – new school/extension to existing school (as required)	School places to be considered as part of the planning process
Education	Additional primary school places in Great Eccleston – new school	School places to be considered as part of the planning process / Masterplan process
Education	Additional primary school places in Inskip – extension to existing school	School places to be considered as part of the planning process
Education	Additional primary school places in Forton - Extension to existing school	School places to be considered as part of the planning process / Masterplan process

<b>Infrastructure Category</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Comment / Position</b>
Education	Additional primary school places in Garstang – new school	School places to be considered as part of the planning process / Masterplan process
Education	Additional secondary school places - expansion of existing schools	School places to be considered through the planning process as advised by Lancashire County Council Education
<b>Healthcare</b>		
Healthcare	Expansion to GP practices in Thornton and/or Poulton as necessary	Contributions are to be paid to CCG as appropriate through S106. Plans are being prepared for the surgeries.
Healthcare	Relocation of Great Eccleston GP surgery	To be considered as part of the planning process / Masterplan process. Funded through S106.
Healthcare	Expansion to GP practice in Garstang as necessary	The priority for the CCG is to improve the Health Centre at Garstang
Healthcare	Establish GP branch surgery at Forton as necessary	The priority for the CCG is to improve the Health Centre at Garstang
<b>Flood Risk Management</b>		
Flood Risk Management	Upgrade/replace with duckbill flap Horsebridge Dyke	Works completed summer 2019
Flood Risk Management	Upgrade/replace with duckbill flap Main Dyke	Not on current EA programme
Flood Risk Management	Install new top hung flap valve at Yoad Pool outfall	Not on current EA programme
Flood Risk Management	Install new top hung flap valve at Wardleys Creek outfall	Works complete, site will be reassessed when the Hambleton Tidal Scheme commences
Flood Risk Management	Construction of new outfall and installation of duckbill flap Ramper Pot	Not on current EA programme
Flood Risk Management	Management and maintenance of local water courses (various locations)	Environment Agency
<b>Community Facilities</b>		
Community Facilities	Neighbourhood Centre including community/village hall, Forton	To be considered as part of the planning process / Masterplan process

Infrastructure Category	Project	Comment / Position
Community Facilities	Local convenience stores (various locations)	Retail Monitoring is currently under review
Community Facilities	Community/village hall, including small local convenience store, Great Eccleston	To be considered as part of the planning process / Masterplan process

15.1.5 With regards to those non critical infrastructure projects, and also categories including telecoms, energy, water and wastewater, emergency services and cemeteries – the council is considering methodology to be implemented in order to monitor the progress. This is due to these services coming forward by the relevant service provider as and when they are required.



## 16 Duty to Co-operate

16.1.1 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 25 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2019) (NPPF) outlines:

*“Strategic Policy-making authorities should collaborate to identify the relevant strategic matters which they need to address in their plans.”*

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

- Housing (including affordable housing), employment, retail, leisure and other commercial development.
- Infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, security, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat).
- Community facilities (such as health, education and cultural infrastructure)
- Conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and green infrastructure, and planning measures to address climate change mitigation and adaptation.

16.1.3 NPPF Paragraph 27 states that:

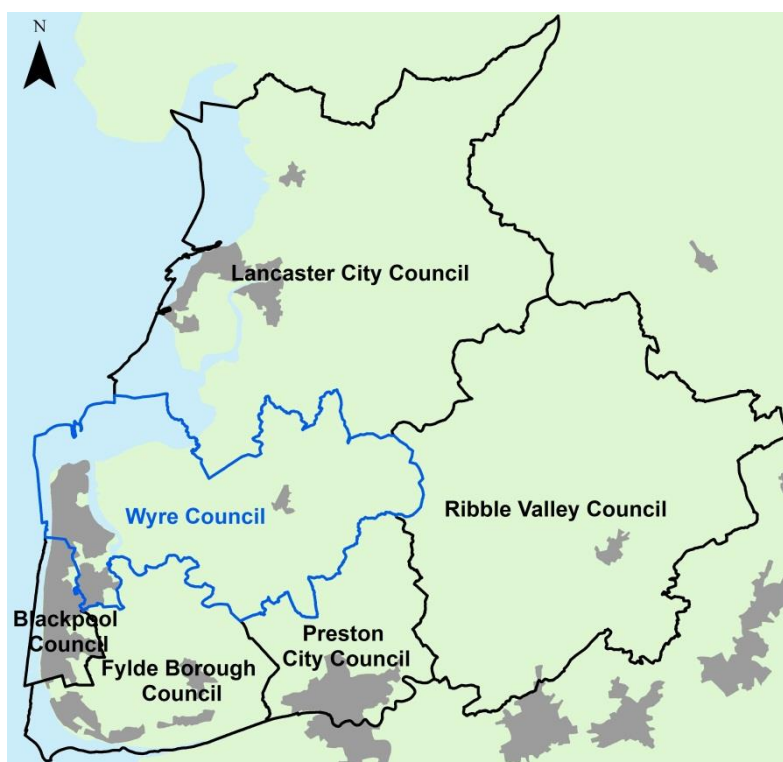
*“In order to demonstrate effective and on-going joint working, strategic policy-making authorities should prepare and maintain one or more statements of common ground, documenting the cross boundary matters being addressed and progress in cooperating to address these.”*

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

16.1.5 Figure 16.1 illustrates neighbouring local authorities to Wyre. Other bodies most relevant to Wyre include:

Highways England;  
 Environment Agency;  
 English Heritage;  
 Natural England ;  
 Wyre and Fylde Clinical Commissioning Group;  
 Lancashire County Council as Local Highway Authority, Local Education Authority and Local Lead Flood Authority;  
 Marine Management Organisation.

**Figure 16.1 – Neighbouring Authorities to Wyre Council**



**16.1.6** 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.

**16.1.7** The Town and Country (Local Plan) (England) Regulations 2012 require the Duty to Cooperate to be monitored as part of the AMR. The council submitted a Statement of compliance with the Duty to cooperate as part of the Local Plan examination. The Local Inspector was satisfied that the council has met the legal requirement to co-operate.

**16.1.8** The Duty to cooperate is on-going and the council are engaged in ongoing collaborative working under Duty to Co-operate with adjoining local authorities and other bodies. In particular the council is engaging in duty to cooperate meeting in the following ways:

**16.1.9** The council are currently fulfilling the Duty to Cooperate in the following ways:

- Under the Fylde Coast Memorandum of Understanding between Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre councils and Lancashire County Council, the council has continued to have regular meetings with Fylde and Blackpool councils and Lancashire County Council in relation to cross boundary matters.

- Through the operation of various stakeholder and topic based working groups such as the Making Space for Water, Wyre Flood Forum and Forest of Bowland AONB Partnership Group.
- Officers from the council's Planning Policy team attend meetings with LCC Highways and Education Authorities, the Fylde & Wyre CCG and Highways England as required to discuss strategic matters.
- Council officers also attend the Lancashire Planning Policy Officers Group and Lancashire Economic Development Officer Group. The groups, are made up of representatives from each of the planning policy and economic development teams across Lancashire and the County Council and meet quarterly to discuss various strategic issues.

## **17 Neighbourhood Planning**

**17.1.1** Neighbourhood planning gives town and parish councils or newly formed neighbourhood forums the opportunity to prepare, with the community they represent, a planning document to shape the future of the places where they live and work. Neighbourhood planning allows communities to set planning policies through a neighbourhood development plan or grant planning permission through a neighbourhood development order. A neighbourhood plan cannot be used to prevent or stifle development.

At the start of the neighbourhood planning process, the neighbourhood area which the community intend to produce a plan for has to be formally agreed. An adopted neighbourhood plan forms part of the authority's development plan.

**17.1.2** The neighbourhood planning regulations set out the detailed process for the preparation of neighbourhood plans.

**17.1.3** As can be seen in Table 17.1, at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020, there remains to be three approved neighbourhood plans in Wyre with no new neighbourhood areas in Wyre with no new plans submitted for the monitoring year 2019-20. None of the neighbourhood plans have yet proceeded to draft stage.

**Table 17.1: Neighbourhood plan status at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020**

<b>Neighbourhood Plan</b>	<b>Neighbourhood area applicants</b>	<b>Status</b>
Dolphinholme Neighbourhood Plan	Nether Wyresdale and Ellel Parish Council	Approved – 1 February 2017
Barton Village Neighbourhood Area	Barton and Myerscough and Bilsborrow Parish Council	Approved – 8 September 2017
Garstang Neighbourhood Plan	Garstang Town Council	Approved - 28 February 2018

**17.1.4** More information is available on the council's website using the link below.

[http://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200317/planning\\_policy/1084/neighbourhood\\_planning](http://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200317/planning_policy/1084/neighbourhood_planning)

## 18 Self-build and custom build housing

**18.1.1** The Government wants to enable more people to build their own home and Local Planning Authorities in England and Wales are required under the Self-build and Custom House building Act 2015 (c.17) to keep a register of individuals and associations of individuals seeking to acquire land to build a home.

**18.1.2** In keeping a register, Wyre Council is under no obligation to find or provide registered individuals with self-build or custom build plots. The register is not a public document and is treated as confidential. However, the council does publish headline data (i.e. location, type and/or demand) from the register. The council will use the register to inform policies in the review of the Local Plan.

**18.1.3** Table 18.1 displays a varied selection of headline data of registered applicants. At 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020, Wyre had eight individuals registered. This is an increase of four from the previous monitoring year, 2018-2019.

**Table 18.1: Headline data from Wyre Self-build Register**

<b>Registered individual/associations</b>	<b>Type of build</b>	<b>Preferred area(s)</b>	<b>Type of dwelling</b>	<b>Bedrooms</b>
Individual (single plot)	Self-build one off home	Various areas across Wyre	Detached with large garden	4
Individual (single plot)	Self-build one off home	Garstang, Bowgreave or Catterall	Detached with small garden or balcony	3
Individual (single plot), or Plot on a larger scheme	Contractor built one-off home	Thornton, Cleveleys or Poulton-le-Fylde	Detached or bungalow with large garden	4

**18.1.4** At 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020, there was extant planning permission for 88 new build dwellings on single dwelling plots.

**18.1.5** Please note that approvals for conversions, changes of use, mobile/park homes, blocks of flats and sheltered housing units (where known) were excluded from the figures, as were any dwellings which were already under construction.

**18.1.6** Further information is available on the Councils website using the link below.

[http://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200317/planning\\_policy/1012/self-build\\_and\\_custom\\_build\\_housing](http://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200317/planning_policy/1012/self-build_and_custom_build_housing)

## **19 Brownfield Register**

19.1.1 The government wants to maximise the number of new homes built on brownfield (previously developed) land and has therefore made a commitment to introduce local brownfield registers through the Town and Country Planning (Brownfield Land Register) Regulations 2017.

19.1.2 The councils register (provided in a standard format set nationally) provides publicly available information on brownfield sites that are suitable for housing. The council has used its latest Housing Land Monitoring Report and the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) which included a 'Call for sites' exercise to identify potential residential sites on brownfield land in the borough.

There are 22 sites on the register. The register is available using the link below.

[https://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200317/planning\\_policy/1194/brownfield\\_land\\_register](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200317/planning_policy/1194/brownfield_land_register)

19.1.3 A Map of the brownfield sites included on the register can also be viewed on an interactive map available using the link below.

<https://wyre.maps.arcgis.com/apps/View/index.html?appid=4135b23d4bb04469a3a533a759ade8e8>

19.1.4 The sites that have been identified are considered to be suitable, available, achievable, and have an area of at least 0.25ha or are capable of supporting at least five dwellings.

## **Appendix A: Schedule of Local Plan Policies**

### **Strategic Policies (SP)**

- SP1 – Development Strategy
- SP2 – Sustainable Development
- SP3 – Green Belt
- SP4 – Countryside Areas
- SP5 – Forest of Bowland AONB
- SP6 – Viability
- SP7 – Infrastructure provision & Developer contributions
- SP8 – Health and wellbeing

### **Core Development Management Policies (CDMP)**

- CDMP1 – Environmental protection
- CDMP2 – Flood Risk and Surface water management
- CDMP3 – Design
- CDMP4 – Environmental Assets
- CDMP5 – Historic Environment
- CDMP6 – Accessibility and Transport

### **Housing Policies (HP)**

- HP1 – Housing Land Supply
- HP2 – Housing Mix
- HP3 – Affordable Housing
- HP4 – Rural Exceptions
- HP5 – Residential Curtilages
- HP6 – Replacement dwellings in the countryside
- HP7 – Rural workers accommodation in the countryside
- HP8 – Accommodation for Gypsy, travellers and travelling show people
- HP9 – Green Infrastructure in new residential developments
- HP10 – Houses in multiple occupation

### **Economy Policies (EP)**

- EP1 – Employment Land Supply
- EP2 – Existing Employment Areas
- EP3 – Existing Employment sites
- EP4 – Town, District, Local and Neighbourhood centres
- EP5 – Main Town Centre uses
- EP6 – Development in defined primary and secondary frontages
- EP7 – Local convenience stores
- EP8 – Rural Economy
- EP9 – Holiday accommodation
- EP10 – Equestrian Development
- EP11 – Protection of community facilities
- EP12 – Renewable Energy
- EP13 – Telecommunications
- EP14 – Outdoor advertisements and directional signs
- EP15 – Security Shutters

## Appendix B: Schedule of Performance Monitoring Indicators (PMIs)

Performance Monitoring Indicators (PMI)		Target /Outcomes	Strategic Policies (SP)	Core Development Management Policies (CDMP)	Housing (HP)	Economy (EP)
<b>Objective 1</b>						
<b>PMI1</b>	Available employment land, by area (ha)	No target, monitor availability	1			1
<b>PMI2</b>	Amount of gross employment land (Ha) and net floorspace (smq) developed, by type: a) on allocated employment sites (including mix use) b) in existing employment areas c) Hillhouse Technology Enterprise Zone d) other	43 hectares	1, 2			1, 2, 3, 8
<b>PMI3</b>	Amount of gross employment land (Ha) and net floorspace (sqm) with extant planning permission, by type: a) on allocated employment sites (including mix use)	To meet requirements	1, 2			1,2, 3, 8



Performance Monitoring Indicators (PMI)		Target /Outcomes	Strategic Policies (SP)	Core Development Management Policies (CDMP)	Housing (HP)	Economy (EP)
	b) in existing employment areas c) Hillhouse Technology Enterprise Zone d) other					
<b>PMI4</b>	Amount of gross employment land (Ha) and net floorspace (sqm) lost to alternative uses (non B use class): a) on allocated employment sites (including mix use) b) in existing employment areas c) Hillhouse Technology Enterprise Zone (regarding employment sites only) d) other	No overall loss				1, 2, 3
<b>PMI5</b>	Number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 10% most deprived for employment deprivation	Decrease over plan period	1, 2			
<b>Objective 2</b>						

Performance Monitoring Indicators (PMI)		Target /Outcomes	Strategic Policies (SP)	Core Development Management Policies (CDMP)	Housing (HP)	Economy (EP)
<b>PMI6</b>	Number, type and amount of financial contributions through CIL and/or S106 towards education	No Target. Monitor contributions	7			
<b>PMI7</b>	Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% nationally for education, skills and training deprivation	Decrease over plan period	1			
<b>Objective 3</b>						
<b>PMI8</b>	5 year supply of deliverable housing	100% as set out in the latest HIS			1	
<b>PMI9</b>	Housing Trajectory: a) completions in previous years (since 2011) b) completions in reporting year c) extant planning permission from current year (up to 2031) d) managed delivery target	Meet local minimum target of providing 9,285 net new homes 2011-2031 (464 per annum)	1		1	
<b>PMI10</b>	Net additional dwellings on each housing allocation	Monitor take up against the housing trajectory as set out in the latest HIS	1		1	

Performance Monitoring Indicators (PMI)		Target /Outcomes	Strategic Policies (SP)	Core Development Management Policies (CDMP)	Housing (HP)	Economy (EP)
	a) completions since 2011 b) with extant planning permission					
<b>PMI11</b>	% and amount of affordable homes, by type and settlement: a) completed annually b) with extant planning permission c) financial contributions	Measure % against Local Plan Policy Standards, by settlement	1, 2, 7		3, 7	
<b>PMI12</b>	Percentage and number of major developments providing housing for older people and people with restricted mobility	20% of 20+ dwellings	1, 2		2	
<b>PMI13</b>	Net additional dwellings, by size, type and tenure: a) in current year b) with extant planning permission	Monitor take up/change			2	
<b>PMI14</b>	Amount of permanent and transit pitch	Monitor take up	1, 2		8	

Performance Monitoring Indicators (PMI)		Target /Outcomes	Strategic Policies (SP)	Core Development Management Policies (CDMP)	Housing (HP)	Economy (EP)
	provision for gypsies and travellers					
<b>PMI15</b>	Amount of permanent plot provision for travelling showpeople	To meet locally identified need (GTAA as minimum)	1, 2		8	
<b>PMI16</b>	Number of buildings converted in to Houses of Multiple Occupancy (HMOs)	Monitor take up			10	
<b>Objective 4</b>						
<b>PMI17</b>	Net additional retail floorspace developed, by type: a) in town centres b) in primary shopping areas c) in district, local and neighbourhood centres d) other	No Target. Monitor take up	2			4, 5, 6, 7, 8
<b>PMI18</b>	Net additional retail floorspace with extant planning permission, by type: a) in town centres b) in primary shopping areas c) in district, local and	No Target. Monitor take up	2			4, 5, 6, 7, 8

Performance Monitoring Indicators (PMI)		Target /Outcomes	Strategic Policies (SP)	Core Development Management Policies (CDMP)	Housing (HP)	Economy (EP)
	neighbourhood centres d) other					
<b>PMI19</b>	Changes to defined primary and secondary shopping frontages	Monitor change				6
<b>PMI20</b>	Ground floor vacancy rates for Cleveleys, Fleetwood, Garstang, Poulton and Thornton	No Target. Monitor change	2			4
<b>Objective 5</b>						
<b>PMI21</b>	Percentage of new dwellings approved within 1km of key services	Monitor take up	2			
<b>PMI22</b>	Number, type and amount of financial contributions through CIL and/or S106 towards health care	No Target. Monitor contributions	7			
<b>PMI23</b>	Number, type and amount of financial contributions through CIL and/or S106 towards other infrastructure	No Target. Monitor contributions	7			

Performance Monitoring Indicators (PMI)		Target /Outcomes	Strategic Policies (SP)	Core Development Management Policies (CDMP)	Housing (HP)	Economy (EP)
<b>PMI24</b>	Number of community facilities, by type and settlement: a) completed annually b) with extant planning permission c) loss to alternative uses	No target. Monitor change				11
<b>Objective 6</b>						
<b>PMI25</b>	Length of total and new dedicated pedestrian and cycle routes	Increase	2, 7, 8	3, 6		
<b>PMI26</b>	No. of developments receiving planning permission with agreed travel plan	No target		6		
<b>PMI27</b>	Number, type and amount of financial contributions through CIL and/or S106 towards highways	No Target. Monitor contributions	1, 7	6		
<b>PMI28</b>	Percentage and number of new dwellings built within 1km of a bus stop	Monitor take up	2	6		
<b>Objective 7</b>						

Performance Monitoring Indicators (PMI)		Target /Outcomes	Strategic Policies (SP)	Core Development Management Policies (CDMP)	Housing (HP)	Economy (EP)
<b>PMI29</b>	Number and change in areas of biodiversity, geological and landscape importance (i.e. loss or additions (ha) of AONB, SSSIs, GHS, BHS etc.)	No Loss (ha)	1, 2, 5	4		
<b>PMI30</b>	Amount of new development within areas of biodiversity, geological and landscape importance: a) completed annually b) with extant planning permission	No development unless justified	1,2, 5, 7	4		
<b>PMI31</b>	Condition of SSSIs	95% of SSSIs in favourable or recovering condition	1, 2	4		
<b>PMI32</b>	Number of Biological Heritage Sites (BHS) under active management.	Monitor over plan period	1, 2	4		
<b>PMI33</b>	Loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land*	No target. Monitor loss	1, 2	4		
<b>PMI34</b>	Gain/Loss/Number of: a) conservation Areas b) scheduled monuments	Monitor Change		5		

Performance Monitoring Indicators (PMI)		Target /Outcomes	Strategic Policies (SP)	Core Development Management Policies (CDMP)	Housing (HP)	Economy (EP)
	c) listed buildings d) parks and Gardens					
<b>PMI35</b>	Number of scheduled monuments and listed buildings considered to be at risk	No increase		5		
<b>Objective 8</b>						
<b>PMI36</b>	Number of new developments (by type) in the Green Belt: a) completed annually b) with extant planning permission	No development unless justified	2, 3			
<b>PMI37</b>	Number of new developments (by type) in the Countryside: a) completed annually b) with extant planning permission	No development, unless justified	1, 2, 4		4, 5, 6, 7	8
<b>Objective 9</b>						
<b>PMI38</b>	Length of total and new dedicated public rights of way (PROW)	Increase	2, 7, 8	3, 4, 6		
<b>PMI39</b>	Number of total and new green flag status parks	Increase over plan period	1, 2	4		



Performance Monitoring Indicators (PMI)		Target /Outcomes	Strategic Policies (SP)	Core Development Management Policies (CDMP)	Housing (HP)	Economy (EP)
<b>PMI40</b>	Amount of Green Infrastructure lost to development (ha)	No Loss (ha)	1, 2	4	9	
<b>PMI41</b>	Amount of new green infrastructure (including public open space) provided through new development: a) on-site b) off-site contributions through CIL and/or S106 agreements	Monitor provision/contributions against Local Plan Policy Standards	1, 7,8	3, 4	9	
<b>PMI42</b>	Number of open space sites above 80% quality score	Increase over plan period	1, 2	3, 4	9	
<b>PMI43</b>	Number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for health deprivation	Decrease over plan period	1, 2, 8			
<b>PMI44</b>	Number of Health Impact Assessments (HIA)	Monitor take up	8			
<b>Objective 10</b>						
<b>PMI45</b>	Per capita amount of CO2 emissions in the LA area	No target, monitor change				12

Performance Monitoring Indicators (PMI)		Target /Outcomes	Strategic Policies (SP)	Core Development Management Policies (CDMP)	Housing (HP)	Economy (EP)
<b>PMI46</b>	New renewable energy installations, by type (Feed in tariff in MW)	Increase	2			12
<b>PMI47</b>	Number of Electric Vehicle Recharging Points	Increase over plan period	2	1, 6		12
<b>Objective 11</b>						
<b>PMI48</b>	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice in areas at risk from flooding	None (0)	2	2		
<b>PMI49</b>	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds	None (0)	2	2		
<b>PMI50</b>	Upgrading of flood defences to 1 in 200 year standard at: 1) Rossall Hospital to Fleetwood Golf Course 2) Fleetwood Docks to Hillhouse 3) Hillhouse to Stanah	Anticipated Completion by 1) 2018 2) 2021 3) 2021	2, 7	2		

Performance Monitoring Indicators (PMI)		Target /Outcomes	Strategic Policies (SP)	Core Development Management Policies (CDMP)	Housing (HP)	Economy (EP)
<b>PMI51</b>	Number of planning permissions incorporating SuDS	No Target. Monitor improvement	2, 7	2		
<b>PMI52</b>	Inappropriate development in the Coastal Change Management Area: a) completed annually b) with extant planning permission	Monitor take up	4			
<b>PMI53</b>	Number, type and amount of financial contributions through CIL and/or S106 towards flood prevention	No Target. Monitor contributions	7	2		
<b>PMI54</b>	Measure air pollutants within Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA)	Monitor change	1	1		
<b>PMI55</b>	Number of total and new AQMAs designated in the Borough	Monitor change		1		
<b>PMI56</b>	Bathing water quality	Improve to 'Excellent' rating	1	4		

Performance Monitoring Indicators (PMI)		Target /Outcomes	Strategic Policies (SP)	Core Development Management Policies (CDMP)	Housing (HP)	Economy (EP)
<b>PMI57</b>	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to HSE advice	None (0)		1		
<b>Objective 12</b>						
<b>PMI58</b>	Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for crime deprivation.	Decrease over plan period	1	3		
<b>PMI59</b>	Number of LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for barriers to housing and services provision deprivation.	Decrease over plan period	1, 2	6		
<b>PMI60</b>	Number and location of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% nationally for Living Environment deprivation	Decrease over plan period	1, 2	1		
<b>PMI61</b>	Number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 10% most deprived for income deprivation	Decrease over plan period	1			
<b>PMI62</b>	Crime rates per 1,000 of the population for key offences.	Decrease over plan period		3		

## Appendix C: Schedule of Sustainability Appraisal Indicators (SAI)

SAI Ref	Objective	Sustainability Appraisal Indicator	Target - to be refined and developed further to best fit monitoring of the local plan
SAI1/1	To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for crime deprivation.	Reduce the number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% most deprived
SAI1/2	To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	Crime rates per 1,000 of the population for key offences.	Reduce the number of crimes per 1,000 population
SAI2/1	To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society	Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% nationally for education, skills and training deprivation	Ensure sufficient school places are available to meet the needs of new development
SAI2/2	To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society	Location and number of school places available	Ensure sufficient school places are available to meet the needs of new development
SAI2/3	To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society	% of working age residents with national vocational qualifications (NVQs)	Ensure sufficient school places are available to meet the needs of new development
SAI3/1	To improve physical and mental health and wellbeing for all and reduce health inequalities	Percentage of resident population who consider themselves to be in good health	Reduce the number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for health deprivation
SAI3/2	To improve physical and mental health and wellbeing for all and reduce health inequalities	Number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for health deprivation	Reduce the number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for health deprivation

SAI Ref	Objective	Sustainability Appraisal Indicator	Target - to be refined and developed further to best fit monitoring of the local plan
SAI3/3	To improve physical and mental health and wellbeing for all and reduce health inequalities	Percentage of new dwellings within 1km of key services	Reduce the number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for health deprivation
SAI3/4	To improve physical and mental health and wellbeing for all and reduce health inequalities	Number of open space sites within 80% quality score.	Target (if appropriate to the indicator) to be developed
SAI3/5	To improve physical and mental health and wellbeing for all and reduce health inequalities	Length of new dedicated pedestrian and cycle routes	Target (if appropriate to the indicator) to be developed
SAI4/1	To ensure housing provision meets local needs	Net additional dwellings on each housing allocation	Annual dwelling completions against requirement target of 460 per annum.
SAI4/2	To ensure housing provision meets local needs	Net additional dwellings by size, type and tenure	Number of homes within developments of 11 or more designed to specifically accommodate or adaptable for older people
SAI4/3	To ensure housing provision meets local needs	% and number of affordable homes by type and settlement	Number of market housing schemes of 10 or more dwellings that provide 30% affordable homes
SAI4/4	To ensure housing provision meets local needs	Number and location of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% nationally for Living Environment deprivation	Reduce number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 10% for living environment deprivation
SAI4/5	To ensure housing provision meets local needs	Percentage of vacant dwellings (C3)	Decrease number of vacant dwellings

SAI Ref	Objective	Sustainability Appraisal Indicator	Target - to be refined and developed further to best fit monitoring of the local plan
SAI4/6	To ensure housing provision meets local needs	Amount of permanent and transit pitch provision for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	Target (if appropriate to the indicator) to be developed
SAI4/7	To ensure housing provision meets local needs	Amount of permanent plot provision for travelling showpeople	Target (if appropriate to the indicator) to be developed
SAI5/1	To improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups]	Number of LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for barriers to housing and services provision.	Reduce number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 10% for barriers to housing and services provision
SAI5/2	To improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups]	Percentage and number of new dwellings built within 1km of a bus stop	Target (if appropriate to the indicator) to be developed
SAI5/3	To improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups]	Length of Public Rights of Way (PROW)	No loss of PROW
SAI6/1	To encourage sustainable economic growth, inclusion and business development across the borough	Economic activity rate	Target (if appropriate to the indicator) to be developed
SAI6/2	To encourage sustainable economic growth, inclusion and business development across the borough	Percentage of employment and occupation	Target (if appropriate to the indicator) to be developed

SAI Ref	Objective	Sustainability Appraisal Indicator	Target - to be refined and developed further to best fit monitoring of the local plan
SAI6/3	To encourage sustainable economic growth, inclusion and business development across the borough	Available of employment land	Target (if appropriate to the indicator) to be developed
SAI6/4	To encourage sustainable economic growth, inclusion and business development across the borough	Number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 10% most deprived for employment deprivation and income deprivation	To reduce number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% for employment and income deprivation.
SAI6/5	To encourage sustainable economic growth, inclusion and business development across the borough	Employment land take-up	Cumulative take-up of land for employment development to plan period requirement of 43ha.
SAI6/6	To encourage sustainable economic growth, inclusion and business development across the borough	Retail take-up	Target (if appropriate to the indicator) to be developed
SAI7/1	To deliver urban renaissance	Indicators proposed for other objectives should be monitored as they all make a contribution to the achievement of this SA Objective.	n/a
SAI8/1	To protect and enhance biodiversity	Number and change in areas of biodiversity, geological importance and landscape	Maintain and improve condition of designated sites
SAI8/2	To protect and enhance biodiversity	Condition of SSSIs	Increase area of habitat provided across the district  No net loss of biodiversity



SAI Ref	Objective	Sustainability Appraisal Indicator	Target - to be refined and developed further to best fit monitoring of the local plan
SAI8/3	To protect and enhance biodiversity	Number of BHSs under Active Management.	Increase area of habitat provided across the district  No net loss of biodiversity
SAI8/4	To protect and enhance biodiversity	Areas ancient woodland	No loss of ancient woodland as a result of new development
SAI9/1	To protect and enhance the borough's landscape and townscape character and quality	Amount of green infrastructure lost to development	No net loss of green infrastructure to development (without appropriate mitigation).
SAI9/2	To protect and enhance the borough's landscape and townscape character and quality	Number and total of Green Flag Award parks	Increase number of Green Flag Award parks
SAI9/3	To protect and enhance the borough's landscape and townscape character and quality	Some biodiversity indicators are also relevant in relation to greenspace access.	n/a
SAI10/1	To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resources	Gain/loss/number of heritage assets	No loss of Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens

SAI Ref	Objective	Sustainability Appraisal Indicator	Target - to be refined and developed further to best fit monitoring of the local plan
SAI10/2	To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resources	Number of scheduled monuments and listed buildings at risk	Reduce number of heritage assets at risk
SAI11/1	To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources and reduce the risk of flooding	Rivers reaching Good Ecological Status	Prevent deterioration of the status of all surface water and groundwater bodies  Protect, enhance and restore all bodies of surface water and groundwater with the aim of achieving Good Status for surface water and groundwater
SAI11/2	To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources and reduce the risk of flooding	Number of planning applications granted permission contrary to Environment Agency advice regarding flooding.	No planning permissions to be granted contrary to EA advice on flooding
SAI11/3	To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources and reduce the risk of flooding	Bathing water quality	To meet EU bathing water standards
SAI12/1	To limit and adapt to climate change	Local rail patronage	Rail usage to increase
SAI12/2	To limit and adapt to climate change	Indicators used to monitor the implementation of the Local Transport Plan	Targets to be developed
SAI12/3	To limit and adapt to climate change	Number of Electric Vehicle Recharging Points	Increase

SAI Ref	Objective	Sustainability Appraisal Indicator	Target - to be refined and developed further to best fit monitoring of the local plan
SAI13/1	To protect and improve air quality	Number and distribution of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs).	No new AQMAs to be designated in the Borough.  Achievement of UK Air Quality Strategy objectives for specific pollutants
SAI13/2	To protect and improve air quality	Local air quality monitoring results for nitrogen and particulates	No new AQMAs to be designated in the Borough.  Achievement of UK Air Quality Strategy objectives for specific pollutants
SAI14/1	To ensure sustainable use of natural resources	Impact of new development on Mineral Safeguarding Areas and number of appropriate surveys taken prior to development.	n/a

## **Appendix D: Glossary of terms and abbreviations**

**Appropriate Assessment:** An appropriate assessment, also known as a Habitat Regulation Assessment is required in order to assess the potential effect of the Local Plan on the integrity of a Natura 2000 site e.g. Special Protection Area (SPA) or Special Areas of Conservation (SAC).

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

**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 (LDS) timetable.

**Biological Heritage Site (BHS):** 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.

**Coastal Change Management Area (CCMA):** An area identified in Local Plans as likely to be affected by coastal change (physical change to the shoreline through erosion, coastal landslip, permanent inundation or coastal accretion).

**Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL):** The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a new charge that local authorities have the power to levy on most types of development to fund infrastructure required to support new growth such as transport, education, health and open space facilities. CIL chargers are based on the size and types of development proposed and are calculated as a charge per square metre.

**Conservation Areas:** areas formally designated by local planning authorities for their special architectural or historical interest.

**Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS):** BEIS was established July 2016 and brings together responsibilities for business, industrial strategy, science, innovation, energy, and climate change, merging the functions of the former BIS and DECC.

**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 Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA):** DEFRA is a Government Department in the UK.

**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.

**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 Action Plans and Proposals Map. They are subject to community involvement, consultation and independent examination. A sustainability appraisal is required for each development plan document.

**Duty to Co-operate:** a legal duty on local planning authorities to engage constructively and actively to address strategic cross-boundary matters in preparing Local Plans.

**English Heritage:** English Heritage is a registered charity that manages over 400 of England's Historic buildings, monuments and sites.

**Environment Agency (EA):** The Environment 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.

**Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA):** and EqIA is a systematic way of examining whether a new or existing function, policy or process differentially affects any person or group of persons.

**Evidence Base:** The information and data gathered by the local planning authority to justify the policy approach set out in the Local Plan.

**Examination:** The local planning authority must submit the Local Plan for examination. The examination is carried out by an independent Planning Inspector to consider whether the local plan is 'sound' and meets the 'legal compliance'.

**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.

**Habitats Regulation Assessment:** Please see *Appropriate Assessment*.

**Health Impact Assessment (HIA):** A combination of procedures, methods and tools by which a policy, programme or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population and the distribution of those effects within the population.

**Highways Authority:** A highway authority is a name given to a body responsible for the administration of public roads. In Lancashire, LCC are the highway authority.

**Highways England:** Highways England is the government company responsible for operating, maintaining and improving the strategic road network of England.

**Homes and Community Agency (HCA):** The HCA is the non-departmental public body that helps fund new affordable housing and regulates social housing providers in England. They also help create successful communities by making more homes and business premises available to residents and business who need them.

**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.

**Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP):** The IDP is a plan produced in parallel to preparing the Local Plan which assess the impacts of the proposed development on infrastructure and sets out the necessary infrastructure required to support proposed development.

**Lancashire County Council (LCC):** LCC is the upper-tier (part of a 'two tier' system of local government) local authority for the non-metropolitan county of Lancashire. Residents who live in Lancashire (excluding Blackpool Council and Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council) will also have a district council providing some of the council services.

**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 councils time scale for the preparation and production of Local Development Documents.

**Local Geodiversity Sites (LGSs):** LGSs are protected in the same way as important biological sites, to recognise and protect the importance of certain landforms.

**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.

**Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA):** a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales.

**Marine Management Organisation (MMO):** The MMO is an executive non-departmental public body in the United Kingdom which license, regulate and plan marine activities in the seas around England so that they're carried out in a sustainable way.

**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.

**Natural England (NE):** NE was formed in 2006 and is a non-departmental public body sponsored by DEFRA. It is responsible for ensuring that England's natural environment, including its land, flora and fauna, freshwater and marine environments, geology and soils, are protected and improved. It also has a responsibility to help people enjoy, understand and access the natural environment.

**Neighbourhood Planning:** gives town and parish councils or newly formed neighbourhood forums the opportunity to prepare with the community they represent a planning document to shape the places where they live and work.

**Office for National Statistics (ONS):** 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.

**Office of Rail and Road (ORR):** As of 1 April 2015, the ORR is the economic regulator of Britain's mainline railway and health and safety regulator on Britain's railways. They also monitor England's Strategic Highways network. It was previously the Office of Rail Regulation.

**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.

**Public Health England (PHE):** PHE was established on 1 April 2013 to bring together public health specialists from more than 70 organisations into a single public health service. They are an executive agency of the Department of Health, and a distinct delivery organisation with operational autonomy to advise and support government, local authorities and the NHS in a professionally independent manner.

**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.

**Section 106 Agreement (S106):** A legal agreement under Section 106 of the 1990 Town & Country Planning Act. Section 106 agreements are legal agreements made between a planning authority and a developer, or undertakings offered unilaterally by the developer, that ensure that 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 of special interest. Related to the natural heritage of wildlife habitats, geological or physiological features of the site.

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

**Special Protection Areas (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.

**Statement of Consultation (SoC):** It is a legal requirement of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) 2012 Regulations (SI No.767) that a Statement of Consultation accompanies the submission of the local plan to the Secretary of State. Regulation 22 of the regulations requires the statement to demonstrate:

- who was invited to make representations;
- how they were invited to do so;
- a summary of the main issues raised by the representations; and
- How these have been addressed in the Local Plan.

**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 Assessment (SHLAA):** SHLAA is a key component of the evidence base to support the delivery of sufficient land for housing to meet the communities 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.

**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 (as amended) and the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development (England) Order 2015 puts uses of land and buildings into various categories. Planning permission is not required for changes of use within the same use class.

#### Use Class Order (UCO) from 6 April 2018 – 31 August 2020

- **A1 Shops** – Shops, post offices, travel agents, hairdressers, funeral directors, dry cleaner.
- **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** – Hot food take-away.
- **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 and also churches.
- **D2 Assembly and leisure** – Cinemas, concert halls, bingo and dance halls, casinos, swimming baths, skating rinks, gymnasiums or sports arenas (except for motor sport, or where firearms are used).

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Report of:	Meeting	Date
Councillor Michael Vincent, Planning and Economic Development Portfolio Holder and Marianne Hesketh, Corporate Director Communities	Cabinet	13 January 2021

## South of Blackpool Road Masterplan

### 1. Purpose of report

- 1.1 To seek approval of the Masterplan for Local Plan allocation SA1/6 South of Blackpool Road.

### 2. Outcomes

- 2.1 An approved Masterplan that will be a material planning consideration in the consideration of planning applications on the site.

### 3. Recommendations

- 3.1 That the South of Blackpool Road Masterplan be approved.
- 3.2 That powers be delegated to the Head of Planning Services to make minor editorial amendments and corrections if necessary to the Masterplan prior to publication.

### 4. Background

- 4.1 The adopted Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031) requires residential and mixed use site allocations proposing more than 50 dwellings to be brought forward in line with a masterplan approved by the council. To inform the masterplan process the council has produced 'Guidance on the Preparation of Masterplans'. This was approved by Cabinet on 5 September 2018 and was updated on 9 May 2019 (approval granted under delegated authority to the Portfolio Holder). It has been used by officers with landowners, developers and other interested parties to inform the development of masterplans to date.

- 4.2** This report seeks approval for the masterplan relating to Local Plan site allocation SA1/6 South of Blackpool Road. The site is a residential allocation having a capacity of 300 dwellings. The allocation also requires land to be made available for a new primary school and town centre car park.

## **5. Key issues and proposals**

- 5.1** The Local Plan allocates land south of Blackpool Road as described above at 4.2.
- 5.2** The allocation policy for SA1/6 lists a series of Key Development Considerations, of which the first is that: “The site is to be brought forward in line with a masterplan to be produced covering the whole of the allocation. The masterplan must be agreed by the Council prior to the granting of planning permission for any part of the site”.
- 5.3** The masterplan process has followed that set out in the masterplan guidance referred to above and has been led by Story Homes, in general co-operation with the other landowner and developer parties.
- 5.4** The masterplan for SA1/6 is a detailed document that provides the physical and policy context, describes a vision and objectives for the masterplan, establishes key design principles, establishes the masterplan framework which identifies the broad location of the different land uses, indicates how the movement network will function, provides key principles relating to the provision of infrastructure, and provides a framework for delivery.
- 5.5** Developing the South of Blackpool Road Masterplan has involved engagement with stakeholders and the wider community. A draft masterplan was subject to public consultation between 16 December 2019 and 24 January 2020, including a “drop-in” session with developers and council officers on 17 January 2020.
- 5.6** The consultation involved notifying those individuals and organisations on the local plan consultation database of the draft masterplan and providing the opportunity to comment using official comment forms. Story Homes produced a summary leaflet that was distributed in the local area. Paper copies of the masterplan, comment form and summary leaflet were made available at Poulton-le-Fylde Library and the Civic Centre. The masterplan and consultation material were made available on the Story Homes web site and via the council’s own planning policy masterplanning web pages. The consultation was publicised via a press release and social media. Respondents were able to return comment forms to the council electronically, by post and through a ballot box located at Poulton-le-Fylde library.

**5.7** The council received 119 responses from residents and organisations. The vast majority of the responses expressed a strong objection to the principle and scale of development. The majority of responses expressed a concern with the impact of existing traffic congestion, considering that the existing highway network around Poulton-le-Fylde is not designed to host the scale of development proposed. Many responses also expressed a strong concern at the loss of greenfield land and loss of habitat. However the site is allocated in the adopted local plan and as such the principle has already been accepted.

**5.8** A summary of the issues raised will be published on the Wyre Council website alongside the final masterplan.

**5.9** Compared to comments relating to the principle of development and its local impact, there were relatively few comments on the content of the masterplan itself. Of these, some strong themes emerged from the consultation centred on:

- Highways and movement
- School provision
- Green infrastructure and ecology
- Design and layout
- Heritage

**5.10** It is noted that the purpose of a masterplan is not to provide a detailed scheme for development. As such elements have to be seen as “indicative” or “illustrative”. Nevertheless, the masterplan framework establishes by way of a plan and narrative the location of the key uses, areas of land and habitat to be protected from development, general access and highway arrangements and the broad location of the green infrastructure. Key features of the South of Blackpool Road Masterplan are:

- Residential-led development with land identified to be reserved for a primary school and car park to serve Poulton-le-Fylde town centre.
- A large area of green infrastructure and open land centred primarily along the length of Horse Bridge Dyke.
- Internal access route between Blackpool Road and Poulton Road.

**5.11** As noted above, many of the concerns raised through the consultation relate to the principle of development and the impact of development on the local area. However, save for an area identified for educational use, the masterplan area is allocated for development in the Local Plan and hence the principle of development and its scale is already established. The area set aside for a primary school is of similar character to the allocated area and has no special or specific designation that would prevent its development based on known information. Hence there have been no major amendments arising from the consultation affecting the principal uses and their location within the masterplan area. However, the consultation responses and a review of the document has led to a

number of detailed amendments to provide a clearer structure and more substantial explanation of the masterplan strategy involving:

- Site appraisal - additional wording on ecology regarding the need for detailed assessments at the planning application stage to identify any impact on Great Crested Newt populations.
- Site appraisal - substantially stronger description of the connection between the site and heritage importance referencing the proximity to the conservation area and the need to take into account potential archaeological remains.
- The need to access green infrastructure from across the site added to the list of considerations.
- Additional objective to ensure that climate change is a development consideration.
- Additional objective to support the need for the co-ordinated delivery of infrastructure across the site.
- Additional wording in the masterplan framework to make clear how the land designated for a new primary school will be integrated into the wider residential scheme including reference to separate entrance and exit points and a drop off area and also clarification that there should be appropriate fencing to separate any new school and attenuation ponds.
- Revised section on green and blue infrastructure to provide a clearer expression of the strategy, emphasising the green and blue principles, a more detailed expression of the requirement for green infrastructure including the amount of green infrastructure to be provided differentiated from the land to remain open, a stronger emphasis on the link between green and blue infrastructure, including Sustainable Drainage Systems and the link between green infrastructure and the movement network, and reference to the need to design for inclusive play.
- A new section detailing a blue infrastructure and drainage strategy including the incorporation of new drainage principles.
- A significantly more detailed description of the access and movement strategy establishing the importance of connectivity within the site and potential to divert the Public Right of Way to access the school land and green infrastructure.
- Additional reference to ensure the spine road is designed to provide a self-enforcing 20mph speed limit and allow a bus service to operate along its length.
- More detailed description of the street hierarchy including reference of the need for the spine road to be designed to discourage its use as a short cut.
- The inclusion of a section on infrastructure and delivery that establishes key infrastructure principles.

- 5.12** It is noted that the Local Plan has been subject to a sustainability appraisal and equality impact assessment. Whilst the development of the allocated site subject to the Masterplan will not in itself have significant implications on matters of sustainability, climate change and equalities, these have been considered as part of the local plan process.

<b>Financial and legal implications</b>	
Finance	There are no financial implications arising directly from this report.
Legal	If approved, the Masterplan will be a material planning consideration in the consideration of planning applications on the site.

#### **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.

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

<b>risks/implications</b>	<b>✓ / x</b>
asset management	x
climate change	x
ICT	x
data protection	x

#### **Processing Personal Data**

In addition to considering data protection along with the other risks/ implications, the report author will need to decide if a 'privacy impact assessment (PIA)' is also required. If the decision(s) recommended in this report will result in the collection and processing of personal data for the first time (i.e. purchase of a new system, a new working arrangement with a third party) a PIA will need to have been completed and signed off by Data Protection Officer before the decision is taken in compliance with the Data Protection Act 2018.

report author	telephone no.	email	date
Len Harris	01253 887231	len.harris@wyre.gov.uk	23/11/2020

<b>List of background papers:</b>		
name of document	date	where available for inspection
None		

## **List of appendices**

Appendix 1 - South of Blackpool Road Masterplan

dem/cab/cr/21/1301lh1



**BARTON  
WILLMORE**

# **SOUTH OF BLACKPOOL ROAD**

## POULTON-LE-FYLDE

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Masterplan  
January 2021

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Document Status	DRAFT
Revision	E
Author	SW
Checked by	SW
Authorised by	ST
Issue Date	01/21

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

*This Development Framework has been prepared to demonstrate the development potential of land off Blackpool Road, Poulton-le-Fylde (the Site). The Masterplan has been produced in conjunction with landowners, developer interests, Wyre Council and other key stakeholders.*

The Masterplan Site is located within Poulton-le-Fylde, south of Blackpool Road and west of the A5267 (Poulton Road/ Tithebarn Street), and to the immediate north of Poulton-le-Fylde Town Centre.

The majority of the Site is identified within the Wyre Local Plan as allocation SA1/6 Land (South of Blackpool Road Poulton-le-Fylde. Policy SA1/6 allocates the Site for 300 dwellings, a new primary school and a car park to serve Poulton-le-Fylde Town Centre.

For the purposes of the Masterplan additional land extending to c.2.11ha, which has been identified to accommodate a new primary school. This enables the Site to deliver the required 300 new homes set within the Local Plan.

This Development Framework has been prepared to address the requirement of the Local Plan for the Site to be developed in accordance with a masterplan-led approach. As such, this document will be a material consideration when the Council is considering planning applications for the Site.

## 1.1. DOCUMENT PURPOSE

This document presents a detailed assessment of the policy for the site and its physical context. In doing so, it identifies the key constraints and opportunities that will influence the Site's development.

A Masterplan Vision and Objectives for the Site have been presented, informed by guidance set within Policy SA1/6, the site assessment process, through ongoing discussions with Council Officers and through public consultation on a Draft Masterplan (Appendix 1).

The Masterplan presents an approach to key issues such as access, landscape, and drainage, and establishes design principles that will be used to guide future development.







## 2 UNDERSTANDING THE SITE

*This section sets out the findings and recommendations from site investigation and technical studies which have been undertaken.*

### 2.1. LOCAL CONTEXT

Figure 2 shows the Site's location in relation to its surrounding context, including local amenities and transport infrastructure.

#### 2.1.1. Local Amenities

The Site is located in close proximity to Poulton-le-Fylde Town Centre (c.800m from the centre of the Site) and Carleton (Castle Gardens) Local Centre (c.750m from the centre of the Site).

Given the proximity of these two centres, the Site benefits from excellent accessibility to nearby services and facilities.

In addition, Blackpool Town Centre is located c.5.5km to the south west of the Site. The town serves as the primary service hub on the Fylde Coast and has within it further higher order services.

#### 2.1.2. Public Transport

Existing bus services, currently operating along Blackpool Road (No.14), and Poulton Road (No.12 and 24), provide connectivity to Blackpool town centre, Fleetwood, Cleveleys, Poulton-le-Fylde town centre, and Victoria Hospital. The nearest bus stops to the Site are shown on figure 5.

In addition, the Site is c.1.1km from Poulton-le-Fylde Railway Station, which provides regular services to Blackpool, Preston, Manchester, York, Liverpool and Leeds.

#### 2.1.3. Walking and Cycling

The Site is accessible to the local footpath network, and existing footways along Blackpool Road and Poulton Road are suitable for use by pedestrians.

There is a Public Right of Way (PROW) that dissects the southern section of the Site between Blackpool Road and Berry's Lane connected via a footbridge over Horsebridge Dyke (ref. 2-2-FP 13).

To the east of the Site, there is a local cycle route running along The Avenue, Shirley Heights and Derby Road.

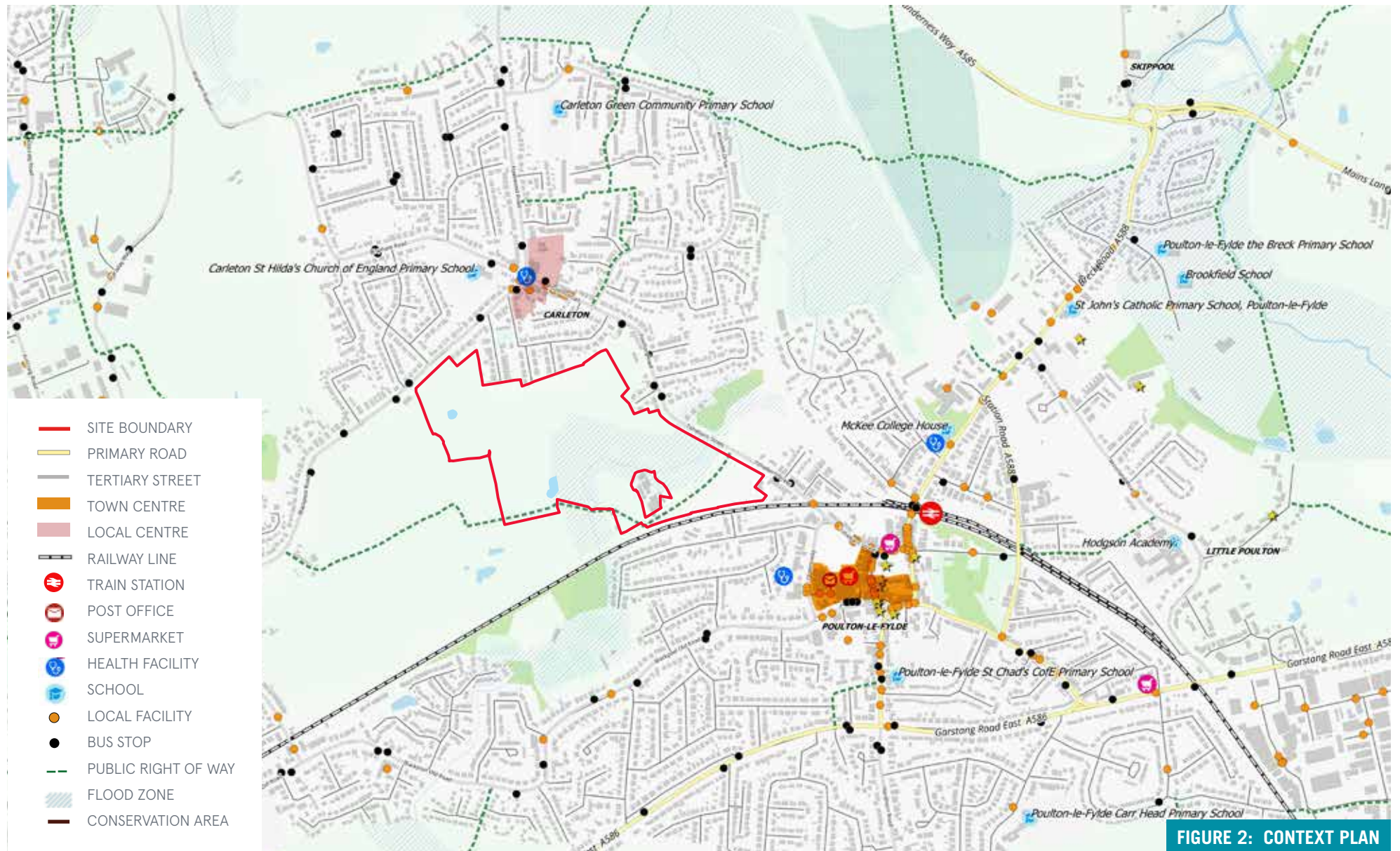


FIGURE 2: CONTEXT PLAN



### 2.1.4. Local Character

The surrounding area exhibits a varied mix of architectural styles and ages, including residential development dating from the late 19th Century to a significant amount of mid to late 20th century housing, and the occasional pocket of more modern growth.

The surrounding townscape comprises the following notable characteristics:

- Predominantly two-storey housing with some single storey and dormer bungalows. Isolated examples of apartment blocks.

Common materials for external walls include red brick and white render. Some older properties feature stone.

Variety in roof heights with traditional roof styles predominating, including low pitched and hipped roofs

- Boundary treatments include a mix of low stone walls, hedgerows or soft landscaping.
- Some more modern houses include open boundaries to the street.
- Traditional architectural detailing on some of the older properties include, stone casement windows and doors, finials and ridge tiles, stone quoins, bay windows and porches.
- Occasional grass verges, with trees are present within residential streets.
- Poulton-le-Fylde Conservation Area is located to the south of the Site.



FIGURE 3: LOCAL CHARACTER LOCATIONS







An assessment of properties fronting the two primary roads bounding the Site identified the following notable characteristics:

#### B5268 (Blackpool Road)

- Mixture of two storey and single storey detached and semi-detached houses, short runs of terraces, dormer bungalows and “true” bungalows.
- Generous and uniform set-back from the street, featuring either gardens or parking.
- Boundary treatments mainly include hedges or low brick walls.
- Materials and details include red bricks, pitched roofs, chimneys and bay windows.



B5268 (Blackpool Road)

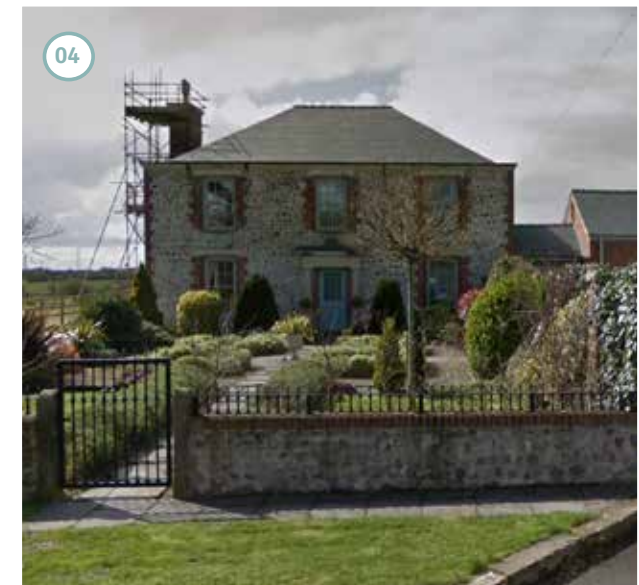


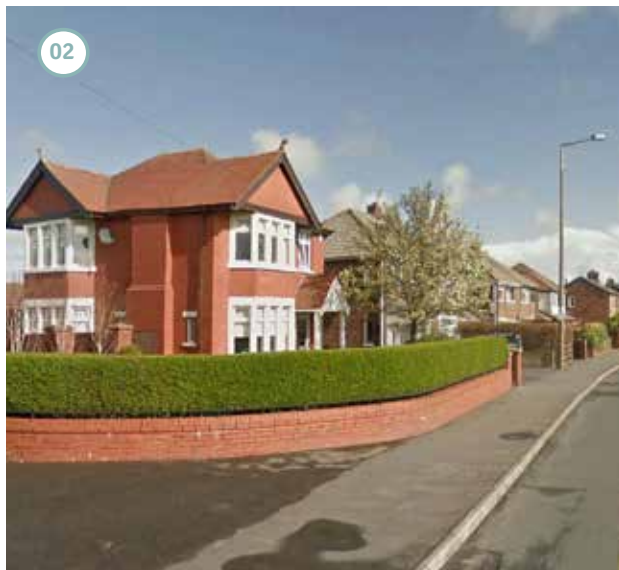
#### B5267 (Poulton Road/ Tithebarn Street)

- Mixture of 1.5-2 storey dwellings
- Modest front and rear gardens (typically 10m each).
- Uniform frontage, with front gardens typically bound by low brick walls, and containing either side or front on-plot parking.
- Planting in front gardens, mainly consisting of low bushes and shrubs.
- Dwellings are mainly constructed with red brick, and feature pitched roofs with dormer windows and chimneys.



B5267 (Poulton Rd/ Tithebarn St)





At the point of submitting planning application(s) for the Site, design and access statement(s) should provide more detailed understanding of the predominate urban characteristics to guide and justify elevation treatments and development layout. This process will inform and justify the proposed design rationale for the Site, including proposed materials, elevation treatments and the development layout.

Key townscape principles that should inform residential development proposals within the masterplan area, include:

- Building heights to range from 1 storey bungalows to 2/ 2.5 storey houses.
- Materials to include red brick and white render.
- Potential to provide a variety of roof types, including pitched and hipped roofs.
- Boundary treatments could include a mix of low stone/brick walls, hedgerows or soft landscaping.
- Traditional architectural detailing could include stone casement windows and doors, finials and ridge tiles, stone quoins, bay windows and porches.
- Occasional grass verges with trees would be acceptable.
- Green buffer to the Blackpool Road frontage.
- Roof materials could include red and grey tones.



## 2.2. SITE APPRAISAL

### 2.2.1. Site location and surroundings

The Site, which extends to c.19.54 Ha of greenfield and is located to the north west of Poulton-le-Fylde. It is located south of the B5628 (Blackpool Road) and west of the B5267 (Poulton Road/Tithebarn Street), to the immediate north of Poulton-le-Fylde town centre.

The northern and eastern boundaries of the Site follows existing road infrastructure and residential development. The southern boundary is defined by the Blackpool North to Preston railway line, adjacent to the built-up area of Poulton-le-Fylde, including the town centre.

To the west of the Site are agricultural fields, which separate the Site from further residential development.

Until recently the majority of Site was in active agricultural use, and it surrounds existing farm buildings accessed via Berry's Lane (1).

In addition, there are several notable buildings and destinations near to the Site (see figure 4):

- (2) Carleton Crown Green Bowls Club (c.360m from the centre of the Site);
- (3) Tithebarn Park (c.240m);
- (4) Carleton (Castle Gardens) Local Centre (c.450m);
- (5) Carleton St Hilda's CofE Primary School (c.470m);
- (6) Poulton FC sports pitches (c.480m);
- (7) Poulton-le-Fylde Town Centre (c.750m);
- (8) Poulton-le-Fylde Train Station (c.800m); and;
- (9) Poulton-le-Fylde St Chad's CofE Primary School (c.940m).

In addition Carleton Green Primary School lies approximately 650m north of the site (see figure 2).

### 2.2.2. Site identified for a new Primary School

The Masterplan area includes some 2.11 ha of open land adjacent to the boundary of the allocated site (SA1/6) to accommodate a new primary school up to two form entry in size in accordance with the Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan. This land lies within the settlement boundary of Poulton-le-Fylde and is not allocated or designated for any other use (commonly referred to as "white land"). It shares the same land characteristics as the allocated site and contains no known constraints to development.

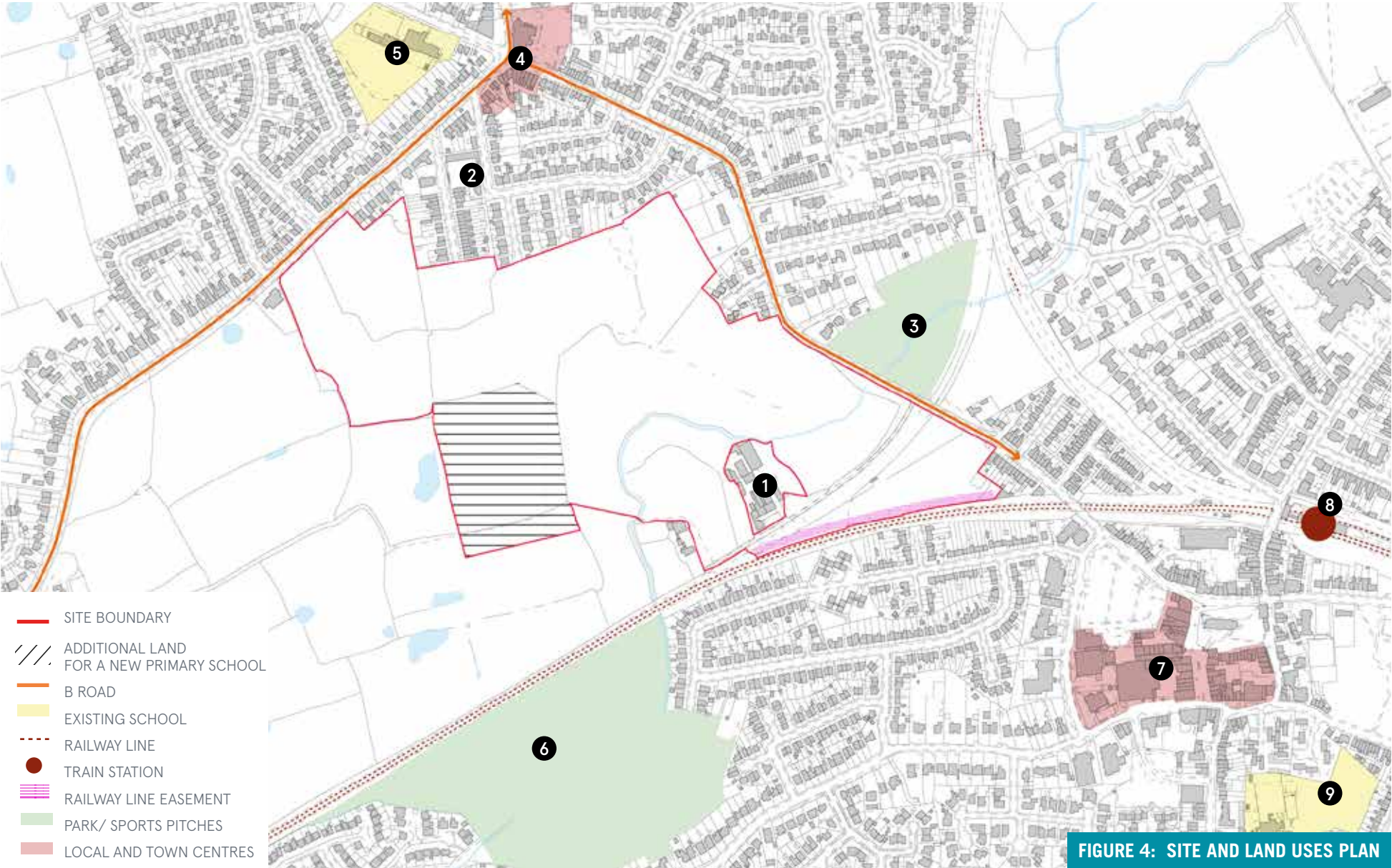


FIGURE 4: SITE AND LAND USES PLAN

### 2.2.3. Highways

The site is bound by the B5628 (Blackpool Road) to the north and B5267 (Poulton Road/ Tithebarn Street). Both roads provide the potential to provide vehicle access to the Site.

An existing vehicle access point is available via Berry's Lane, subject to detailed discussion on highway design with the Local Highway Authority.

Initial highways appraisal work has indicated the proposed development can be served via the following vehicle access points:

- 2 x priority junctions from the B5628 (Blackpool Road); and
- 3 x priority junction from the B5267 (Poulton Road/ Tithebarn Street).

### 2.2.4. Blackpool North to Preston railway line

The Blackpool North to Preston Railway borders the southern boundary and includes a 20m no development easement.

### 2.2.5. Utilities

There are no other utilities within the Site boundary. All supporting infrastructure such as gas, electricity, broadband and water are within the direct vicinity of the Site and easily accessible.

The proposed development of the Site is likely to require a new sub-station and foul water pump station (incl rising main). The potential location for this infrastructure has been shown on the plan opposite.

### 2.2.6. Landscape Character and Viability

The Site forms part of the Fylde Landscape Character Area, and comprises of gently undulating, poorly drained farmland, with hedgerows that are in variable condition.

Views of the Site are experienced from residential properties overlooking the Site and views from Highways, the Railway and the Public Right of Way.

The Site's landscape character is strongly influenced by a variety of adjacent residential land uses.



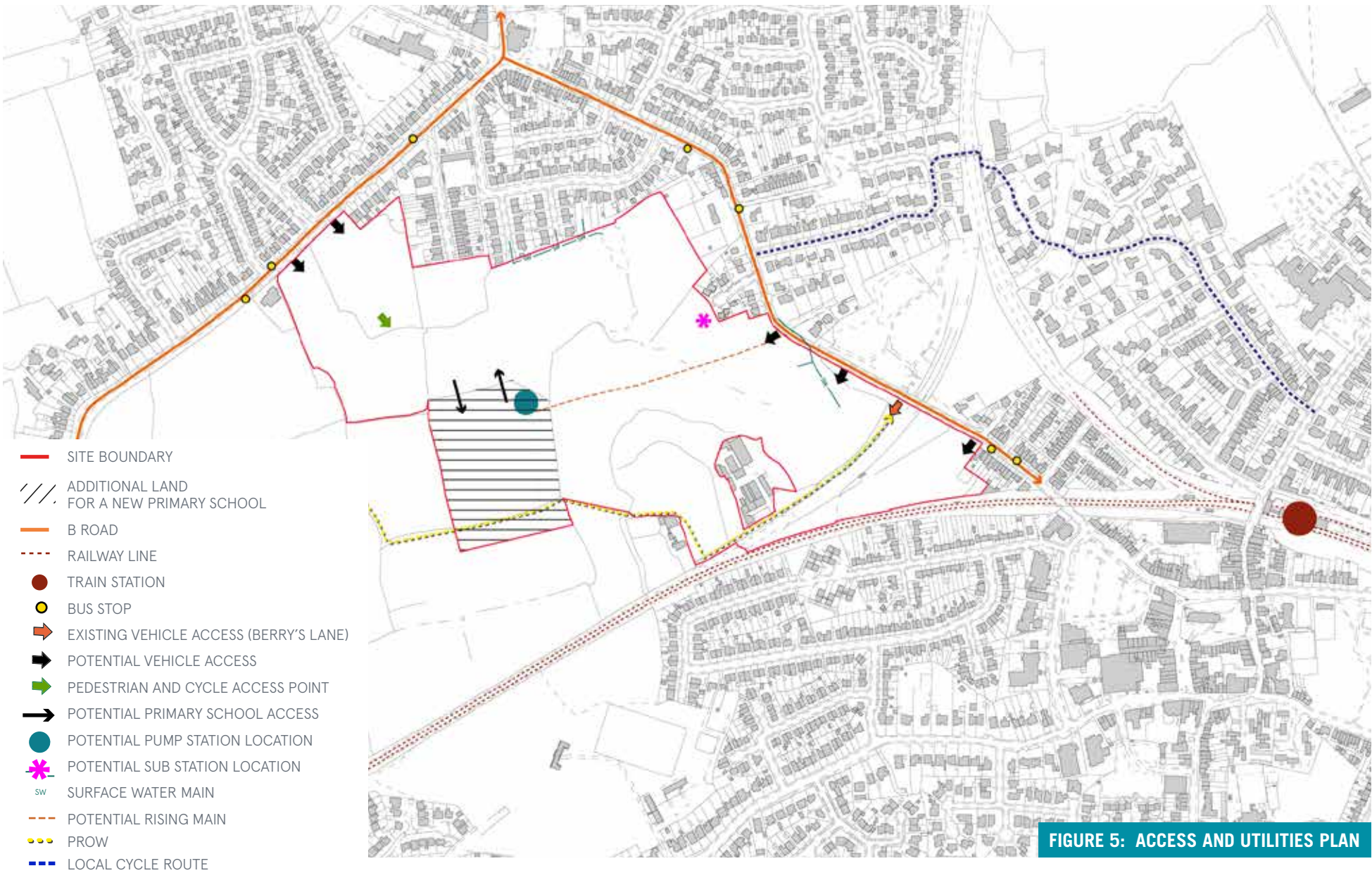


FIGURE 5: ACCESS AND UTILITIES PLAN

### 2.2.7. Trees and Vegetation

The Site comprises several fields of improved grazed pasture with broken hedgerows and occasional trees.

The northern Site boundary, with Blackpool Road, includes a well-maintained mixed species native hedgerow that is in good condition. Three trees and a small woodland are subject to a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).

The north eastern boundary, with the B5267, includes an outgrown hedgerow. There is also a broken hedgerow running around the rear boundaries of properties that front onto The Crescent.

Overall the Site is very poorly enclosed by fragmented hedgerows. This applies to both boundary hedges and those sub-dividing the fields. Many sections of hedgerows are supplemented with post and wire or timber post and rail fencing.

There are a limited number of substantial, mature trees, growing on field boundaries. Sycamore is the most frequent species, with lesser numbers of Ash, Beech and Willow. The trees are important landscape features both visually and for their wildlife value.

The use of the Site for grazing has generally limited the ground flora. Field edges, hedge bases and ditch lines contain a slightly more diverse range of plants.

The Site also includes a Tree Preservation Order (TPOs) covering two clusters of trees on land south of Berrys Lane.

### 2.2.8. Ecology

A preliminary ecological assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the relevant wildlife legislation, Natural England guidance, the principles of the National Planning Policy Framework, local planning policy and best practice.

Retention of trees and hedgerows at the site boundaries will be required where possible, particularly at the site boundaries. In instances where there is an unavoidable loss of hedgerows, this will be compensated for by the landscape proposals both within the residential areas and public open space. The protection of trees on the site boundary and landscaping will promote structural diversity in both the canopy and at ground level and will encourage a wider variety of wildlife to use the Site.

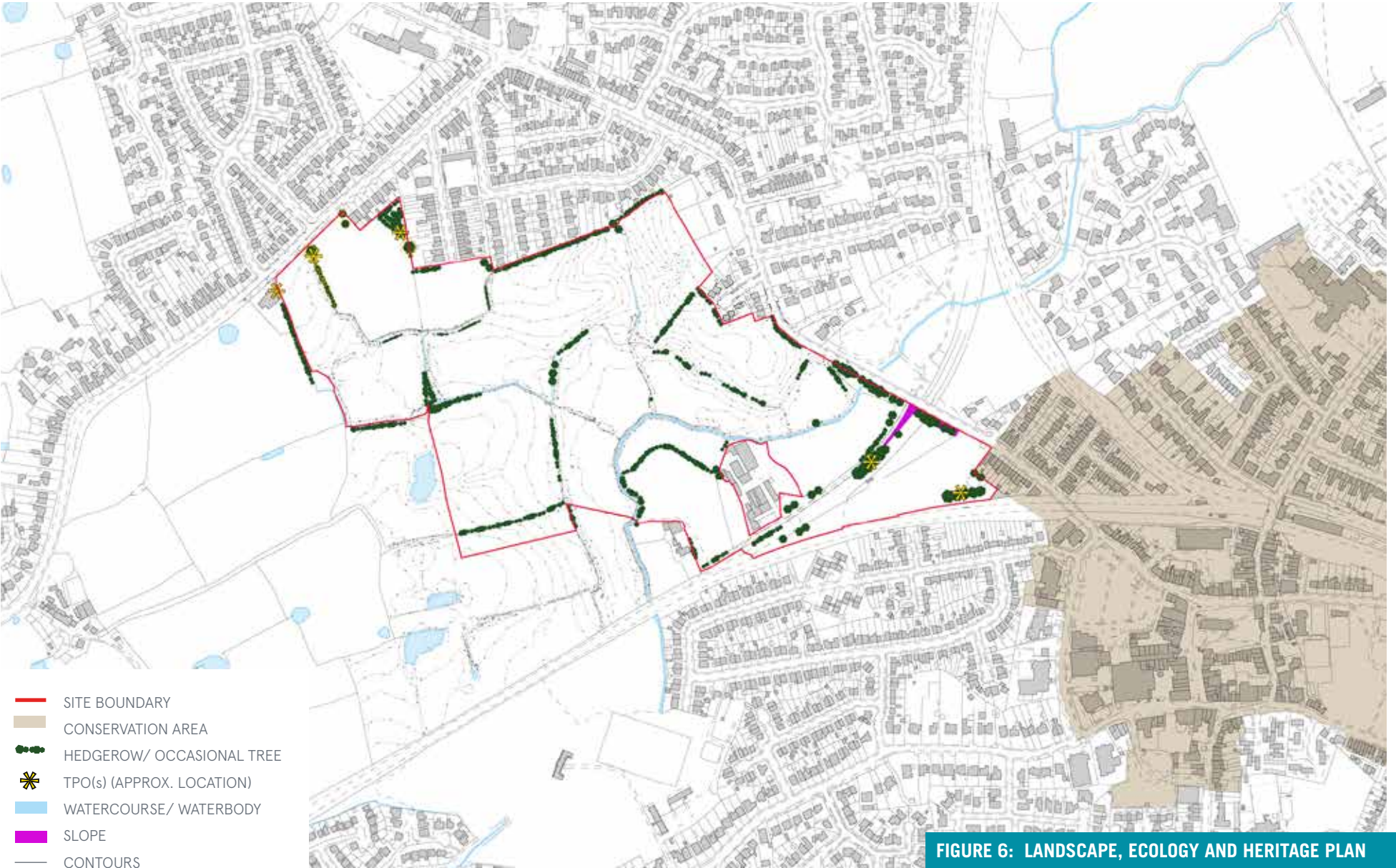
There is potential for Great Crested Newts to be present within the ponds across the site. Detailed assessment of these ponds will be required at the planning application stage and appropriate mitigation/protection will be agreed with the relevant authority.

The nearest protected ecological site is the Biological Heritage Site located c.300m to the south west of the Site (Woodhouse Farm Swamp and Ponds). Wyre Estuary Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is located circa. 2.3km to the north east of the Site and Morecambe Bay European Protected Nature Conservation site is located circa. 3.5km to the north of the Site.

### 2.2.9. Heritage

At its closest point (south eastern corner) the masterplan area lies directly adjacent to Poulton-le-Fylde Conservation Area (originally designated 1979). More broadly, the masterplan area where it is fronted by Tithebarn Street forms a part of the approach to the Poulton Conservation Area. The Conservation Area includes number of listed buildings although these are located in the town centre and are not proximate to the site. Whilst the masterplan area does not encompass any known heritage sites, the Historic Environment team at Lancashire County Council has commented that finds in the wider Poulton area indicate that there is significant potential for as-yet undiscovered remains of prehistoric to Romano-British date to be present in the general area. Although a matter for consideration at planning application stage, future developments proposals within the masterplan area affecting the historic environment will be expected to have regard to Wyre Local Plan Policy CDMP5 Historic Environment and the Local Plan objective of protecting and enhancing the borough's heritage assets.





### 2.2.10. Topography

Site levels fall from the northern, southern and eastern boundary towards Horsebridge Dyke, which is the lowest area of the Site at c.5m AOD. The highest point of the Site is located at the boundary with Blackpool Road at c.10.5m AOD. The levels rise to 7.5m AOD at Poulton Road/ Tithebarn Street.

### 2.2.11. Field Drains and Ponds

Numerous field drains cross the Site, generally forming field boundaries, in association with hedgerows.

One pond is located near the northern boundary of the Site. It comprises a marshy area (which is considered likely to dry annually) and an approximately 50m<sup>2</sup> area of open water at the pond's northern end. Vegetation is present on the banks of the pond.

Two ephemeral pools are present within the Site. Both pools are water filled shallow depressions which dry out on an annual basis and do not have any defined banks.

### 2.2.12. Flood Risk and Drainage

The majority of the Site lies within an area predominantly designated by the Environment Agency as Flood Zone 1 and is outlined to have a less than 1 in 1,000 (<0.1%) chance of flooding in any year. However, the lowest areas of the Site, towards Horsebridge Dyke are mapped as Flood Zones 2 and 3.

### 2.2.13. Horsebridge Dyke

The site is bounded to the south (in part) by Horsebridge Dyke (Main River). The watercourse flows from the south, emerging from beneath the railway line and running along the southern boundary of the site turning east before flowing beneath Tithebarn Street and through Tithebarn Park. From here the watercourse continues to flow in a north easterly direction prior to discharging to the River Wyre at Skippool Creek approximately 2km to the north east of the site.



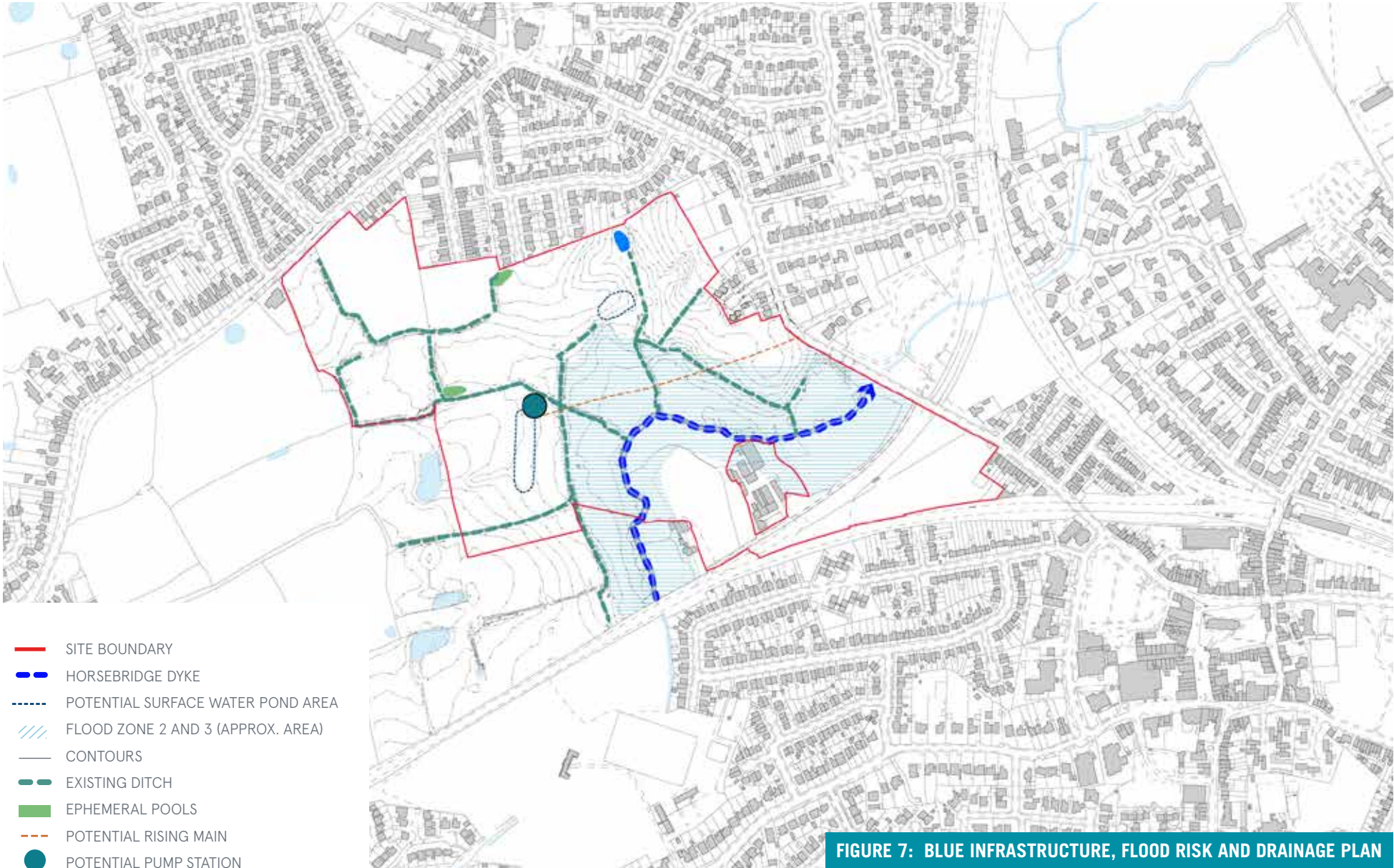


FIGURE 7: BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE, FLOOD RISK AND DRAINAGE PLAN

## 2.3. OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSIDERATIONS

The plan on the opposite page identifies important opportunities and considerations that will influence the design of the Site.

The opportunities and considerations identified are underpinned by the ongoing technical assessments presented through this document and discussions with Council Officers.

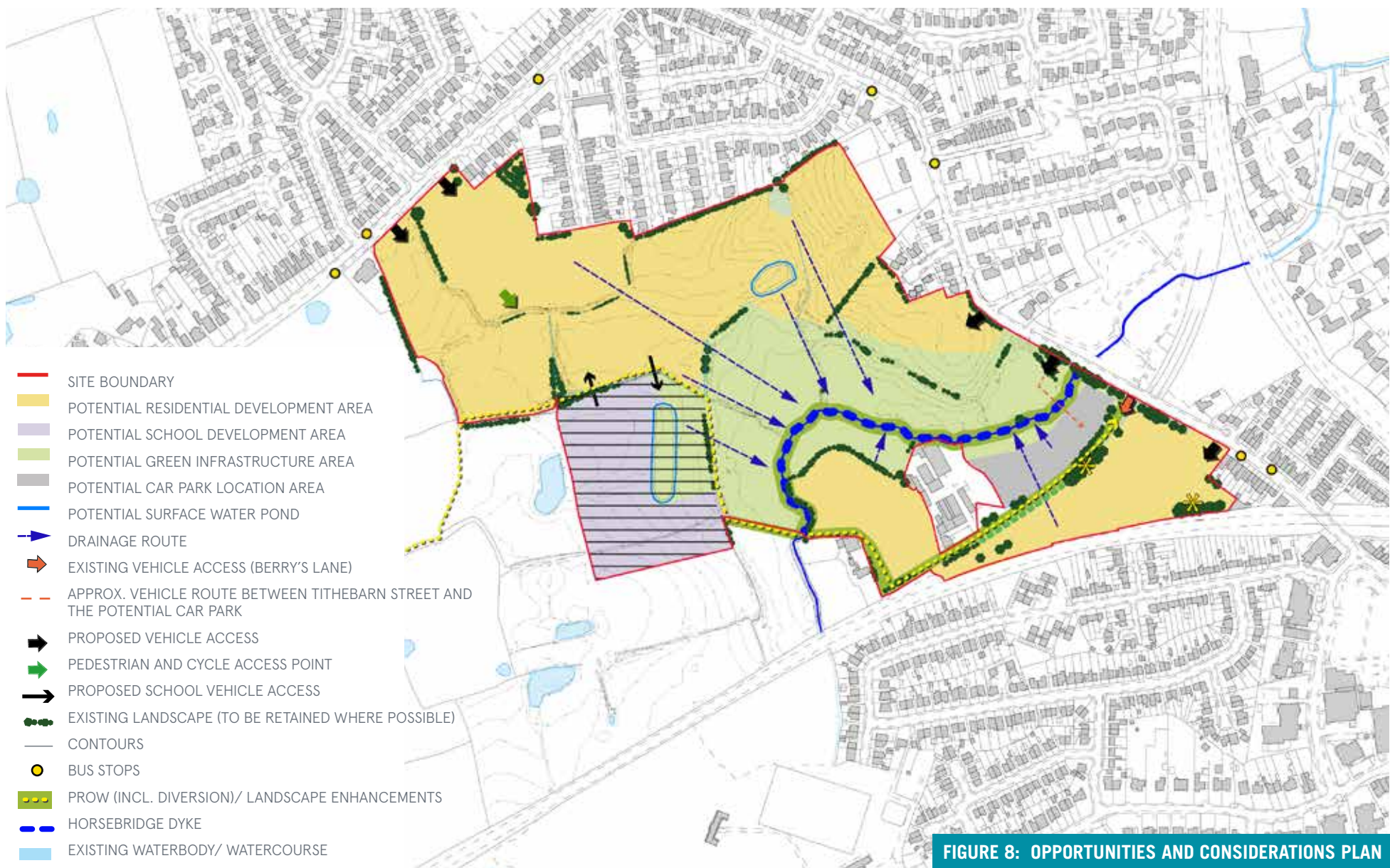
### 2.3.1. Considerations

- Provision of new vehicular and pedestrian access points into the Site, along Blackpool Road and along Poulton Street/ Tithebarn Street.
- Vehicle access from Berry's Lane.
- Access to the PRow.
- Vehicle access to serve the proposed new car park.
- Existing land uses, including surrounding residential development.
- Settlement growth patterns and existing residential densities.
- Local vernacular and character.
- Heritage including archaeology.
- Existing landscape features.
- Movement desire lines and public footpaths which cross the Site, including the PRow.
- Retention and integration of Horsebridge Dyke.
- Retention and integration of existing drainage ditches and pond(s).
- Avoidance of residential development within Flood Zone 2 and 3.
- Site high and low points.
- Existing utilities.
- Avoidance of PRow through school site due to safeguarding.
- Access to Green Infrastructure from across the site.

### 2.3.2. Opportunities

- Sustainably integrate the site into the existing town.
- Create a high quality and legible development which is sympathetic to local vernacular and existing densities.
- To create a place which respects the character of the Site and the natural environment, provides a comprehensive, fully inter-connected green infrastructure network.
- Provide accessible and appropriate Green Infrastructure including play for children and young people.
- Create new housing choice, providing a range of housing types, sizes and tenures.
- Enhance and supplement pedestrian/ cycle connections in the area, integrating the Site with the existing public footpath network and PRow.
- Provide land for the provision of a new primary school.
- Provide land for the provision of a new car park to serve Poulton-le-Fylde Town Centre.
- Create development that incorporates energy and water efficiency measures.
- Divert the PRow to avoid school boundary and promote connectivity between land south of Berrys Lane and land to the north.





## 3 MASTERPLAN VISION AND OBJECTIVES

*This section sets out the Vision for the Site and the Masterplan Objectives.*

### 3.1. VISION

To create a new sustainable neighbourhood to Poulton-le-Fylde that is integrated into the existing fabric of the town and wider landscape in terms of its design and layout, including pedestrian and cycle connectivity to key local facilities. The development will have a strong identity that responds positively to the local context. It will be a 'green' place that incorporates a range of integrated landscaped and green spaces that will provide formal and informal recreation opportunities accessible to new and existing residents.



## 3.2. MASTERPLAN OBJECTIVES

The development of the Site should respond positively to the following objectives.

### 3.2.1. Integrating and Legibility

- Create a new sustainable neighbourhood which is integrated socially and physically with the existing town.
- Deliver a new car park serving Poulton-le-Fylde town centre and land for a new primary school, ensuring that these uses are locationally and functionally appropriate.
- Create a movement network for pedestrians and cyclists that promotes safe connectivity with the existing built and natural environment, whilst taking the opportunity to enhance and improve access to the existing PRow.
- Provide highway infrastructure that is fully integrated with the movement network for pedestrians and cyclists, and is designed to ensure the safe movement of traffic and other road users/ cyclists and pedestrians.

### 3.2.2. Character and Identity

- Create a development that respects and responds to its location, including the relationship to the existing built form, views through the Site, the proximity of Poulton-le-Fylde Conservation Area and the nature and quality of boundary treatments.

### 3.2.3. Landscape and Public Realm

- Where possible, retain existing landscape features to help create a high quality environment, which preserves ecological habitats and networks, facilitates the movement of species and populations, and provides for net biodiversity gain.
- Deliver a high quality and safe public realm that includes landscaping and green infrastructure to serve both new and existing residents.
- Deliver green infrastructure that contributes to a well-designed, safe and healthy living and working environment, including ensuring appropriate connections with neighbouring green infrastructure.

### 3.2.4. Drainage

- Ensure that flood risk, drainage and the provision of drainage infrastructure is appropriately managed throughout the lifetime of the development, including having regard to the local plan surface water drainage hierarchy.
- Ensure that sustainable drainage techniques are integrated into, and enhance, the green infrastructure and biodiversity network where possible.

### 3.2.5. Homes and Sustainability

- Build a range of homes of different types, sizes and tenures to meet the different needs of the borough's communities in a varied, well designed and attractive environment.
- Avoid unacceptable adverse impacts on the amenity of occupants and users of surrounding or nearby properties, whilst securing a good standard of amenity for the occupants and users of the proposed development.
- Take opportunities to address any relevant issues arising from climate change and to minimise the use of resources, including energy consumption.

### 3.2.6. Infrastructure

- Ensure that infrastructure – including that relating to water and highways – is delivered and co-ordinated in such a way as to support sustainable development across the masterplan area.



## 4 MASTERPLAN FRAMEWORK

*This section sets out the Masterplan Framework for the Site*

This section describes the uses to be developed on the Site and the proposed strategy for landscape, drainage and, access and movement.

It also includes a number of design principles relating to the layout and appearance of the proposed development that will be used to guide the development of the Site in a manner consistent with the overall Vision and Objectives.

### 2.7. Land Use

The various land use elements of the masterplan include:

#### *Primary School*

Approximately 2.1 hectares of land is to be reserved for a two form entry primary school. The precise boundary for the school site and scale of the school is to be agreed with the Local Education Authority at an appropriate point in time. The design of the school should include separate entrance and exit points and a “drop-off” area unless an alternative approach is agreed with the relevant bodies.

The provision of additional land for a new primary school is outside the SA1/6 allocation, however it is on undesignated land within the settlement

boundary of Poulton-le-Fylde and there are no known constraints to development. The location of the school will ensure that the full Local Plan housing allocation of 300 dwellings can be delivered on the Site.

The school will be suitably fenced off to separate the school land from the adjacent attenuation pond.

#### *Car Park*

Approximately 1 hectare of land has been identified for the provision of a car park for 100 car parking spaces (incl. four covered spaces for motorcycles) and land to accommodate a further 100 + 4 spaces. Detailed assessment will be required to finalise the location and design.

It is acknowledged the proposed car park area is located in Flood Zone 2 and 3, however, it is deemed to be the most appropriate deliverable location close to Poulton-le-Fylde Town Centre.

#### *Residential*

The proposed residential area shown on figure 9 opposite extends up to c.11.5 hectares. This has the potential to deliver 300 dwellings in total.

In accordance with the Wyre Local Plan and the latest version of the National Planning Policy Framework, the density of development on the Site should take into account its locational context, dwelling mix and the need to make the best use of the Site.

Proposed dwellings should be a maximum of 2.5 storeys in height to reflect the predominant scale of existing housing surrounding the Site.

The dwelling mix should, where possible, include a range of housing typologies including, apartments bungalows, townhouses, semi-detached, and detached houses.

The tenure mix should also include 30% affordable housing.

The proposed development should also reflect Wyre Local Plan Policy HP2 in relation to the requirement for 20% of the Site capacity to be of a design suitable or adaptable for older people and those with restricted mobility.

#### *Green and Blue Infrastructure*

The Green and Blue strategy establishes the basis for delivering key local plan policy requirements relating to the provision of Green Infrastructure, landscaping, and the integration of ecological and natural features.





#### 4.2.1. Green and Blue Infrastructure Principles

The key landscape and ecological features for the Site include:

- 1 The retention and incorporation of existing trees, hedgerows and woodland, where possible.
- 2 Potential landscape enhancements to Berry's Lane.
- 3 The potential for the provision of tree lined primary residential streets (outside residential curtilages).
- 4 The provision of a network of connected green space and public open space.
- 5 The provision of a sustainable drainage features designed to manage surface water run off across the Site.
- 6 The provision of formal and informal play.
- 7 The preservation of trees protected by Tree Preservation Orders and new tree planting (incl. landscape and green frontage to Blackpool Road).
- 8 Railway line easement and potential planting.
- 9 Potential to divert PRoW to the north of the school land (see Figure 11) to provide improved access to the main area of Green Infrastructure (including play provision) from the area south of Berrys Lane.

The overarching Green and Blue Strategy is designed to:

- Maintain and integrate existing landscape features such as trees and hedgerows.
- Support the development of blue infrastructure including Sustainable Drainage Systems with surface water attenuation provided at low points within the site.
- Provide an opportunity for amenity/recreation areas and play areas, well integrated with new housing and easily accessible.
- Accommodate a network of pedestrian and cycle connections.

#### *Green Infrastructure*

The total amount of GI to be delivered will be based on the requirements set out in policy HP9 of the Local Plan. At this stage, it is estimated that the allocated 300 dwellings will require some 2.64ha of GI. The actual figure will be established at the relevant planning application stage(s) and will depend on the total dwellings proposed and the housing mix. The Masterplan shows approximately 8ha of green infrastructure. This includes c.4.3ha of land centred on Horsebridge Dyke to remain free of built development due to flood risk, plus formal and informal areas of public open space, ponds, structural planting, retained trees and hedgerows, SuDS and ecological mitigation.

Provided the total amount of GI provision referred in the policy is secured, there is flexibility as to the typology of that provision. This Masterplan proposes GI in the form of amenity green space, natural/semi-natural space and play areas for children to be delivered in the form of a connected network of green and on-street corridors where possible.

The retained land to the south of the public open space north of Horsebridge Dyke will be maintained by the current landowner and fenced off by a stock proof fence with boundary treatment details to be agreed through the planning application stage.

As part of the GI provision an equipped children's play area (such as a LEAP) will be provided, with the approximate location illustrated on figure 10. Recreation and play space should be designed to cater for a range of ages in a manner that provides inclusive and safe play, including the use of natural surveillance, whilst having regard to the amenity of existing and future residents. Detailed sections plans should be submitted as part of any detailed planning applications.





FIGURE 10: GREEN AND BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE FRAMEWORK

### *Blue Infrastructure and Drainage Strategy*

Policy SA1/6 of the Wyre Local Plan states that residual surface water from the development of the allocation should drain to the River Wyre via Skippool Creek and Horsebridge Dyke. Policy CDMP2 establishes local plan policy on flood risk and surface water management. This includes a hierarchy of methods for managing surface water. In this context, the proposed development should consider the potential to deliver attenuation ponds. By incorporating these drainage features, the Site wide drainage design will prevent flooding to the development or others, provide ecological benefits and provide a level of treatment to the water before being discharged into Horsebridge Dyke.

The drainage strategy for the whole of the Site is as follows:

- Surface water drainage from the whole allocation should drain to Horsebridge Dyke as per Policy SA1/6.
- Drainage solutions for hydrologically connected land parcels within the allocation should be designed to be complementary and meet the requirements of the overall drainage strategy.
- Individual development parcels should seek to incorporate existing drainage features on Site, including the ponds and existing drainage ditches.
- Any proposed Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) features should be designed to provide sufficient volume to attenuate flows from the 1 in 100 year event, plus a 40% climate change event.
- Foul water drainage should be discharged to the existing public sewer network located in Tithebarn Street to the east of the development and to Blackpool Road to the north. A pumping station and rising main will be required to discharge foul water flows from the development.

Each planning application submission should be supported by an appropriate foul and surface water drainage strategy, which should address how the proposal accords with the overall strategy established by this Masterplan.

The expectation is that the approach to foul water drainage will minimise the need to pump foul water and the number of foul water pumping stations minimised. No surface water shall discharge to the existing public sewers either directly or indirectly unless agreed with the relevant agencies.

#### 4.2.2. Access and Movement Strategy

The access and movement network should be designed to support safe walking and cycling and support connectivity between the existing town and new development, and between new development parcels. This is an important aspect of creating “organic” growth. The movement and access network should also be part of creating a safe and high quality environment that promotes health and well-being and provides access to green infrastructure within the site and the Public Right of Way network. Pedestrian and cycle permeability between different development parcels will encourage residents to walk to the facilities and services on offer at Carleton and Poulton-le-Fylde town centre. Individual planning applications should be consistent with this overall strategy.

As part of the strategy to ensure good connectivity between different development parcels and between the site and surrounding area, there should be appropriate pedestrian and cycle access between the land parcels that front Blackpool Road (including emergency access if necessary) and between land parcels adjacent to Berrys Lane and the remainder of the allocation where possible. With regard to the latter, as part of the movement strategy the Masterplan indicates an option for the diversion of the existing Public Right of Way north from Berrys Lane towards and around the land identified for a new school (subject to the appropriate regulatory process). This will provide improved access from the southern parts of the site to the school and to the Green Infrastructure located north of Horsebridge Dyke and should be constructed to an appropriate standard suitable for the intended type and extent of use.

Figure 11 shows the Site can be accessed through streets and off-road pedestrian and cycle routes.

### *Site Access*

New junctions to serve the proposed development will be provided from the B52678 (Blackpool Road) the B5267 (Poulton Road/ Tithebarn Street), including:

- 2 x priority junctions from B5268 Blackpool Road;
- 1 x priority junction from the B5267 (Poulton Road);
- 1 x priority junction from the B5267 (Tithebarn Street); and
- 1 x existing junction with Berry's Lane, subject to discussions with the Highway authority around its suitability.

The spine road linking Poulton Road to Blackpool Road should comprise a 6m carriageway with 3.5m cycle-link and 2m footpath. It should be designed to provide a self-enforcing 20mph speed limit. The spine road should also be designed to allow a bus service to operate along its length. Elsewhere, the primary residential streets should comprise a 5.5 metre wide carriageway, with 2 metre wide footways on both sides of the internal roads.

Access points will also need to have visibility splays of 2.4m x 59 metres in both directions.

Any future detailed application must provide adoptable footways which connect to the existing footway along the B5268 (Blackpool Road) and the B5267 (Poulton Road/ Tithebarn Street).

### *Off-site highway improvements*

Any future detailed application must consider the potential requirement for off-site highways works, including contributions to the Poulton Mitigation Strategy as set out in the Wyre Local Plan.

### *Parking*

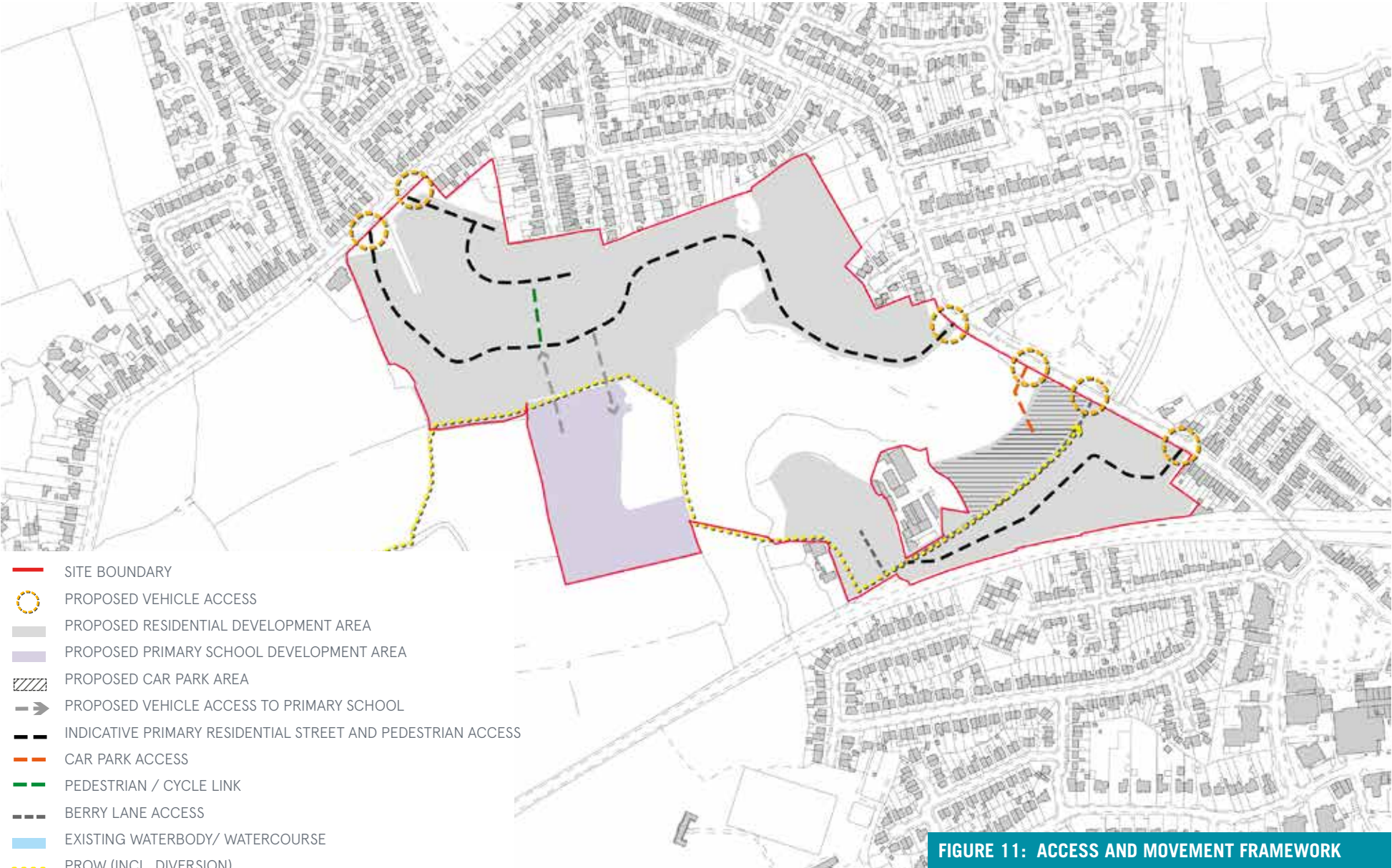
The proposed development should provide a range of on-plot parking solutions including frontage, side of parking and integral garages.

Long rows of parking bays along the street should be avoided and landscaping should be used to soften areas of parking.

### *Hierarchy*

Due to multiple land ownerships and developer interests it is likely that the masterplan area will come forward as separate development parcels. Nevertheless the overall street hierarchy should be designed to ensure good connectivity and permeability through the Site and with the surrounding street/road network. The masterplan shows the indicative route of the primary residential street (spine road"), which connects with the 52678 (Blackpool Road) and the B5267 (Poulton Road/ Tithebarn Street). This should provide the primary vehicle movement route through the Site, beyond which will be secondary residential streets, shared streets and private drives. The spine road should be designed in a manner that discourages "rat-running" through the new development.





### 4.2.3. Layout and Design Principles

Proposals for the Site will come forward in subsequent planning applications, where details relating to the layout and the scale and appearance of the buildings, will be considered. Development will be expected to be consistent with the relevant local planning policies as well as reflecting the Vision and Objectives of this Masterplan and the following design principles:

- 1 The Site should be delivered in a manner that creates an organic structure of discreet, human scale development parcels in an attractively landscaped setting.
- 2 Development should achieve a high quality environment, taking advantage of, and integrating with, existing landscape and identified biodiversity habitats.
- 3 It is important that the design and layout of the development promotes healthy living, including through the provision of accessible high-quality green infrastructure together with cycle and pedestrian routes and linkages internal to the Site and to the surrounding area.
- 4 Planting and landscaping should be used to shape the location and character of the built form, streets and open spaces, and to soften the impact of new development. Place making will be further reinforced through the design of hard and soft landscaping for individual plots.
- 5 The structure of the development should preserve key views, utilising opportunities provided by the orientation and design of streets, green spaces, houses and other development types.
- 6 Where tree and hedgerow loss is necessary, at least an equivalent amount of new mitigation planting of suitable species should be proposed. Suitable species must be proposed, particularly where tree and hedgerow loss is necessary.
- 7 Residential development should be of a density suitable to the surrounding context, having regard to the most appropriate location of different dwelling types and densities across the Site.
- 8 Dwellings for older people/mobility impaired should be appropriately located in terms of access to services, facilities and access routes.
- 9 There should be a legible structure of streets and where residents and visitors can intuitively find their way around the development.



- 10 Provide linkages with and between the residential and non-residential elements, including the new school, car park and green infrastructure. Where development parcels come forward through different developers, each parcel should contribute to good connectivity and permeability throughout the Site.
- 11 Adequate car parking should be provided in line with planning policy, but this should be sufficiently well-integrated.
- 12 The design of the public car park should accord with good practice and provide a safe environment for users.
- 13 There should be clear demarcation between the public, semi-public and private land.
- 14 Building orientation and layout – including corner-turning and dual aspect houses at key intersections – should be used throughout the site to create active frontages and natural surveillance / security over the public spaces, streets and footpaths / cycle routes.
- 15 Whilst it is important that the neighbourhood has continuity and a definable sense of place, it is also important for there to be a complementary and, where appropriate, contrasting palette of building elements and architectural details to achieve variety in appearance across the Masterplan area.
- 16 Careful attention should be given to the design of the interface between non-residential and residential uses within the Masterplan area and between new development and the existing town. Interface distances, building orientation, landscape screening should be used to ensure adequate privacy and amenity for the residents of new and existing housing.
- 17 Development in proximity to the Poulton-le-Fylde Conservation Area should be carefully designed to sustain and enhance the significance of the historic environment.
- 18 Sustainable drainage techniques should be integrated into the fabric of the development, including landscaping and the GI network, to create an appropriate surface water management regime.

#### 4.2.4. Infrastructure and Delivery

Infrastructure is a term used to describe those services and systems required to enable a place to function effectively and efficiently. This Masterplan identifies a number of infrastructure requirements

that are integral to the creation of sustainable development. These are focused on the following:

- Town centre car park
- Additional primary school provision
- Highways and movement
- Water including water supply and surface (including SuDS) and foul drainage
- Green Infrastructure and landscaping

In addition, connection to the gas and electricity network will also be required.

Infrastructure and its delivery should accord with the following infrastructure principles:

- Be appropriate and proportionate.
- Be delivered in a timely fashion that supports the new development at an appropriate stage.
- Be delivered in a co-ordinated fashion across separate development parcels to an agreed overarching strategy.
- Be capable of being appropriately funded such that risks to delivery are minimised.

Due to the size of the site and the quantum of development that is envisaged, the development of the allocated land at Blackpool Road is expected to be delivered over a time period in excess of five years. As the Masterplan area is in multiple land ownerships, with some development parcels physically separate from each other, it is recognised that separate planning applications will come forward for different areas of the site.

Planning applications will be expected to be supported in the usual way by appropriate documentation, such as Design and Access Statements, Transport Assessments, Ecological Surveys, Land Contamination Assessments, Flood Risk Assessments and Drainage Assessments. There should also be a statement setting out how the application accords with the vision, objectives, principles and detail of this masterplan, including necessary infrastructure. The statement should demonstrate how the proposal will be integrated with the wider site and, in particular, how it will enable the specific requirements of the masterplan to be met, such as the provision of the green and blue infrastructure and landscaping.

Given the importance of the co-ordination and integration of different development parcels, it is particularly important that applicants engage in pre-application discussions with the council and other relevant organisations such as infrastructure providers prior to submitting a planning application for any part of the site.

As this development is expected to take place over a number of years, it is acknowledged that it is difficult to predict with a high degree of certainty how and when the development will come forward. The delivery of the development and the necessary infrastructure will therefore be influenced by the timings of the submission and determination of planning applications for each Parcel.

However the necessary infrastructure must be delivered in a timely and effective manner in order to mitigate the impacts of the development and to create a sustainable extension. To meet the objectives of this Masterplan, applicants should demonstrate how proposals relate to the overall infrastructure strategy. In most cases the infrastructure will be directly delivered by the developer of the parcel in question. However, proposals should be informed by ongoing dialogue with appropriate infrastructure providers. Applicants should demonstrate a co-ordinated approach subject to appropriate agreements being in place for the delivery of infrastructure between different phases of development within the allocation where this is appropriate.

The Local Plan states that the development should include land for a new primary school plus land for a new car park to serve the town centre. The delivery of these uses will normally be the responsibility of the relevant infrastructure providers and financed from contributions made under s106 agreements secured against residential development that comes forward within the Masterplan area, plus any self-generated funding, unless an alternative arrangement is agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

As noted above, land within the Masterplan area is in separate ownerships with different developer interests involved in promoting separate land parcels it is difficult to predict the timescale involved in delivering a new school (if required) and car park as this will depend on sufficient development coming forward to generate the funds for their construction.

These matters, and any alternative options to deliver supporting infrastructure will require ongoing discussions with the relevant parties.

### *Management and Maintenance*

The new development will include areas of communal benefit such as green infrastructure and Sustainable Drainage Systems. The management and maintenance of such uses will be determined at planning application stage but it is usual for a charge to be paid by occupiers of individual properties to a management company employed by the developer

## 5 CONCLUSION

This Development Framework has been produced to satisfy the Local Plan allocation SA1/6 (South of Blackpool Road Poulton-le-Fylde).

This document sets out a planning and design framework to guide the future development of the Site in line with Policy SA1/6. It shows the rigorous design process based on Assessment, Consultation, Evaluation and Design has been carried out. Moreover, it establishes a Vision and Masterplan Objectives for the Site and includes a series of design parameters and principles to help guide future, more detailed, design stages.

The Masterplan demonstrates how the Site can be developed, whilst respecting and integrating well with the existing settlement.

The Masterplan Framework provides for a significant amount of accessible green infrastructure, which will benefit both new and existing residents.



## 6 APPENDIX 1

### *CONSULTATION*

A draft masterplan was the subject of a public consultation between 16 December 2019 and 24 January 2020. Comment forms were provided in paper and electronic forms. Responses from 119 organisations and residents were received to the consultation. A summary of the matters raised, the majority of which raise objection to the development of more housing, has been published on the Wyre council web site. Although there has been no major amendments arising from the consultation, a number of detailed amendments have been made to the final document to provide a clearer structure and narrative.

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Report of:	Meeting	Date
Councillor A Vincent, Resources Portfolio Holder and Clare James, Corporate Director Resources	Cabinet	13 January 2021

<b>Capital Budget 2020/21 and Capital Programme 2021/22 Onwards</b>
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## 1. Purpose of report

- 1.1 To consider the review of the 2020/21 Capital Programme and the progress of schemes for the nine month period, covering April 2020 through December 2020, undertaken by spending officers. Noting amendments to the Capital Programme since last reported to Cabinet on 18 November 2020 and the financial impact over the term of the Programme, through to the end of 2025/26.
- 1.2 To agree the latest Capital Budget 2020/21 and the Capital Programme for the financial year 2021/22 onwards.

## 2. Outcomes

- 2.1 The council's latest Capital Budget 2020/21 and the Capital Programme 2021/22 onwards.
- 2.2 A Capital Programme that supports the achievement of the Council's corporate objectives.

## 3. Recommendations

- 3.1 That the progress of, and expenditure incurred on, capital schemes for the first nine months of the 2020/21 financial year is noted.
- 3.2 That the Revised Capital Programme, and it's funding, for the 2020/21 financial year totalling £11,763,751 be approved.
- 3.3 That the Capital Programme over the five year term from 2021/22 through to the end of 2025/26, totalling £11,966,986, be approved.
- 3.4 That the financial implications of the Capital Budget and future Capital Programme be reflected in the draft Revenue Estimates which will be

considered by Cabinet at their meeting on 17 February 2021 and be subject to approval by Council at the meeting on 11 March 2021.

## **4. Background**

- 4.1** Capital expenditure generally comprises the buying, construction or improvements of physical assets. Physical assets include buildings, land, vehicles and other miscellaneous items such as playground equipment and wheeled bins. The expenditure can also include grants and advances which the council pay to other bodies or individuals for capital spending purposes. Owing to the mainly project-based nature of capital expenditure, there can be relatively large variances in expenditure over time compared to revenue expenditure.
- 4.2** There are a number of funding resources available to support the Capital Programme. These can include:
- Capital receipts – monies received from the sale of a capital asset;
  - Revenue contributions – monies set aside in specific reserves to support and fund schemes (i.e. Capital Investment Reserve, IT Strategy Reserve, Vehicle Replacement Reserve and Value for Money Reserve);
  - External grants and contributions – monies received from third parties to support or fund schemes. These monies normally include stipulations as to what they can be used for and the monies are held until such time as the requirements are fulfilled. The council receives Better Care Funding which it uses to support the delivery of Disabled Facilities Grants (DFGs), as well as other funding from the Environment Agency, MHCLG and Friends Groups.
  - External borrowing – the council is free to make its own borrowing decisions according to what it can afford, as set out in the Prudential Code. It is recognised that this source of funding does bear additional costs and therefore the use of this is limited.
- 4.3** The council's Capital Programme is set over a five year period. The proposed Programme takes the essential elements of the 2020/21 to 2024/25 and previous years' strategies and programmes and moves them forward in the context of the financial and political environment for 2021/22. Capital schemes are assessed in accordance with the Council's priorities as reflected in the Business Plan, the criteria specified in the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) and the Capital Strategy.
- 4.4** The Capital Programme is supported by the Capital Strategy, which reflects the requirements of the latest Prudential and Treasury Management Codes. Giving consideration to:
- How capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity contribute to the provision of services;



- An overview of how the associated risk is managed;
- The implications for future financial sustainability.

**4.5** As part of the council's Performance Management process, finance and spending officers review the progress of capital scheme expenditure against the approved Programme. These reviews are carried out at least three times a year to coincide with key budget planning cycles. The summary results of this second review of the 2020/21 programme, as at 31 December 2020, are contained in Appendix 2.

**4.6** The Original Capital Budget for 2020/21 was set at £3,367,386. Details of the changes to funding since then (as shown in Appendix 1) can be found in the appropriate Cabinet, Audit Committee, Emergency Powers and Portfolio Holder reports. Spend to date, the schemes' year-end position and budget changes are detailed in Appendix 2.

## **5. Key issues and proposals**

### **5.1 2020/21 Capital Monitoring Period Nine (to end of December 2020)**

**5.1.1** Appendix 2 shows actual costs and commitments totalling £7,912,126 up to the end of December against the full year budget of £11,763,751, representing an aggregate spend of 67%. The scheme variations of spend against full year budget are shown in Appendix 2. Creditor adjustments processed as part of the 2019/20 accounts process, totalling £22,000, for which invoices have yet to be received or processed, have been excluded from the actual costs and commitments figure provided above.

**5.1.2** As a result of the period nine review with spending officers, when compared to the current approved Budget, the predicted underspend as at 31 March 2021 is expected to be approximately £3,092,000. The main factors are:

- £2,000,000 for Wyre Beach Management;
- £655,000 for Disabled Facilities Adaptations;
- £208,000 for Rossall Seawall Improvement;
- £112,000 for playground refurbishments.

In some cases these underspends reflect delays or changes to when expenditure is expected to be incurred over the term of the scheme. For these schemes, which are not completed at the end of the financial year, there is a mechanism in place to carry forward funds into future years.

### **5.1.3 Neighbourhood Services and Community Safety Portfolio**

**5.1.4** Disabled Facilities Mandatory Grants – actual spend up to period nine is £855,995. Officers anticipate, owing to Covid-19 related unavoidable delays, an underspend of £655,000 this year. There is a waiting list for

adaptations which will utilise the underspend in 2021/22. An additional grant of £246,837 from MHCLG will be received in 2020/21, with the capital budget being amended accordingly and bringing the total Better Care Funding to £2,079,964.

**5.1.5** Rossall Seawall Improvement Works – currently this scheme is underspending but it is anticipated that the budget will be fully utilised by the end of the year. Communication with the Environment Agency is on-going in relation to the use of the remaining funds.

**5.1.6** Wyre Beach Management – the scheme had been initially delayed owing to Covid-19 but at this present time the in-year spend (pre-construction and enabling works) is £2 million lower than predicted owing to a further delay following changes to the siting of the compound for the storage of rock. The planning application for the compound was submitted in December 2020 and will be decided upon at a Planning Committee in March 2021. The overall scheme is being carried out in phases. The 2020/21 budget is reflective of phase one of the overall scheme, largely relating to the Rossall South area. Future reports will be presented to the relevant Portfolio Holder as further scheme phases are agreed.

**5.1.7 Resources Portfolio**

**5.1.8** Vehicle Replacement – the reserve reflects the funding set aside at year-end for the purchase and ongoing replacement of the refuse collection and other vehicles in 2020/21 and future years. A full review of the VRP for 2020/21 onwards has been undertaken and the revised figures are included in the budget.

**5.1.9 Planning and Economic Development Portfolio**

**5.1.10** Fleetwood Market Outdoor Area/Digital Signage – planned expenditure for digital signage exceeds current budget allocations by £20,000. However, Coastal Community Fund Round 5 (CCF5) grant will be transferred from an underspend on the Market House Studios scheme to fund this shortfall.

**5.1.11** Market House Studios (previously titled Adelaide Street Studios) – snagging has been completed and the fitting out is in progress, with completion by the end of March 2021. The majority of the studios will be occupied prior to this date. The scheme is currently predicting an underspend of £20,000; as a result CCF5 grant from this scheme will be re-allocated to the Fleetwood Market Outdoor Area/Digital Signage scheme.

**5.1.12** Fleetwood Heritage Action Zone (HAZ) – the process of finding and working with property owners is slower than anticipated and not helped by the current pandemic. The predicted underspend in 2020/21 is now expected to be £85,000. It is anticipated that this underspend will slip into future years.

### **5.1.13 Street Scene, Parks and Open Spaces Portfolio**

- 5.1.14** Restoration of the Mount – the scheme was completed in November and we are awaiting the contractor's final invoice with only the retention to be paid at a later date.

## **5.2 Capital Programme – 2020/21 Budget and Funding**

- 5.2.1** The latest details of the Capital Budget for 2020/21 (including the method of funding for each scheme) is attached at Appendix 1.

The budget reflects the following updates since last reported to Members (as at September 2020):

- In December 2020, the Government announced an additional £68m in capital funding for DFGs in 2020/21. This funding boost is intended to help support local authorities to deliver more home adaptations for those people with disabilities who qualify for a DFG. Wyre has been allocated an additional £246,837 as part of this additional funding.
- In October 2020, a Portfolio Holder decision approved a capital scheme for works to improve the playground at Memorial Park, Fleetwood. The overall scheme totals £36,500, with funding being provided by Wyre Council (£2,788 – allocated from the 'unallocated playground refurbishment' capital budget), a donation from the Friends of Memorial Park (£4,212) and a grant secured by the group from the Lancashire Environment Fund (£29,500).
- The council was in receipt of CCF5 funding which has been utilised to support the 'Fleetwood Market Outdoor Area/Digital Signage' and 'Market House Studios' schemes. A review of expenditure for these schemes has resulted in a transfer of funding of £20,000, which had originally been allocated to the 'Market House Studios' being utilised to fund digital signage on the 'Fleetwood Market' scheme.
- A review of the Vehicle Replacement Programme has resulted in some rephasing of vehicle purchases between the current and future years and some additional costs being reflected in the current year. This has resulted in a reduction totalling £139,318 in the 2020/21 capital budget.

- 5.2.2** The following table summarises expenditure by Portfolio and the methods of financing capital expenditure in 2020/21:

	<b>Latest Estimate 2020/21 (£)</b>
<u>Capital Schemes by Portfolio:</u>	
Neighbourhood Services and Community Safety	6,417,855
Planning and Economic Development	573,362
Resources	3,499,987
Street Scene, Parks and Open Spaces	1,272,547
	<b>11,763,751</b>
<u>Funding Sources:</u>	
Grants and Contributions	8,189,265
Revenue - Capital Investment Reserve	105,379
Revenue - IT Strategy Reserve	255,802
Revenue - Vehicle Replacement Reserve	3,023,842
Revenue - Value For Money Reserve	101,613
Capital Receipts	87,850
	<b>11,763,751</b>

A more detailed breakdown by capital scheme can be seen in Appendix 1.

- 5.2.3** As per the above table, grants and contributions from third parties being applied to capital schemes in 2020/21 totals nearly £8.2m. These funds have been received from the following parties:

<b>Funding From</b>	<b>External Funding Applied in 2020/21 £</b>
Environment Agency	4,213,065
Government - Better Care Fund / Disabled Facility Grant Funding	2,079,964
Other third parties and individuals	1,247,874
Coastal Community Fund	451,012
Historic England – Heritage Action Zone	122,350
Regenda – Disabled Facility Grant Funding	75,000
	<b>8,189,265</b>

### **5.3 Capital Programme – 2021/22 to 2025/26**

- 5.3.1** The detailed Capital Programme 2021/22 to 2025/26, together with the method of funding for each scheme, is attached at Appendix 4.

**5.3.2** Schemes that form part of the 2021/22 to 2025/26 Capital Programme relate to:

- Disabled Facilities Grants
- Vehicle Replacements
- Fleetwood HAZ

**5.3.3** The following table summarises expenditure by Portfolio and the methods of financing capital expenditure in 2021/22:

	<b>Original Estimate 2021/22 (£)</b>
<u>Capital Schemes by Portfolio:</u>	
Neighbourhood Services and Community Safety	1,833,127
Planning and Economic Development	516,000
Resources	393,495
	<b><u>2,742,622</u></b>
<u>Funding Sources:</u>	
Grants and Contributions	2,349,127
Revenue - Vehicle Replacement Reserve	393,495
	<b><u>2,742,622</u></b>

A more detailed breakdown by capital scheme and details for future years through to 2025/26 can be seen in Appendix 1.

**5.4 Ongoing considerations**

**5.4.1** The building maintenance condition surveys indicate a total requirement over the next five years of an estimated £3m excluding a number of investment schemes and projects where further work is required before a recommendation can be made to proceed. These condition surveys were due to be updated in 2019/20, although work on these has started, owing to the pandemic there have been some delays and it is likely to continue into 2021/22. It is probable that further costs will be identified as part of this exercise. An updated list of the 2021/22 priorities will be taken to Overview and Scrutiny in early 2021 for consideration. The total estimated requirement of £3m is also subject to capital receipts being received.

**5.4.2** At a Cabinet meeting in December 2020, Members considered 'Project Neptune', a capital investment to build new commercial space on land at Fleetwood Dock. Part of this project involves the council administering grant funding allocated from the 'Getting Building Fund' on behalf of the Lancashire LEP. The overall grant allocation totals just over £4m. Further costs in relation to this scheme will be incurred during 2021/22. Pending formal legal agreement, this scheme is not yet included in the Capital Programme.

- 5.4.3** The Wyre Beach Management scheme is being carried out in phases. The current scheme in the Capital Programme reflects the first phase. Future reports will be presented to the relevant Portfolio Holder as further scheme phases are agreed.
- 5.4.4** 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. 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 has been drawn down and this value is used to calculate the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP), which must be reflected in the revenue estimates.
- 5.4.5** The council has arranged 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 2020/21 financial year with costs not falling further until 2024/25 when the 15 year lifespan assets drop out of the MRP calculation:

<b>Year</b>	<b>MRP per annum £</b>	<b>Interest cost per annum £</b>	<b>Total per annum £</b>
2020/21 to 2023/24	95,559	68,830	164,389
2024/25	89,994	68,830	158,824
2025/26	79,703	68,830	148,533

- 5.4.6** The Capital Investment Reserve was created in an effort to reduce the council's reliance on borrowing. This reserve 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 with no new business cases with capital expenditure implications for 2021/22 onwards, the projected balance on the Capital Investment Reserve at 31 March 2021 is expected to be £457,940.

- 5.4.7** The council is currently holding further monies which do not form part of the proposed Capital Programme, however, they may be included if and when a scheme is developed and approved. These monies relate to the Community Housing Fund and Section 106 agreements.
- 5.4.8** An assessment of the risks associated with the 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 18 November 2020 lists the major risks associated with financial planning and the controls in place to alleviate the risks.
- 5.4.9** 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. After funding existing commitments and with no new business cases with capital expenditure implications for 2021/22 onwards, the projected balance of Capital Receipts at 31 March 2021 is expected to be £743,705.

<b>Financial and legal implications</b>	
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 2021 prior to being presented to Council at their meeting on 11 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.

<b>risks/implications</b>	<b>✓ / x</b>
community safety	<b>x</b>
equality and diversity	<b>x</b>

<b>risks/implications</b>	<b>✓ / x</b>
asset management	<b>✓</b>
climate change	<b>x</b>

sustainability	<b>x</b>
health and safety	<b>x</b>

ICT	<b>x</b>
data protection	<b>x</b>

### Processing Personal Data

In addition to considering data protection along with the other risks/ implications, the report author will need to decide if a 'privacy impact assessment (PIA)' is also required. If the decision(s) recommended in this report will result in the collection and processing of personal data for the first time (i.e. purchase of a new system, a new working arrangement with a third party) a PIA will need to have been completed and signed off by Data Protection Officer before the decision is taken in compliance with the Data Protection Act 2018.

report author	telephone no.	email	date
Clare James	01253 887308	<a href="mailto:clare.james@wyre.gov.uk">clare.james@wyre.gov.uk</a>	5 January 2021

List of background papers:		
name of document	date	where available for inspection
None		

### List of appendices

Appendix 1	Capital Programme and Funding 2020/21 – 2025/26
Appendix 2	2020/21 Expenditure and Funding Changes and scheme year-end position as at 31 December 2020 review
Appendix 3	Reserves position as at 31 December 2020 review
Appendix 4	The Detailed Capital Programme 2021/22 onwards



Capital Scheme	Funded By	Original 2020/21 £	Updated 2020/21 £	2021/22 £	2022/23 £	2023/24 £	2024/25 £	2025/26 £	TOTAL £
Playground Refurbishment Unallocated	Capital Receipts	18,330	15,542						15,542
Jubilee Gardens Refurbishment	Grants and Contributions/Capital Receipts		42,000						42,000
Tebay Playground Refurbishment	Capital Receipts	7,000	7,000						7,000
Preesall Playing Fields Environmental Improvements	Grants and Contributions		74,070						74,070
Refurbishment of Children's Playground Jean Stansfield	Grants and Contributions		1,475						1,475
Kings George Playing Fields Phase 2	Grants and Contributions		31,605						31,605
Restoration of the Mount	Grants and Contributions	772,680	1,021,886						1,021,886
Wheeled Bins (box exchange programme 2019/20)	Revenue -Capital Investment Reserve		42,469						42,469
Children's Playground Refurbishment Memorial Park Fleetwood	Grants and Contributions/Capital Receipts		36,500						36,500
Cell Eleven Monitoring	Grants and Contributions	20,000	32,777						32,777
Rossall Sea Wall Improvement Works	Grants and Contributions		238,432						238,432
Wyre Beach Management Business Case	Grants and Contributions		3,974,633						3,974,633
Disabled Facilities Mandatory Grants	Grants and Contributions	1,833,127	2,154,964	1,833,127	1,833,127	1,833,127	1,833,127	1,833,127	11,320,599
Empty Homes Delivery	Grants and Contributions	17,049	17,049						17,049
Vehicle Replacement/Str. Cleansing Mtnce	Revenue -Vehicle Replacement Reserve	641,200	3,045,842	393,495	155,200	149,500	302,500	215,000	4,261,537
Citizen Access Portal	Revenue -Value For Money Reserve		76,867						76,867
Cash Receipting System Upgrade	Revenue -Value For Money Reserve		24,746						24,746
Tablet Devices for Councillors	Revenue -IT Strategy Reserve		6,545						6,545
LED Lighting Works -Civic Centre	Capital Receipts		33,820						33,820
Replacement of Core IT Network Infrastructure	Revenue -IT Strategy Reserve		249,257						249,257
St Chad's Churchyard Boundary Wall Works	Revenue -Capital Investment Reserve		62,910						62,910
CCF5 Fleetwood Market Outdoor Area/Digital Signage	Grants and Contributions	58,000	330,475						330,475
CCF5 Adelaide Street Studios	Grants and Contributions		120,537						120,537
Fleetwood HAZ	Grants and Contributions		122,350	516,000	855,000	214,656			1,708,006
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,367,386</b>	<b>11,763,751</b>	<b>2,742,622</b>	<b>2,843,327</b>	<b>2,197,283</b>	<b>2,135,627</b>	<b>2,048,127</b>	<b>23,730,737</b>

Funding Sources	Original 2020/21 £	Updated 2020/21 £	2021/22 £	2022/23 £	2023/24 £	2024/25 £	2025/26 £	TOTAL £
Grants and Contributions	2,700,856	8,189,265	2,349,127	2,688,127	2,047,783	1,833,127	1,833,127	18,940,556
Revenue -Capital Investment Reserve		105,379						105,379
Revenue -IT Strategy Reserve		255,802						255,802
Revenue -Vehicle Replacement Reserve	641,200	3,023,842	393,495	155,200	149,500	302,500	215,000	4,239,537
Revenue -Value For Money Reserve		101,613						101,613
Capital Receipts	25,330	87,850						87,850
Loan								0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,367,386</b>	<b>11,763,751</b>	<b>2,742,622</b>	<b>2,843,327</b>	<b>2,197,283</b>	<b>2,135,627</b>	<b>2,048,127</b>	<b>23,730,737</b>

Please note:- Purple text indicates externally funded schemes

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Capital Expenditure  
Actuals and commitments

Portfolio	Director	Capital Project	Approved 2020/21 Budget	Updated 2020/21 Budget			Spend to date to end of Period 9	Commitments	Total spend including commitments	Status	Outturn scheme spend
				Council/PH decision	Slippage, advanced spend and change of category expenditure	Total					
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
SSP&OS	MB	Playground Refurbishment Unallocated	18,330	-2,788		15,542	0	0	-	Delayed	Underspend
SSP&OS	MB	Jubilee Gardens Refurbishment			42,000	42,000	35,000	0	34,999.99	Delayed	Underspend
SSP&OS	MB	Tebay Playground Refurbishment	7,000			7,000	0	0	-	Delayed	Underspend
SSP&OS	MB	Preesall Playing Fields Environmental Improvements		74,070		74,070	700	5,460	6,160.00	Delayed	Underspend
SSP&OS	MB	Refurbishment of Children's Playground Jean Stansfield			1,475	1,475	0	0	-	On Track	On Target
SSP&OS	MB	Kings George Playing Fields Phase 2		31,605		31,605	19,880	1,046	20,926.72	Delayed	Underspend
SSP&OS	MB	Restoration of the Mount	772,680		249,206	1,021,886	829,676	81,459	911,134.58	On Track	On Target
SSP&OS	MB	Wheeled Bins (box exchange programme 2019/20)			42,469	42,469	42,469		42,469.00	On Track	On Target
SSP&OS	MB	Children's Playground Refurbishment Memorial Park Fleetwood		36,500		36,500	0	0	-	Delayed	On Target
NS&CS	MB	Cell Eleven Monitoring	20,000		12,777	32,777	19,408	46	19,454.07	On Track	Underspend
NS&CS	MB	Rossall Sea Wall Improvement Works			238,432	238,432	30,141	0	30,140.50	On Track	Underspend
NS&CS	MB	Wyre Beach Management Business Case		4,000,000	-25,367	3,974,633	300,167	1,988,630	2,288,797.45	Delayed	Underspend
NS&CS	MH	Disabled Facilities Mandatory Grants	1,833,127	321,837		2,154,964	855,995	0	855,994.77	Delayed	Underspend
NS&CS	MH	Empty Homes Delivery	17,049			17,049	0	0	-	Not started	Underspend
R	MB	Vehicle Replacement/Str. Cleansing Mtnce	641,200		2,404,642	3,045,842	3,027,818	945	3,028,762.82	On Track	Underspend
R	CJ	Citizen Access Portal			76,867	76,867	12,000	3,793	15,793.17	Delayed	On Target
R	CJ	Cash Receipting System Upgrade			24,746	24,746	0	0	-	Delayed	On Target
R	MH	Tablet Devices for Councillors			6,545	6,545	855	780	1,634.88	On Track	Underspend
R	MB	LED Lighting Works -Civic Centre		33,820		33,820	28,698	0	28,697.88	On Track	Underspend
R	MH	Replacement of Core IT Network Infrastructure		249,257		249,257	169,907	50,109	220,015.68	On Track	On Target
R	MB	St Chad's Churchyard Boundary Wall Works		62,910		62,910	3,160	0	3,160.00	Delayed	On Target
P&ED	MH	CCF5 Fleetwood Market Outdoor Area/Digital Signage	58,000		272,475	330,475	176,273	125,835	302,107.60	On Track	Overspend
P&ED	MB	CCF5 Market Street Studios			120,537	120,537	99,549	2,328	101,876.84	On Track	Underspend
P&ED	MH	Fleetwood HAZ		122,350		122,350	0	0	-	Delayed	Underspend
			3,367,386	4,929,561	3,466,804	11,763,751	5,651,695	2,260,431	7,912,126		

Portfolio Key	
LH&CE	Leisure, Health and Community Engagement
NS&CS	Neighbourhood Services and Community Safety
P&ED	Planning and Economic Development
R	Resources
SSP&OS	Street Scene, Parks and Open Spaces

Director Key	
CJ	Clare James, Corporate Director Resources
MB	Mark Billington, Corporate Director Environment
MH	Marianne Hesketh, Corporate Director Communities

Please note:- Purple text indicates externally funded schemes

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	Reserve balances £	Updated 2020/21 £	2021/22 £	2022/23 £	2023/24 £	2024/25 £	2025/26 £
<b>Capital Investment Reserve</b>							
Opening balance as 1st April 2020	563,319						
Withdrawals - out	-105,379	-105,379	0	0	0	0	0
Contributions - in	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Closing balance as 31st March 2026	<b>457,940</b>						
<b>IT Strategy Reserve</b>							
Opening balance as 1st April 2020	480,870						
Withdrawals - out	-771,802	-341,802	-86,000	-86,000	-86,000	-86,000	-86,000
Contributions - in	895,530	660,685	33,630	51,425	49,930	49,930	49,930
Closing balance as 31st March 2026	<b>604,598</b>						
<b>Vehicle Replacement Reserve</b>							
Opening balance as 1st April 2020	2,917,655						
Withdrawals - out	-4,239,537	-3,023,842	-393,495	-155,200	-149,500	-302,500	-215,000
Contributions - in	3,512,603	626,720	580,149	578,679	575,685	575,685	575,685
Closing balance as 31st March 2026	<b>2,190,721</b>						
<b>Value For Money Reserve</b>							
Opening balance as 1st April 2020	802,582						
Withdrawals - out	-254,486	-153,486	-50,500	-50,500	0	0	0
Contributions - in	47,143	47,143	0	0	0	0	0
Closing balance as 31st March 2026	<b>595,239</b>						
<b>Capital Receipts</b>							
Opening balance as 1st April 2020	781,055						
Withdrawals - out	-87,850	-87,850	0	0	0	0	0
Contributions - in	50,500	50,500	0	0	0	0	0
Closing balance as 31st March 2026	<b>743,705</b>						
<b>Leisure Management Reserve</b>							
Opening balance as 1st April 2020	206,081						
Withdrawals - out	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contributions - in	23,380	7,380	7,380	7,380	1,240	0	0
Closing balance as 31st March 2026	<b>229,461</b>						

Please note:- Contributions - in figures include both capital and revenue contributions, as reflected in the Medium Term Financial Plan

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Capital Scheme	Funded By	2021/22 £	2022/23 £	2023/24 £	2024/25 £	2025/26	TOTAL £
Disabled Facilities Mandatory Grants	Grants and Contributions	1,833,127	1,833,127	1,833,127	1,833,127	1,833,127	9,165,635
Vehicle Replacement/Str. Cleansing Mtnce	Revenue -Vehicle Replacement Reserve	393,495	155,200	149,500	302,500	215,000	1,215,695
Fleetwood HAZ	Grants and Contributions	516,000	855,000	214,656			1,585,656
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,742,622</b>	<b>2,843,327</b>	<b>2,197,283</b>	<b>2,135,627</b>	<b>2,048,127</b>	<b>11,966,986</b>

Funding Sources	2021/22 £	2022/23 £	2023/24 £	2024/25 £	2025/26	TOTAL £
Grants and Contributions	2,349,127	2,688,127	2,047,783	1,833,127	1,833,127	10,751,291
Revenue -Vehicle Replacement Reserve	393,495	155,200	149,500	302,500	215,000	1,215,695
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,742,622</b>	<b>2,843,327</b>	<b>2,197,283</b>	<b>2,135,627</b>	<b>2,048,127</b>	<b>11,966,986</b>

Please note:- Purple text indicates externally funded schemes

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