



Wyre Council
Wyre Local Plan Evidence Base
Authorities Monitoring Report
2017-2018

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Contents

1	Introduction	5
1.1	The Authorities Monitoring Report	5
1.2	Structure	5
1.3	Indicators	6
1.4	Census 2011	7
1.5	Regional Spatial Strategies	7
1.6	Wyre’s Development Plan	7
1.7	Limitations	7
2	Geography and Society	8
2.1	Spatial Characteristics of Wyre	8
2.2	Demography	8
2.3	Current Population	9
2.4	Population Projections	9
2.5	Population Density	10
2.6	Migration and Natural Change	11
2.7	Ethnic composition	12
2.8	Index of Multiple Deprivation	12
2.9	Crime	13
2.10	Health and Lifestyles	14
2.11	Conclusion	14
3	Promoting Sustainable Development	16
3.1	Introduction	16
3.2	Core Output Indicator E3: Renewable energy generation	16
3.3	Significant Effect Indicators: Environmental Issues (energy consumption)	17
3.4	Local Output Indicator: New Cycle Routes	17
3.5	Indicator Analysis	17
3.6	Policy Conclusions	18
4	Housing.....	19
4.1	Introduction	19
4.2	Core Output Indicator H1 and H2: Housing Target and Net additional dwellings	19
4.3	Local Output Indicator: Five year supply	20
4.4	Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	21
4.5	Core Output Indicator H3: New and converted dwellings - on previously developed land	21
4.6	Core Output Indicator H4: Net additional pitches (Gypsies and Travellers)	21
4.7	Core Output Indicator H5: Affordable housing completions and future delivery	22
4.8	Vacant dwellings	22
4.9	Indicator Analysis	22
4.10	Policy Conclusions	23
5	Economy.....	24
5.1	Introduction	24
5.2	Economic Activity	24
5.3	Employment by Occupation	24

5.4	Core Output Indicator BD1 and BD2: Total amount of additional employment floorspace and amount of floorspace on previously developed land – by Type	25
5.5	Core Output Indicator BD3: Employment Land Supply	25
5.6	Core Output Indicator BD4: Total amount of floorspace for ‘town centre uses’	26
5.7	Local Output Indicator: Town Centre Vacancy Rates	26
5.8	Indicator Analysis	26
5.9	Policy Conclusions	27
6	Environment	28
6.1	Introduction	28
6.2	Environmental Assets	28
6.3	Core Output Indicator E2: Change in areas of biodiversity importance	30
6.4	Local Output Indicator: Green Belt	30
6.5	Core Output Indicator E1: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds	31
6.6	Bathing Water Quality	31
6.7	Significant Effect Indicators: Environmental Issues (air quality)	32
6.8	Local Output Indicator: Open Space	32
6.9	Local Output Indicator: Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings	33
6.10	Indicator Analysis	33
6.11	Policy Conclusions	34
7	Fleetwood-Thornton Area Action Plan	35
7.1	Introduction	35
7.2	Plan Objective 1: Protect and Enhance the Natural and Built Environment.	35
7.3	Plan Objective 2: Encourage Housing Choice	36
7.4	Plan Objective 3: Encourage Employment Opportunities	37
7.5	Plan Objective 4: Improve Accessibility and Movement throughout the Plan Area	38
7.6	Plan Objective 5: Ensure Provision of Accessible Local Services and Facilities	39
7.7	Plan Objective 6: Encourage Recreational Activity and Tourism	40
7.8	Plan Objective 7: Encourage Sustainable Patterns of Development	40
7.9	AAP Key Performance Indicator Analysis	41
7.10	AAP Policy Conclusions	43
8	Progress with Local Plan Development Documents.....	44
8.1	Introduction	44
8.2	Wyre Borough Local Plan	44
8.3	Progress with Local Plans - Performance for the Period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018	44
9	Duty to Cooperate	47
10	Neighbourhood Planning.....	50
11	Self-Build and Custom Build Register	51
12	Brownfield Register	52
	Appendix 1: Schedule of re-saved Local Plan Policies	53
	Appendix 2: Schedule of Fleetwood-Thornton Area Action Plan Policies	54
	Appendix 3: Glossary of terms and abbreviations	55

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, now known as 'Authorities' Monitoring Reports (AMR). The 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) and the timescales set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS). Thus it acts to feed into Local Development Document (LDD) preparation, and as such forms critical evidence for emerging Local Plan for Wyre Borough.

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

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

1.1.5 This is the 14th AMR for Wyre Borough and the purpose is therefore as follows:

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

1.2 Structure

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.2.5 Chapter 8 reviews the progress made on preparing planning documents against the Local Development Scheme.

1.2.6 Chapter 9 outlines the Council's actions under the Duty to Cooperate requirements with neighbouring authorities.

1.2.7 Chapter 10 reviews the current status of neighbourhood plans in Wyre.

1.2.8 Chapter 11 illustrates basic information regarding Wyre Council's Self-Build and Custom Build Register.

1.2.9 Chapter 12 provides information on Wyre Council's Brownfield Register which identifies sites on brownfield land which is suitable for housing.

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

1.3 Indicators

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

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

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

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

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

1.3.6 In terms of comparing Wyre against Lancashire, there are two datasets available for Lancashire; Lancashire-12 and Lancashire-14. The Lancashire-12 area is comprised of the 12 local authorities that fall within the Lancashire County Council administrative boundary. The Lancashire-14 area incorporates the two additional unitary authorities of Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool. Both are referred to within this AMR.

1.4 Census 2011

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

1.5 Regional Spatial Strategies

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

1.6 Wyre's Development Plan

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

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

1.7 Limitations

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

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

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

2 Geography and Society

2.1 Spatial Characteristics of Wyre

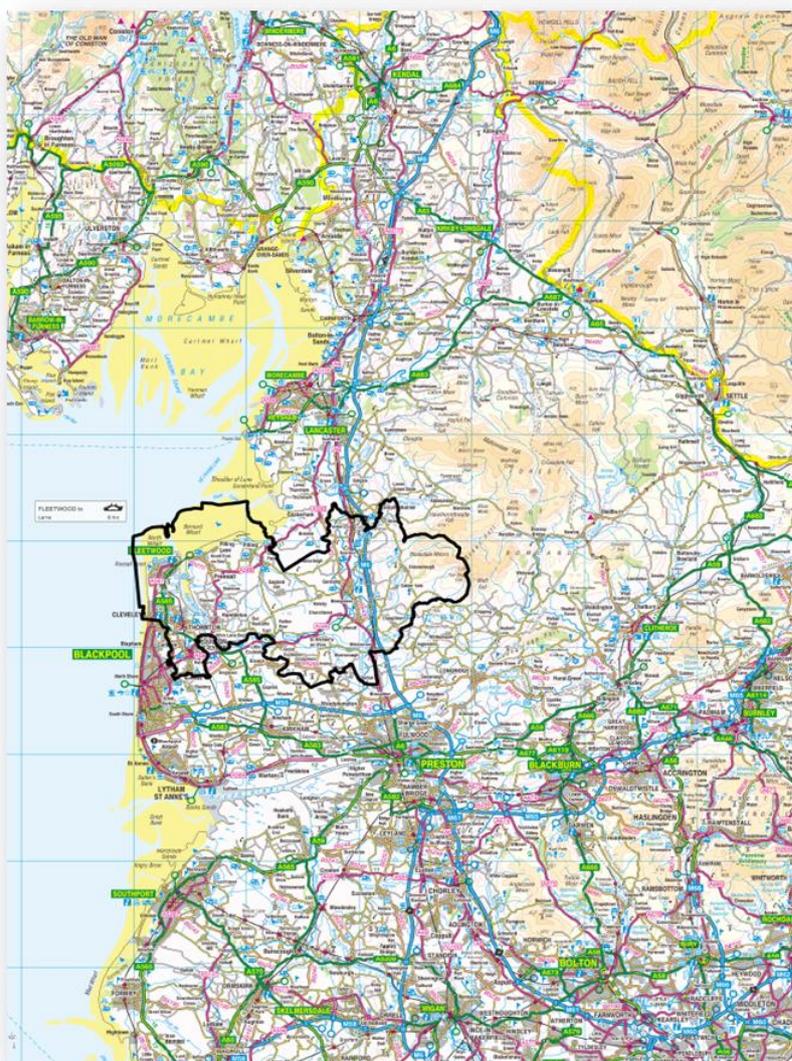
2.1.1 Wyre is a Lancashire coastal district bounded by the sea along parts of its western and northern boundaries. It shares a common land boundary with the City of Lancaster to the north, with the Boroughs of Ribble Valley, Preston and Fylde to the east and south respectively, and with Blackpool Unitary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

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

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

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

FIGURE 2.1: WYRE COUNCIL



2.2 Demography

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

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

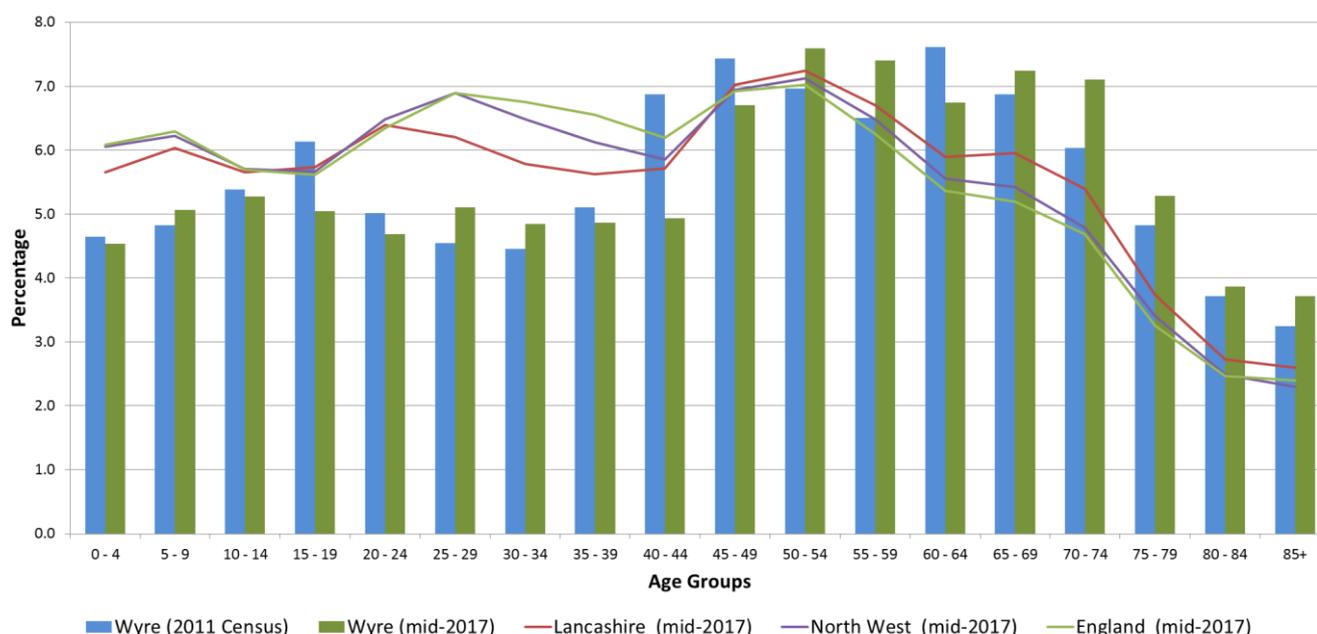
2.2.3 In outlining the demographic profile of Wyre, this chapter highlights the specific demographic issues that affect planning policy, and also those that are predicted to affect the direction and shape of core policies in Wyre in the future.

2.3 Current Population

2.3.1 The estimated population for Wyre (mid-2017) is 110,426 (ONS), this compares with the 2011 Census figure of 107,749 representing a 25 per cent increase. Population estimates are calculated by using the previous year’s estimate and adjusting the estimate using the components of change in the given year which 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. As shown in figure 2.2 (the mid-2017 estimates), 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. All age groups over the age of 50 (except 60-64) have increased and are higher than the regional and national average. Age groups 0-4, 10-24 and 35-49 have all decreased.

FIGURE 2.2: POPULATION STRUCTURE, 2011 CENSUS AND MID-2017 ESTIMATES (ONS)



2.4 Population Projections

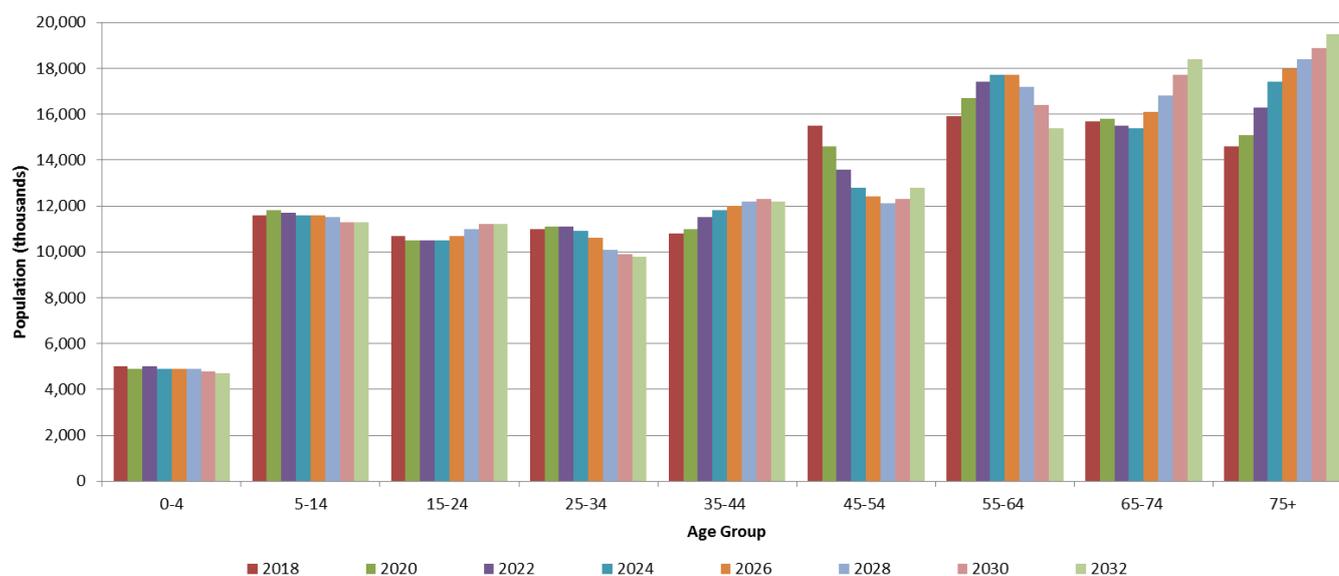
2.4.1 Table 2.1 shows 2016-based population projection figures for Wyre, compared to regional and national figures. Wyre has a higher percentage rate of growth compared to Lancashire, a similar rate of growth compared to the North West and a lower rate of growth compared nationally. As can be seen, the rate of growth is expected to peak in the short term (up to 2022) and then slowly reduce to 2032. Wyre’s population is projected to increase to 115,300 by the year 2032 (6% greater than the 2011 Census).

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

Population projection (thousands) with % change								
	Wyre		Lancashire-12		North West		England	
Year	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase
2018	110,700		1,201,500		7,279,000		55,997,700	
2020	111,600	0.81	1,207,600	0.51	7,333,500	0.75	56,704,700	1.26
2022	112,400	0.72	1,213,000	0.45	7,381,700	0.66	57,344,200	1.13
2024	113,100	0.62	1,217,900	0.40	7,425,500	0.59	57,937,200	1.03
2026	113,800	0.62	1,222,500	0.38	7,466,900	0.56	58,505,600	0.98
2028	114,300	0.44	1,226,400	0.32	7,505,200	0.51	59,043,500	0.92
2030	114,800	0.44	1,229,300	0.24	7,540,000	0.46	59,548,800	0.86
2032	115,300	0.44	1,231,700	0.20	7,571,400	0.42	60,023,800	0.80

2.4.2 As shown in figure 2.3, Wyre's population is also projected to age considerably by the year 2032, especially the 75+ age group which has a significant increase of approx. 4,900 (34%) between 2018 and 2032 (2016-based projections). The age group 65-74 is also expected to increase considerable by approx. 2,700 (17%). 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. 2,700 (17%).

FIGURE 2.3: PROJECTED POPULATION BY AGE GROUP FOR WYRE (ONS)



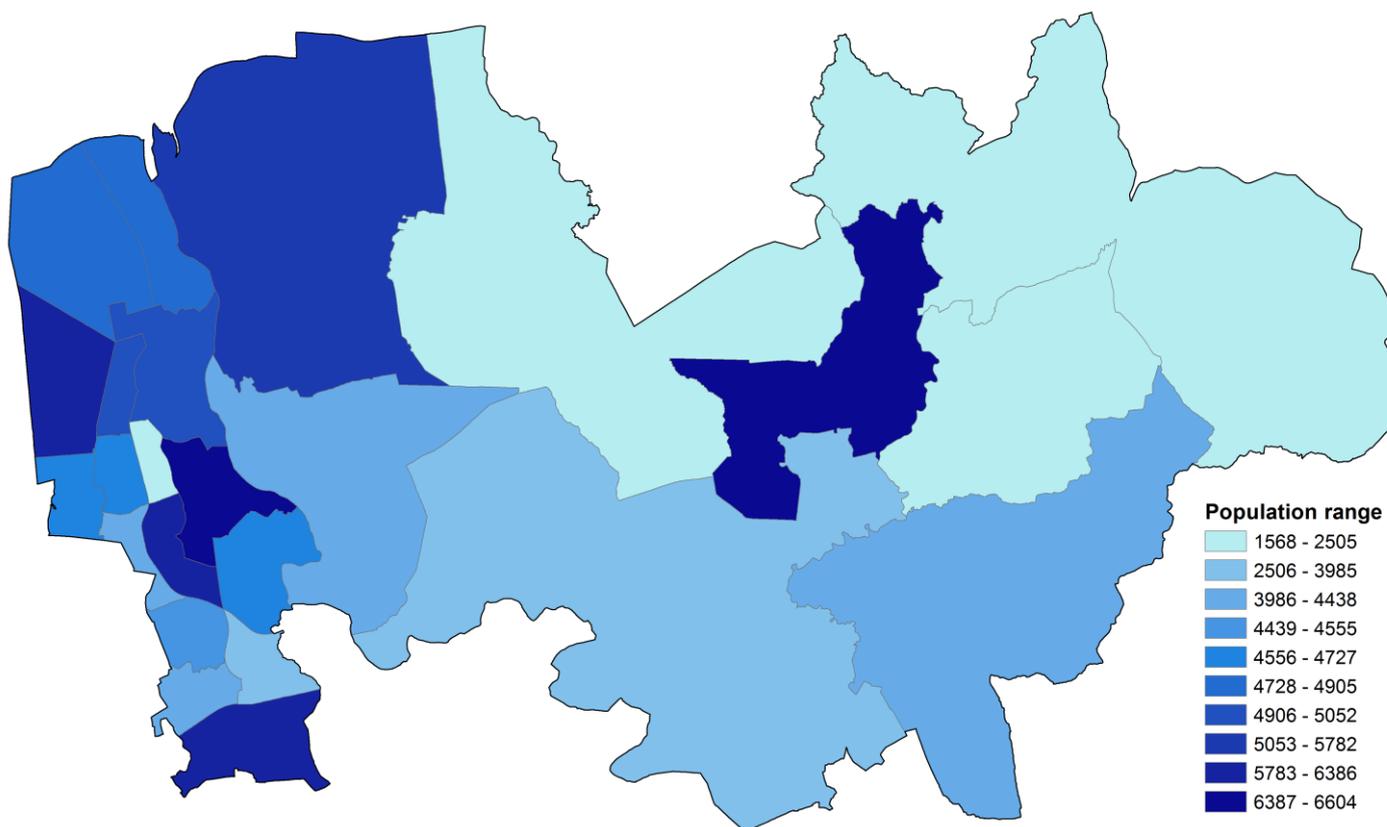
2.5 Population Density

2.5.1 Table 2.2 illustrates that Wyre has a lower population density (mid-2017 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. The majority of the population is concentrated in the urban areas of Fleetwood, Cleveleys, Thornton and Poulton-le-Fylde and the rural areas of Knott End and Preesall and the market town of Garstang.

TABLE 2.2: POPULATION DENSITY OF WYRE, MID-2017 ESTIMATE (ONS)

	Wyre	Lancashire-12	North West	England
Population	110,426	1,201,855	7,258,627	55,619,430
Area (sq. km.)	283	2,903	14,106	130,279
Population per sq. km.	390	414	515	427

FIGURE 2.4: POPULATION BY WARD IN WYRE, MID-2016 ESTIMATE (ONS)

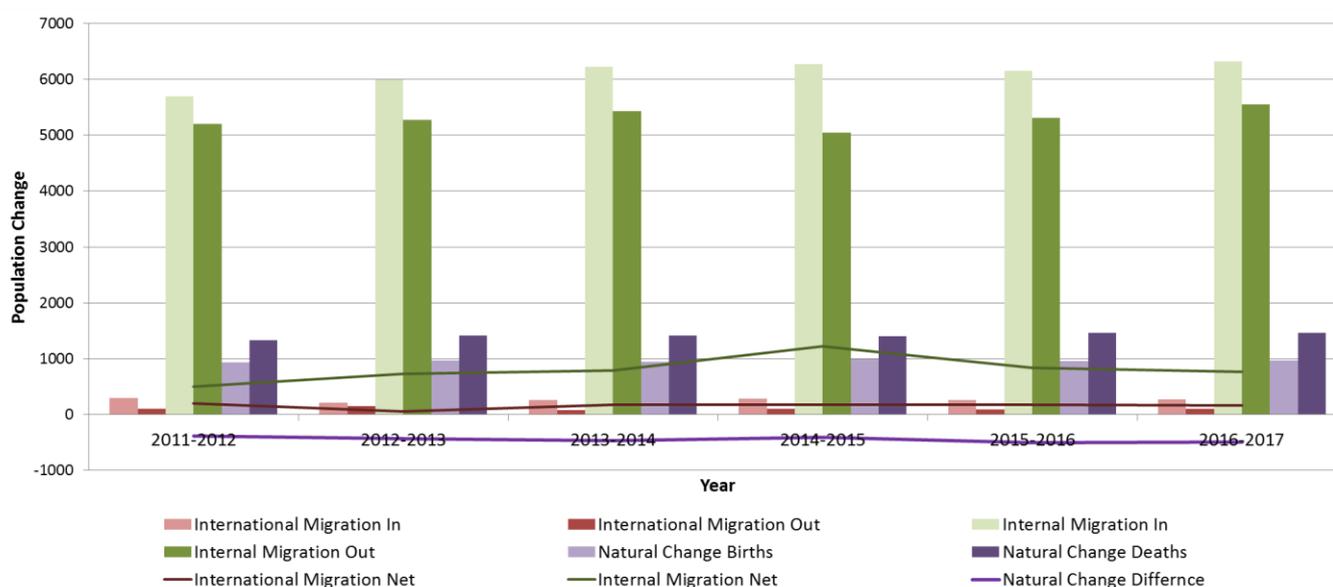


2.6 Migration and Natural Change

2.6.1 Figure 2.5 illustrates the rate of international and internal in-migrants and also the difference of natural change within Wyre since 2011 to 2017. In the year 2016 to 2017, there was a total net gain 931 in-migrants. Of that, 82 per cent had moved from elsewhere within the UK, and 18 per cent from overseas.

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. During 2016-2017, there were 974 births in Wyre compared to 1,465 deaths (ONS).

FIGURE 2.5: INTERNATIONAL AND INTERNAL MIGRATION AND NATURAL CHANGE IN WYRE, 2011-2017 (ONS)



2.7 Ethnic composition

2.7.1 As Table 2.3 illustrates, Wyre has much less ethnic diversity than Lancashire, the North West and England. A much higher proportion of the population than in the North West or in England were white at the 2011 Census. Although the ethnic diversity in Wyre is estimated to have increased by 2011, the white British population in Wyre remains 12.8 per cent higher than England. All groups other than white had a lower proportion of the population than regionally or nationally.

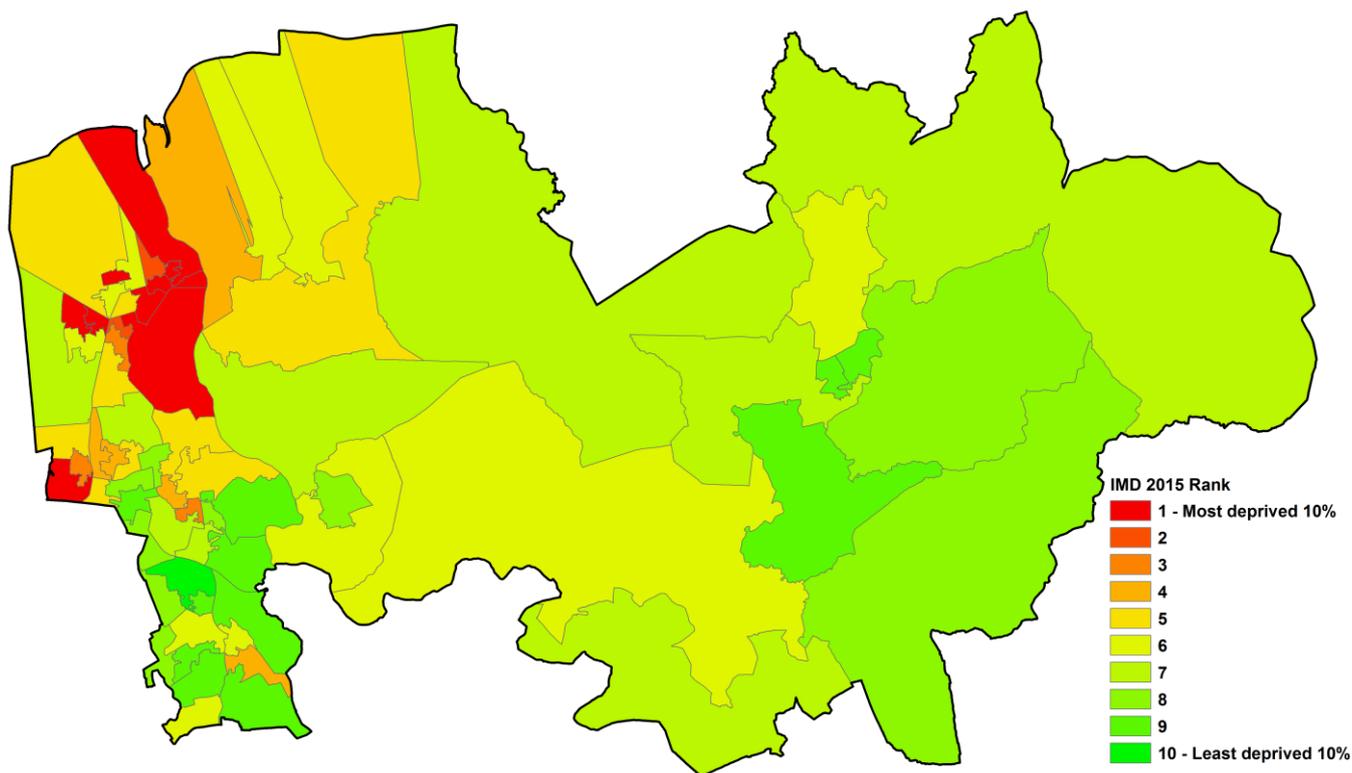
TABLE 2.3: ETHNIC COMPOSITION (PERCENTAGE), 2011 CENSUS COMPARED WITH THE 2001 CENSUS (LCC)

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

FIGURE 2.6: INDICES OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION (ALL IMD DOMAINS) FOR WYRE, LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS BY RANKING POSITION IN ENGLAND, 2015 (DCLG)



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 per cent, a number of areas in Fleetwood are ranked amongst the most deprived 10 per cent in England, notably Pharos and Mount wards. Jubilee ward in Cleveleys is also now ranked in the most deprived 10 per cent. On 17th September 2009, the Fleetwood-Thornton Area Action Plan (AAP) was adopted. The AAP area includes Mount ward and the AAP policies address the key issues facing the area including deprivation.

2.9 Crime

2.9.1 Table 2.4 contains data showing recorded crime rates for key offences in Wyre during the year 2017-2018 compared to the previous year.

TABLE 2.4: RECORDED CRIME FOR KEY OFFENCES IN WYRE, 2017/2018 (ONS)

Incident	Recorded 2016/17	Recorded 2017/18	Per 1,000 population (mid-2017)	% Change
Violence against the person	1,645	2,150	19.5	31
Sexual offences	180	241	2.2	34
Robbery	29	33	0.3	14
Theft Offences	1,989	2,078	18.8	4
Criminal damage and arson	881	923	8.4	5
Other crimes against society	369	442	4.0	20
Vehicle offences	408	723	6.5	77
Total recorded crime - excluding fraud	5,501	6,590	59.7	20

2.9.2 As can be seen, total recorded crime has increased from the previous year, with the most noticeable in percentage terms, Vehicle offences which includes aggravated vehicle taking, theft from a vehicle and vehicle interference. It does not include speeding tickets.

2.10 Health and Lifestyles

2.10.1 At the age of 65, Wyre has some of the longest life expectancy averages in Lancashire for both men and women. Table 2.5 illustrates life expectancy averages for males and females against regional and national averages.

TABLE 2.5 LIFE EXPECTANCY AT 65 YEARS, REGIONALLY AND NATIONALLY, 2013 – 2016 (PHE)

	Wyre		Lancashire-12		North West		England	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2013-2015	83.6	85.9	83.2	85.4	82.9	85.2	83.7	86.1
2014-2016	83.6	86.0	84.4	85.6	83.0	85.2	83.8	86.1

2.10.2 There are dramatic differences in life expectancy across the borough and these generally correlate with areas of high deprivation. Life expectancy is 6.7 years lower for men and 8.9 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Wyre than in the least deprived areas (State of Wyre, 2016).

2.10.3 The 2011 census identified that 11.7 per cent of the population in Wyre have their day to day activities restricted by some form of limiting long-term illness. This was the highest in the Lancashire and is higher than regional and national figures, as shown in table 2.6.

TABLE 2.6: LIMITING LONG-TERM ILLNESS, REGIONALLY AND NATIONALLY (2011 CENSUS)

Wyre	Lancashire	North West	England and Wales
11.7	9.8	10.3	8.5

2.10.4 The 2011 census identified that 43.2 per cent of people in Wyre rated their health as 'very good' which is lower than regional and national figures, as shown in table 2.7. At the other end of the scale, 7.2 per cent of people reported their health as 'bad' or 'very bad', one of the worst rates in Lancashire. Where identified, Wyre residents reported that stress has one of the biggest negative impacts in terms of their health and wellbeing, followed by lack of physical activity and money.

TABLE 2.7: SELF-REPORTED HEALTH, REGIONALLY AND NATIONALLY (2011 CENSUS)

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

2.11 Conclusion

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

2.11.2 Wyre's population is projected to both increase and become considerably more aged over the coming years. This will have implications for the direction of planning policy, namely the provision of housing and the necessary services. With the population ageing there will be a greater demand for local health services and service provision, and with large parts of the Borough being rural there will be a greater need for transportation services. With the younger population projected to decrease, namely 25 to 34 year olds, this will bring new challenges that will have to be addressed especially in terms of retaining businesses and employment opportunities.

2.11.3 As Wyre has a higher rate of the population reporting bad or very bad health than regionally and nationally, addressing health and well-being issues needs to be prioritised.

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

3 Promoting Sustainable Development

3.1 Introduction

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

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

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

3.2 Core Output Indicator E3: Renewable energy generation

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

TABLE 3.1: RENEWABLE ENERGY INSTALLATIONS IN WYRE, BY TYPE

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

3.2.2 Table 3.2 illustrates there were 26 feed in tariff installations in Wyre during the year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, equating to approximately 0.309 megawatts. This is a significant decrease compared to the previous year where there was a total installed capacity of 7.374 megawatts.

TABLE 3.2: FEED IN TARIFF INSTALLATIONS IN WYRE (OFGEM)

Technology	Photovoltaic		Wind		Total Installations	Total Capacity (MW)
	Installations	Capacity (MW)	Installations	Capacity (MW)		
Domestic	22	0.099	0	0	22	0.099
Commercial	4	0.210	0	0	4	0.210
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26	0.309	0	0	26	0.309

3.3 Significant Effect Indicators: Environmental Issues (energy consumption)

3.3.1 Table 3.3 illustrates Wyre’s final energy consumption figures for 2016 compared to 2015, produced by Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS). Electricity consumption in Wyre has significantly decreased from the previous year.

TABLE 3.3: ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN WYRE, 2015 – 2016 (BEIS)

	Wyre			North West			England		
	2015	2016	% change	2015	2016	% change	2015	2016	% change
Electricity (GWh)	534	476	-10.9	31,674	30,369	-4.1	240,196	232,397	-3.2
Gas (GWh)	1,017	1,041	2.4	62,387	63,736	2.2	417,761	419,862	0.5
Road Transport (KT)	72	71	-1.4	4,029	4,023	-0.2	31,082	31,230	0.5

3.4 Local Output Indicator: New Cycle Routes

3.4.1 As of March 2015, there was a total 19,189 metres (Lancashire County Council, 2015) of dedicated cycle routes within the borough. No figures are available for the new dedicated cycle routes within the borough between 2015 and 2018.

3.5 Indicator Analysis

3.5.1 Table 3.4 illustrates how indicators are performing against saved policies, comparing data from the previous year and where targets have been set by the council.

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

TABLE 3.4: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATOR PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Saved Policies (see Appendix 1 for further details)	Indicator*	Description	Comparator/Target	2017/2018 Output	Performance
No policies directly linked with sustainable development. All policies consider	COI E3	Renewable energy generation	2016/17 = 7.374MW	0.309MW	●
	SEI	Energy Consumption: (a) Electricity (Gigawatt per hour) (b) Gas (Gigawatt per hour) (c) Road Transport (kilotonnes per hour)	2015 = (a) 534 (b) 1,017 (c) 72	2016 = (a) 476 (b) 1,041 (c) 71	●
	LOI	New Cycle Routes	No data available	No data available	N/A

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

3.6 Policy Conclusions

3.6.1 The 'Renewable Energy Target Setting and Policy Development' study produced by SQW reveals that Wyre has a potential renewable energy capacity of 1227MW by 2030 (1,155MW by 2020), which equates to 11% of the total capacity identified for Lancashire. The study further identifies Commercial scale wind is likely to provide a significant proportion of the renewable energy deployment across Wyre.

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

3.6.3 In Wyre, gas and road transport energy consumption figures were similar to the previous year. However, there was a significant decrease regarding electricity consumption.

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

4 Housing

4.1 Introduction

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

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

4.1.3 Please note, the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) was revoked on 20 May 2013 which required 3,700 dwellings to be built in Wyre, at an average annual rate of 206 dwellings per year between 2003 and 2021. It's now up to the Council to determine its objectively assessed housing need (OAN) as required by national policy. There are no up to date figures in the saved policies of the Wyre Borough 1999 Adopted Local Plan, therefore the requirement is now based on the latest full assessment of housing needs as set out in the Fylde Coast Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) and accompanying addendums. At the Full Council meeting of 14th April 2016 it was accepted that the council consider an OAN figure of 479 dwellings per annum to be appropriate for the Local Plan.

4.1.4 Please note, this AMR monitors housing data at 31st March 2018 and monitors performance against the OAN figure of 479 dwellings per annum. Wyre Council submitted the Local Plan and its supporting documents for independent examination to the Secretary of State on the 23rd January 2018. The Submitted Local Plan indicates an annual housing requirement of 411 dwellings. However as the submitted housing figure was subject to the Local Plan examination³ the AMR monitors performance against the OAN figure of 479 dwellings. Please note that the Wyre Local Plan examination has reached Main Modifications stage and a more up-to-date position has been published on the emerging Wyre Local Plan webpages (<http://www.wyre.gov.uk/localplan>).

4.1.5 It's also worth noting that the updated NPPF (July 2018) states, to determine the minimum number of homes needed, strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance. The new standard methodology applies for Development Management purposes until the Wyre Local Plan is adopted.

4.1.6 Therefore, it is advised to review other evidence base documents which outline Wyre Council's up to date housing position, either part of Wyre Councils' evidence base (<http://www.wyre.gov.uk/localplan/housingevidence>) or the Local Plan examination (<http://www.wyre.gov.uk/localplanexamination>). Up to date figures will be included in future AMR's.

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

4.2.1 As shown in table 4.1, the total net additional dwellings built in Wyre between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2018 was 2,041 which equates to approximately 292 dwellings per annum. In the year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, a total of 395 net additional dwellings were built.

³The examination period starts from submission of the Local Plan until the council receives the Inspectors final report (anticipated December 2018).

TABLE 4.1: HOUSING LAND CALCULATION

Component	Number of dwellings
H1: Housing requirement 2011-2031, use with caution, see paragraph 4.1.4	9,580
H1: Annual housing requirement, 2011-2031, use with caution, see paragraph 4.1.4	479
H2: Actual completions between 1 st April 2011 and 31 st March 2018	2,041
H2: Net additional completions in reporting year, 2017 – 2018	395

4.3 Local Output Indicator: Five year supply

4.3.1 To boost significantly the supply of housing, national policy requires that local planning authorities should identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of housing against their housing requirements.

4.3.2 Please note, the five year supply illustrated below is calculated as at 31 March 2018. At the time of writing the AMR, and as the examination of the emerging Wyre Local Plan has progressed, an updated calculation is available in the updated Housing Implementation strategy. Please also note that in the interim until the Wyre Local Plan is adopted the five year land supply calculation has been established based on the standard methodology in the 2018 NPPF. This is available on Wyre Council's housing evidence base webpage, using the link below.

<http://wyre.gov.uk/localplan/housingevidence>

4.3.3 Local planning authorities are required to add an additional buffer of 5% to ensure choice and competition in the market for land. Where there has been a record of persistent under delivery of housing, the buffer should increase to 20% to provide a realistic prospect of achieving the planned supply and to ensure choice and competition in the market for land. Wyre Council considers that a buffer of 5% can be justified (position at 31 March 2018). Furthermore, the shortfall (under supply/backlog) from previous years also needs to be included.

4.3.4 There are two methods to address the shortfall of undelivered units from the early years of the Plan period; the Sedgefield of Liverpool method. The Sedgefield addresses the shortfall within the first five years of the Plan period, alternatively the Liverpool method addresses the shortfall over the whole Plan period. The Council considers that the Liverpool methodology is the most appropriate way in which to address the current shortfall. More detail is available in Wyre Council's Housing Background Paper, available using the link below.

http://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/file/4990/ed010_housing_background_paper_september_2017_january_2018_update

4.3.5 The five year housing land supply calculation (at 31st March 2018) is as set out in table 4.2.

TABLE 4.2: WYRE COUNCIL FIVE YEAR HOUSING LAND SUPPLY, AT 31ST MARCH 2018

Five year supply calculation	
A. 5 year requirement (479 X 5), use with caution, see paragraph 4.1.4	2,395
B. Shortfall since 2011	-1,312
C. Shortfall (1,312) ÷ 13 years remaining of plan period (Liverpool method)	101
D. Shortfall annual requirement (C x 5 years)	505
E. 5 year requirement (A) + shortfall (D) + 5% buffer*	3,045
F. Annual requirement (E ÷ 5)	609
G. Total commitments on large sites deliverable within 5 years	2,811
H. Existing small sites permissions (473) discounted by 10%	426
I. Total supply (G + H)	3,237
F. Supply in years (I ÷ F)	5.3*

*Please refer to paragraph 4.3.2

4.4 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)

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

4.4.2 In order to inform the preparation of the forthcoming Wyre Local Plan and assist in future housing delivery, an updated SHLAA was completed in 2017. As a result of the assessment process, 89 sites are considered to be both suitable and available for residential development equating to 7,735 dwellings (within the context of the specific SHLAA methodology and stated caveats in the document). More details are available in the Wyre Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment July 2017 on the council's website (link below).

<http://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200457/housing/1151/>

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

4.5.1 In the year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, 44 per cent of Wyre's new housing was built on previously developed land. This represents a decrease of 6 per cent from the previous year.

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

4.6.1 In the year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, there were no permanent planning permissions for new pitches or new pitches constructed for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. There are currently no authorised pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in Wyre. However, at 31 March 2018, there was one planning application being considered for a new Travelling Showpersons site at Conway, Cabus.

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

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

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

4.7.2 Please note, the above affordable housing policies are currently under review as part of the Local Plan examination, see paragraph 4.1.4.

4.7.3 The target for Wyre in 2017-2018 was an additional 70 affordable dwellings (Fylde Coast Housing Strategy 2009). The actual number of affordable dwellings built was 36.

4.8 Vacant dwellings

4.8.1 Table 4.4 illustrates, as at October 2017, 187 homes in Wyre had been vacant for longer than 6 months representing 0.2 per cent of total dwelling stock, compared to 1.4 per cent in Lancashire, 1.2 per cent in the North West and 0.8 per cent in England.

TABLE 4.4: VACANT DWELLINGS, LOCALLY, REGIONALLY AND NATIONALLY, OCTOBER 2017 (DCLG)

	Wyre			Lancashire-12			North West			England		
	No.	Longer than 6 months	%	No.	Longer than 6 months	%	No.	Longer than 6 months	%	No.	Longer than 6 months	%
Empty Homes	931	181	0.4	20,002	7,755	1.4	102,847	39,344	1.2	605,891	205,298	0.9

4.9 Indicator Analysis

4.9.1 Table 4.5 illustrates how indicators are performing against saved policies, comparing data from the previous year and where targets have been set by the council.

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

TABLE 4.5: HOUSING AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT INDICATOR PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Saved Policies (see Appendix 1 for further details)	Indicator*	Description	Comparator/ Target	2017/2018 Output	Performance
SP2 SP4 SP13 SP14	COI H1	Housing targets: (a) 2011 – 2031 (b) Per annum	Target = (a) 9,580* (b) 479*	N/A	
H3 H4 H5 H6 H7 H8 H9	COI H2	Net additional dwellings: (a) cumulative completions (2011 – 2018) (b) for the reporting year	Target = (a) 2,874* (b) 479*	(a) 2,041 (b) 395	
H10 H11 H13 H15	COI H3	New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land (percentage)	2016/17 = 50%	44%	
	COI H4	Net additional pitches (Gypsies and Traveller)	2015/16 = None	None	
	COI H5	Gross affordable housing completions	2016/17 = 104 Target = 70	36	
	LOI	Five year supply	Target = 3,045* (5.0 years)	3,237** (5.3 years)	

COI = Core Output Indicator, LOI = Local Output Indicator

*Wyre Council's housing requirement is under review and subject to change, see paragraph 4.1.4.

**Wyre Council's five year supply is currently under review, see paragraph 4.3.2.

4.10 Policy Conclusions

4.10.1 Wyre Council's housing requirement is under review and subject to change (see paragraph 4.1.4) so a true indication of the performance of Housing Policy objectives is currently unclear. More detail will be available in future AMR's.

5 Economy

5.1 Introduction

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

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

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

Other evidence base documents relating to the economy can be viewed on the council's website using the following link: www.wyre.gov.uk/localplan/economyevidence.

5.2 Economic Activity

5.2.1 Table 5.1 shows the economic activity rates, the employment rates and unemployment rates in Wyre in comparison to regional and national figures. Wyre's employment rate has increased from the previous year. Wyre's unemployment rate has decreased from the previous year and is now lower than the regional and national level.

TABLE 5.1: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (PERCENTAGE), 2016 – 2018 (NOMIS)

	Wyre			North West			Great Britain		
	2016/17	2017/18	+/-	2016/17	2017/18	+/-	2016/17	2017/18	+/-
Economic Activity Rate*	78.4	80.2	1.8	75.7	76.8	1.1	78.0	78.4	0.4
Employment Rate**	73.2	78.2	5.0	71.8	73.4	1.6	74.2	75.0	0.8
Unemployment Rate***	6.6	2.5	-4.1	5.2	4.5	-0.7	4.8	4.4	-0.4

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

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

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

5.3 Employment by Occupation

5.3.1 Table 5.2 illustrates that Wyre has higher proportions of people than both regionally and nationally employed in several occupation groups; administrative and secretarial occupations, skilled trade occupations, caring, leisure and other service occupations, Sales and customer service occupations and process, plant and machine operatives. Associate professional and technical occupations have significantly decreased from the previous year and is now lower than the regional and national level.

TABLE 5.2: EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION (PERCENTAGE), 2016/17- 2017/18 (NOMIS)

Occupation Group	Wyre			North West			Great Britain		
	2016/17	2017/18	+/-	2016/17	2017/18	+/-	2016/17	2017/18	+/-
Managers and senior officials	8.4	4.8	-3.6	9.9	9.8	-0.1	10.7	10.8	0.1
Professional occupations	15.2	19.3	4.1	18.6	18.9	0.3	20.4	20.3	-0.1
Associate professional & technical occupations	19.2	13.2	-6.0	13.4	13.7	0.3	14.2	14.5	0.3
Administrative and secretarial occupations	14.2	13.2	-1.0	10.9	10.9	0.0	10.2	10.3	0.1
Skilled trades occupations	14.9	16.0	1.1	10.3	9.9	-0.4	10.4	10.2	-0.2
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	10.6	12.0	1.4	9.7	10.1	0.4	9.1	9.0	-0.1
Sales and customer service occupations	6.8	8.6	1.8	8.6	8.3	-0.3	7.5	7.6	0.1
Process, plant and machine operatives	5.4	8.1	2.7	7.0	6.7	-0.3	6.3	6.3	0.0
Elementary occupations	5.3	4.9	-0.4	11.3	11.3	0.0	10.7	10.5	-0.2

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

5.4.1 Table 5.3 illustrates the amount and type of additional employment floorspace in Wyre for the year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018 was 16,274 square metres. This was an increase of 1,746 square metres from the previous year. Of this, 99 per cent was on previously developed land, an increase of 10 per cent from the previous year.

TABLE 5.3: AMOUNT OF ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT FLOORSPACE (SQUARE METRES) AND PERCENTAGE ON PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED LAND, BY TYPE

Indicator	Use Class Order					
	B1 (a)	B1 (b)	B1 (c)	B2	B8	Total
BD1 Total amount of employment floorspace completed, by type (m2)	842	311	151	1,211	13,759	16,274
BD2 Total amount of employment floorspace completed on previously developed land (PDL), by type (m2)	842	311	151	971	13,759	16,034
Percentage (%) PDL	100	100	100	80	100	99

5.5 Core Output Indicator BD3: Employment Land Supply

5.5.1 Wyre's employment land supply allocated for employment purposes (Use Class B) is 76.86 hectares (at 31st March 2018).

TABLE 5.4: EMPLOYMENT LAND AVAILABLE, HECTARES

	Remaining Allocated Employment Land (Hectares)
BD3 Employment land available	76.86

5.5.2 As at 31 March 2018, there were 45 commitments totalling 16.63 hectares (gross) and an additional 56,108 square metres (net) floorspace. These are planning permissions granted but the development has not been implemented or complete. However, there are also 18 commitments which include a loss of employment land, totalling 10.81 hectares (gross) and 30,419 square metres (net) floorspace.

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

5.6.1 Indicator BD4 monitored the take up of retail, office and leisure within the local authority and town centres. Retail and town centre monitoring is currently being reviewed as part of the emerging Local Plan. Therefore, there is no information in this report but future AMR’s will monitor retail take up.

5.7 Local Output Indicator: Town Centre Vacancy Rates

5.7.1 Table 5.5 compares town centre vacancy rates between January 2017 and January 2018. As can be seen, there has been a decrease in Cleveleys, Poulton-le-Fylde and Thornton but a small increase in Fleetwood and Garstang. Wyre’s town centre vacancy average (7.1 per cent) in 2018 is lower than the national average of 8.9 per cent and reduced by 1.42 per cent between 2017 and 2018.

TABLE 5.5: TOWN CENTRE VACANCY RATES (2017-2018)

Town Centre	2017 Vacancy Rate (%)	2018			Vacancy Rate Difference
		Total Units	Empty	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Cleveleys	10.38	366	27	7.37	-3.01
Fleetwood	15.44	256	43	16.79	1.35
Garstang	3.94	157	8	5.09	1.15
Poulton-le-Fylde	4.19	168	4	2.38	-1.81
Thornton	8.57	105	4	3.80	-4.77
Average	8.50			7.09	-1.42

5.8 Indicator Analysis

5.8.1 Table 5.6 illustrates how indicators are performing against saved policies, comparing data from the previous year and where targets have been set by the council.

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

TABLE 5.6: BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND TOWN CENTRE INDICATOR PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Saved Policies (see Appendix 1 for further details)	Indicator	Description	Comparator/ Target	2017/2018 Output	Performance
EMP2 EMP3 EMP4 EMP6 EMP7 EMP8 EMP9 EMP12 EMP13 S6 S7 TC1 TC2 TC7 TC11 TC13 TC15 TC19	COI BD1	Total amount of additional employment floorspace	2016/17 = 14,528 m ²	15,864 m ²	●
	COI BD2	Total amount of additional floorspace on previously developed land	2016/17 = 89%	99%	●
	COI BD3	Employment land available, hectares (ha)	n/a	76.86 ha	●
	LOI	Town Centre Vacancy Rates	2017 average = 8.5%	Average = 7.1%	●

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

5.9 Policy Conclusions

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

5.9.2 The amount and type of additional employment floorspace in Wyre increased compared to the previous year. Of the land developed in the past year for employment purposes, 99 per cent was developed on previously developed land.

5.9.3 During 2012, consultants were employed to undertake an Employment Land and Commercial Leisure Study. The study assessed all current employment allocations. An update to the 2012 study was undertaken in September 2015 to reflect the latest demand forecasting elements of the 2012 study and an update addendum was produced in December 2015 to undertake sensitivity testing of the demand forecast. The study recommends that several sites currently allocated for employment use are now deemed unsuitable and will be considered for deallocation through the new Local Plan. The sites identified for allocation in the new Local Plan will help encourage investment in the borough.

6 Environment

6.1 Introduction

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

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

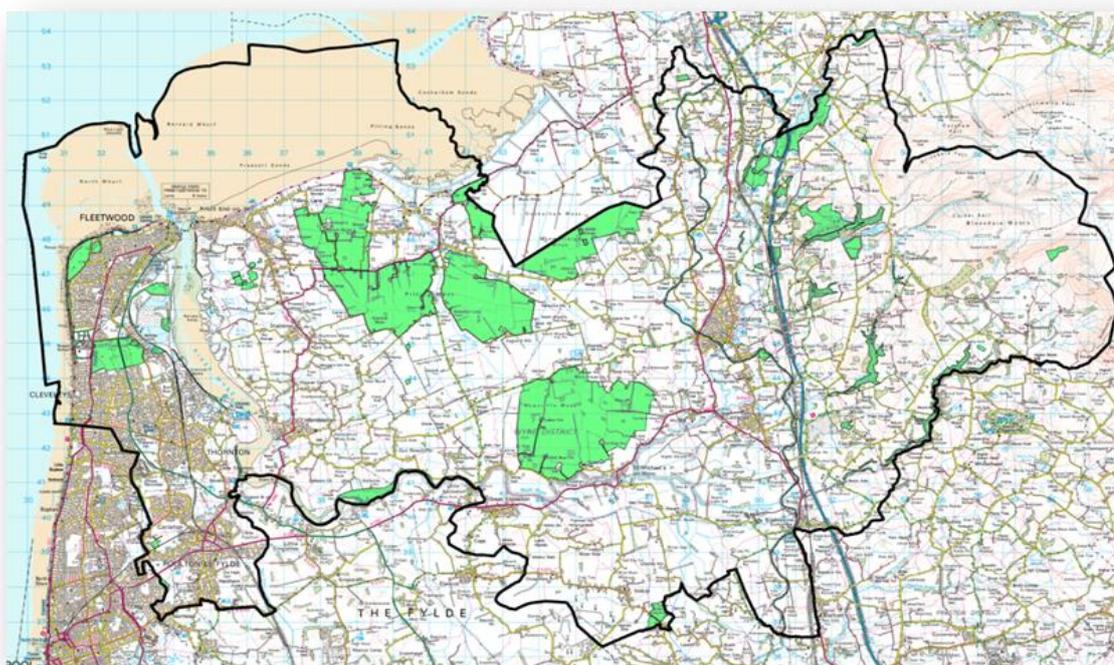
6.1.3 This chapter outlines the environmental characteristics of Wyre to illustrate the need for environmental protection and also the need to provide adequate controls to ensure the safeguarding of the environment. It also provides a direct measure via former core output indicators E1 and E2 through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

6.1.4 Other evidence base documents relating to the environment can be viewed on the council's website using the following link: www.wyre.gov.uk/localplan/environmentevidence.

6.2 Environmental Assets

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

FIGURE 6.1: BIOLOGICAL HERITAGE SITES IN WYRE (LCC)

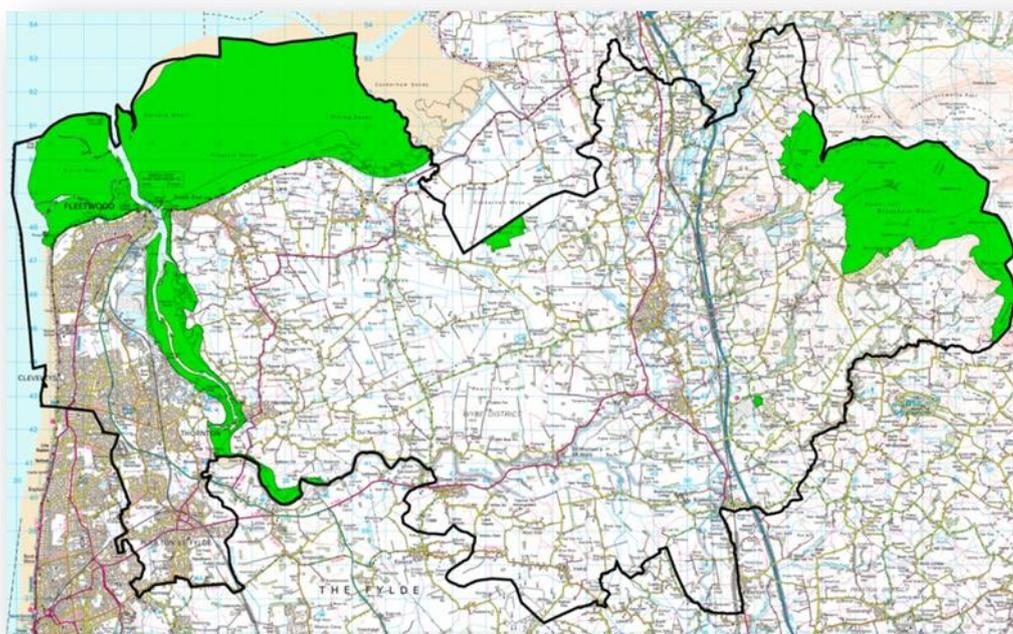


6.2.2 There are four Local Geodiversity Sites (LGSs) covering 616 hectares, which are wholly or partially in Wyre. Three of these are rivers or river sections, whilst the fourth is a railway cutting.

6.2.3 Wyre has 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, as shown in figure 6.2.

6.2.4 Natural England assesses SSSI's to measure the quality of their habitats and species and to assess if the appropriate management is being 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 outside of the control of the owner) which need to be addressed. The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) has a target to get 95% of SSSIs into favourable or recovering condition. Wyre's SSSI's have been assessed as being 100% in favourable or recovering condition.

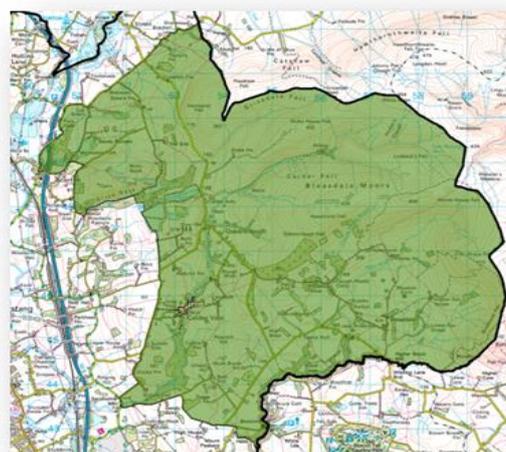
FIGURE 6.2: SITES OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST IN WYRE (NE)



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

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

FIGURE 6.3: FOREST OF BOWLAND AONB (NE)



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

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

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

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

Biodiversity importance					
Local Sites	Number	2015/16 Hectares	2016/17 Hectares	% Cover*	+/- Hectares
SSSIs	5	6,297	6,297	19.14	0
LGSs	4	616	616	1.9	0
BHSs	67	3,259	3,259	9.9	0

*Covering the whole borough (land and sea)

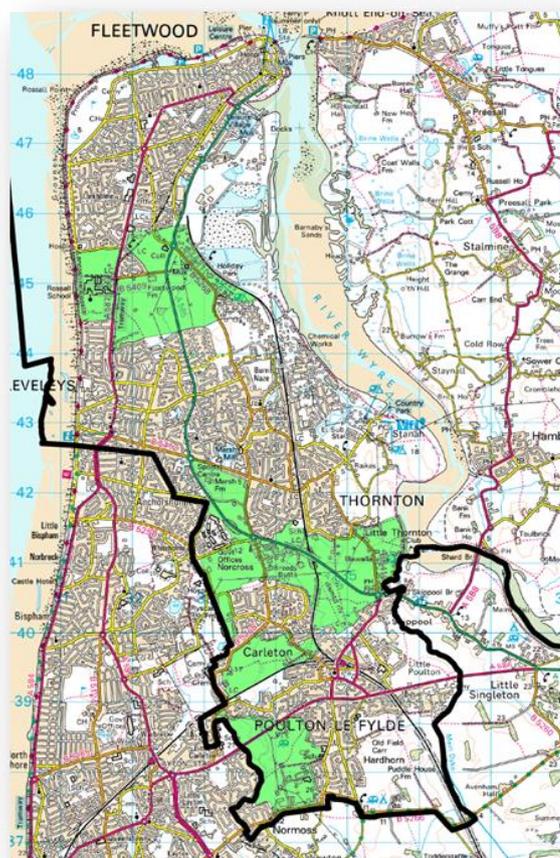
6.4 Local Output Indicator: Green Belt

6.4.1 At 31st March 2018, Wyre had around 750 hectares of Green Belt, located between Fleetwood, Thornton and Cleveleys, and also around Poulton-le-Fylde, as shown in figure 6.4. This represents no change from 31st March 2017. Table 6.2 illustrates the total change of designated areas (hectares) of Green Belt between 2017 and 2018 in Wyre, Lancashire the North West and England.

TABLE 6.2: AREA OF DESIGNATED GREEN BELT LAND (HECTARES), 2017-2018 (DCLG)

	At 31 st March 2017	At 31 st March 2018	Change	% of total at 31 st March 2018
Wyre	750	750	0	2.65
Lancashire	79,070	79,000	-70	27.21
North West	261,340	260,270	-1,070	18.45
England	1,634,700	1,629,510	-5,190	12.5

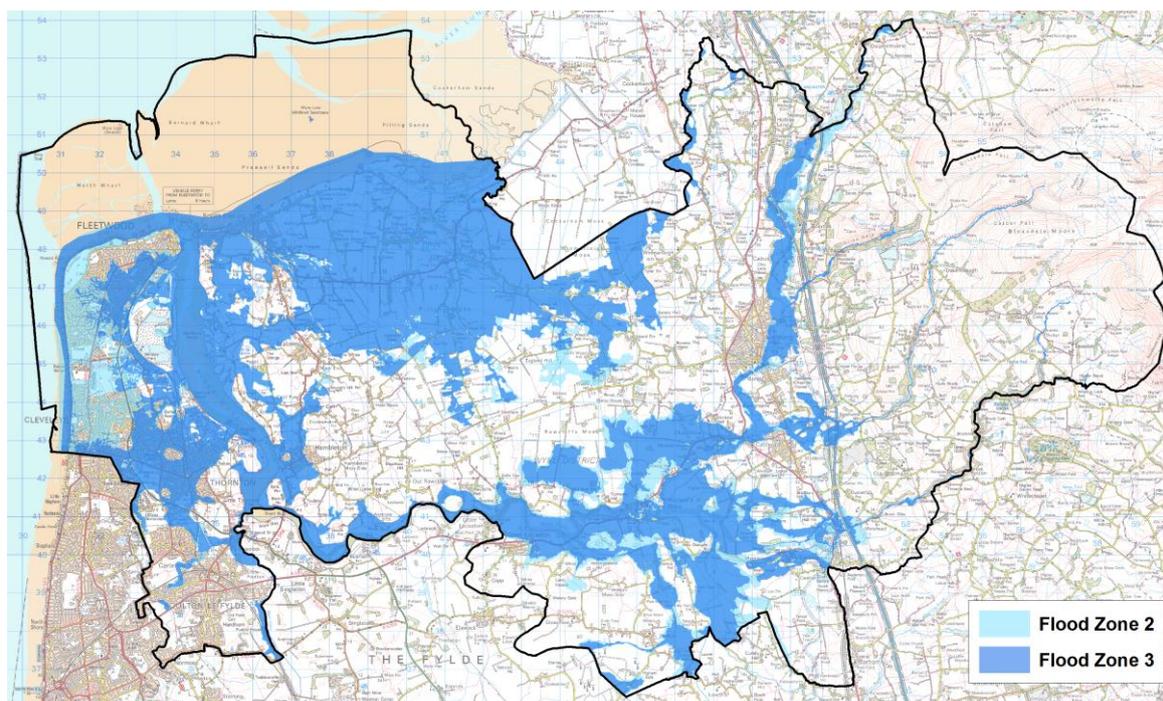
FIGURE 6.4: GREEN BELT IN WYRE



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

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

FIGURE 6.5: EA DESIGNATED FLOOD ZONE 3 IN WYRE (EA)



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

6.5.3 In the year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, there were initially 52 planning applications objected to by the EA. 49 were objected to as the developments would be at risk of flooding or would increase the risk of flooding elsewhere and three were objected to on the grounds that the development would adversely affect water quality. However, of these, 30 had the original objections withdrawn based on revised submissions and/or conditions imposed. Nine were withdrawn by the applicant. Nine were refused (six based on objections from EA). Four are pending decision/consideration (two have had their original objections withdrawn, two objections are still valid). None have been approved contrary to EA advice.

6.6 Bathing Water Quality

6.6.1 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 new minimum standards. Work is planned to improve bathing waters not yet reaching Sufficient

6.6.2 In Wyre, there are two designated bathing waters; Cleveleys and Fleetwood. Table 6.3 illustrates the latest bathing water quality compared to the previous year.

TABLE 6.3: BATHING WATER QUALITY, ENVIRONMENT AGENCY (2017)

Designated Bathing Water	2016 Classification	2017 Classification
Cleveleys	Good	Good
Fleetwood	Good	Good

6.7 Significant Effect Indicators: Environmental Issues (air quality)

6.7.1 As table 6.3 illustrates the largest estimated source of carbon emissions in Wyre in 2015 was the transport sector. Per Capita, carbon emissions are similar to the rest of Lancashire and have decreased compared to the previous year.

TABLE 6.3: CARBON EMISSIONS ESTIMATES AT LOCAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LEVEL, 2015 – 2016 (BEIS)

	Year	Industry and Commercial Total (kt)	Domestic Total (kt)	Transport Total (kt)	Land Use Change and Forestry (kt)	Total (kt)*	Per Capita (t)
Wyre	2015	253	197	243	21	715	6.5
	2016	220	186	243	21	670	6.1
	Change (%)	-13	-6	0	0	-6	-6
Lancashire-12	2015	2,960	2,104	2,619	63	7,746	6.5
	2016	2,705	1,988	2,649	62	7,404	6.2
	Change (%)	-9	-6	1	-2	-4	-5
North West	2015	16,737	11,960	13,575	-311	41,960	5.8
	2016	15,451	11,323	13,771	-309	40,236	5.6
	Change (%)	-8	-5	1	-1	-4	-3
England	2015	124,526	89,165	104,510	-6,360	311,841	5.7
	2016	107,651	84,286	106,658	-6,345	292,249	5.3
	Change (%)	-14	-5	2	0	-6	-7

*Figures have been rounded

6.8 Local Output Indicator: Open Space

6.8.1 The council commissioned a consortium of consultants in 2013 to undertake the Wyre Green Infrastructure Study. As part of the Study, an Open Space Audit and Needs Assessment Evidence Base Report was produced which reviewed all the open space categories within Wyre's Open Space Audit 2010 and should be read in conjunction with the 2010 Audit.

6.8.2 As part of the new Local Plan, the council is currently reviewing standards for green infrastructure which will include open space. On adoption of the new Local Plan, future AMR's will monitor green infrastructure and open space provision.

6.8.3 With regard to open spaces eligible for the Green Flag Award, a national standard which rewards well managed parks and green spaces in the United Kingdom, four of Wyre's

parks were awarded green flag status in 2017. These were Vicarage Park (Poulton), Hawthorne Park (Thornton), Wyre Estuary Country Park (Stanah) and Memorial Park (Fleetwood). Memorial Park (Fleetwood) was also accredited as a Green Heritage Site.

6.9 Local Output Indicator: Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings

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

6.9.2 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.

6.9.3 There are seven Scheduled Monuments in Wyre - three near Bleasdale within the Forest of Bowland AONB, two in Garstang, one near Catterall and one at Great Eccleston.

6.9.4 As at 31st March 2018, Historic England identified 303 listings⁴ of listed buildings in Wyre. Of these, two were Grade I, seven were Grade II*, and 294 were Grade II. Of the 303 listings, three are recorded on the heritage at risk register by English Heritage⁵.

6.9.5 There are two Grade II Registered Historic Parks and Gardens in Wyre - The Mount and the Memorial Park at Fleetwood.

6.9.6 There has been no changes to Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings compared to the previous year. However, the Fleetwood Conservation Area has been added (26 October 2017) to the Historic England 'at risk' register.

6.10 Indicator Analysis

6.10.1 Table 6.4 illustrates how indicators are performing against saved policies, comparing data from the previous year and where targets have been set by the council.

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

⁴ Some listings include more than one listed building, i.e. a terraced street with individual listed buildings is included as one listing.

⁵ English Heritage Risk Register lists those sites most at risks of being lost through neglect, decay or inappropriate development.

TABLE 6.4: ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY INDICATOR PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Saved Policies (see Appendix 1 for further details)	Indicator	Description	Comparator/ Target	2017/2018 Output	Performance
SP2 SP4 SP12 SP13 SP14	COI E1	Number of planning permission granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency, on: (i) Flood defence grounds, (ii) Water quality	Target = 0	(i) 0 (ii) 0	
ENV2 ENV7 ENV9 ENV10 ENV11 ENV13 ENV14 ENV15 ENV16 ENV17 ENV18	COI E2	Change in areas of biodiversity importance	Target = No Lose	No Loss	
TC19	SEI	Air Quality: CO2 Emissions	2015 = 715 kt	2016 = 670 kt	
TREC8 TREC10 TREC12 TREC13 TREC14 TREC16	LOI	Green Belt	2016/17 = 750 hectares	750 hectares	
H13	LOI	Bathing Water Quality	2016 = Cleveleys = good Fleetwood = good	2017 = Cleveleys = good Fleetwood = good	
	LOI	Open Space: Number of Green Flag Award sites	2016/17= 4 sites	4 sites	

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

6.11 Policy Conclusions

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

6.11.2 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 emerging Local Plan does not adversely impact on the quality of the existing assets. Overall, there has been no loss or developments within nationally designated sites of importance which the new Local Plan will need to reflect.

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

7 Fleetwood-Thornton Area Action Plan

7.1 Introduction

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

FIGURE 7.1: FLEETWOOD-THORNTON AAP BOUNDARY

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

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

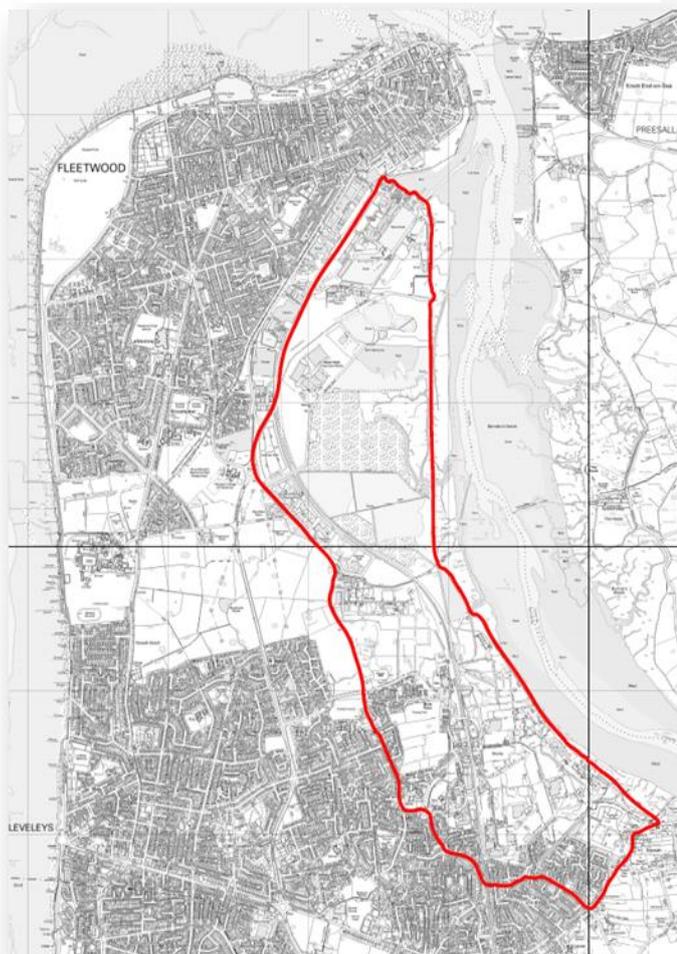
7.2 Plan Objective 1: Protect and Enhance the Natural and Built Environment.

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

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

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

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



7.2.5 KPI1: Number of designated sites of nature conservation importance

7.2.6 Within the Fleetwood-Thornton AAP, there are currently six Biological Heritage Sites with a total area of 44.8 hectares (8.64 per cent of the total AAP area). Adjacent to the east side of the Fleetwood-Thornton AAP boundary, down the Wyre Estuary, the site is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). It is also classified as a Special Protection Area (SPA) and a Ramsar site. There has been no loss of sites within the year commencing 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018.

7.2.7 KPI2: No inappropriate development in flood zone

7.2.8 In the year commencing 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, there were no planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice where the development would be at risk of flooding or increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.

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

7.2.10 Between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018, there were 17 minor planning permissions granted. None contained conditions with measures to incorporate biodiversity.

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

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

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

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

7.3 Plan Objective 2: Encourage Housing Choice

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

7.3.2 Meet identified housing needs and to encourage housing development of a suitable scale and mix of tenure with a priority towards housing development on appropriate brownfield sites. A total provision of up to 1,300 dwellings has been allocated within the Area.

7.3.3 KPI4: Amount of dwellings completed each year

7.3.4 Table 7.1 illustrates that 67 dwellings were completed within the year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018.

7.3.5 The AAP has land allocated for the provision of 1,300 dwellings up to the year 2021 across four sites. However, capacity is likely to be reduced by permissions granted for developments at lower densities than expected. It is therefore unlikely the requirement will be met. There are currently no extant planning permissions on the FD2 and PS2 sites.

TABLE 7.1: HOUSING COMPLETIONS WITHIN THE AAP

AAP Housing site	No. of Dwellings Allocated	Total site capacity as at 31/03/18*	Completions				Total
			Up to 31/03/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
FD1 - Fleetwood Docks	380	336	199	74	32	31	336
PS1 - Former Power Station	558	474	179	16	30	36	261
FD2 - Fleetwood Docks Mixed Use Site	120	120	0	0	0	0	0
PS2 - Land to the west of former Power Station	242	133	2	0	0	0	2
Total	1,300	1,063	380	90	62	67	599

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 7.2: PERCENTAGE OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING

	AAP Affordable Housing Calculation		
	Total dwellings	No. of affordable homes*	Percentage (%)
Completions, by end 31 March 2014	256	98	38
Completions, 2014 – 2015	124	0	0
Completions, 2015 – 2016	90	0	0
Completions, 2016 – 2017	62	0	0
Completions, 2017 – 2018	67	2	3
Total Completions	599	100	17
Dwellings under construction or with permission	27	0*	0
Total	626	100	16

*Possible additional affordable housing units on future permissions on allocated sites still to be taken up.

7.4 Plan Objective 3: Encourage Employment Opportunities

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

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

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

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

7.4.5 Table 7.3 illustrates how much additional employment floorspace has been developed, by type for specific allocations in the year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018.

TABLE 7.3: AMOUNT OF LAND DEVELOPED FOR EMPLOYMENT (BY TYPE), 2017-2018

	Use Class Order (Allocation)				
	B1 (m ²) - FD2/E1	A3/A4 (m ²) - FD2/E1	D2 (m ²) - FD2/E1	E2 (Ha)	E3 (m ²)
Take Up - 2017-2018	0	0	0	0	311
Total – Since adoption (2009)	0	785	0	0	9,796
Target	22,300	2,000	6,000	10.97	100,000

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.5.9 At present there are four regular bus services as shown in table 7.4 with stops within or adjacent to the Fleetwood-Thornton AAP boundary. There are also several school bus routes to schools at; Preesall, Great Eccleston, Elswick, Cleveleys, Poulton-le-Fylde and Fleetwood.

TABLE 7.4: FREQUENCY OF REGULAR BUS SERVICES WITHIN PLAN AREA

Bus service	Monday - Friday	Saturday	Sundays and Bank Holidays
1	every 20mins	every 30mins	every 30mins
14	every 10mins	every 10-15mins	every 20-30mins
24	every 30mins	every 1hr	every 1 hr
75	every 1hr	every 1hr	No service

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

7.5.11 No figures are available for the new dedicated pedestrian and cycle routes within the Fleetwood-Thornton AAP during 2017-2018.

7.5.12 KPI11: Improvements to the Strategic and Local Road Network

7.5.13 There were no contributions in the year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018. Table 7.5 illustrates highway contributions through S106 Agreements which will fund improvements to the Strategic and Local Road Network since the AAP was adopted. The minor permissions granted didn't fall within the categories set out in the Sustainable Transport Strategy (Appendix B). Please note, the figures shown are sums agreed through permitted planning applications. Some applications may not progress and therefore not contribute to the figures in table 7.5.

TABLE 7.5: HIGHWAY CONTRIBUTIONS THROUGH S106 AGREEMENTS

Year	Contributions*
2010 – 2011	£491,749
2011 – 2012	£744,000
2012 – 2013	£564,158
2013-2014	£31,551
2014-2015	£153,199
2015-2016	£154,635
2016-2017	-
2017-2018	-
Total	£2,139,292

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

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

7.5.15 In the year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, there were no Travel Plan's approved by the Local Planning Authority.

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

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

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

7.6.3 KPI21: Provision of Local Centre at Burn Naze

7.6.4 In the period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, there has been no development of a Local Centre at Burn Naze.

7.7 Plan Objective 6: Encourage Recreational Activity and Tourism

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

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

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

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

7.7.5 Within the Fleetwood-Thornton AAP area there is approximately 7.55 hectares of formal open space and 31.65 hectares of informal open space. There is also approximately 2,934 metres of green corridor (footpath adjacent to the River Wyre) used as informal open space. In the year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, there was an increase 3.0 hectares (2.95 informal and 0.05 formal open space). This was on land at Fleetwood Docks.

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

7.7.7 In the year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, there were no major residential planning permissions granted.

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

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

7.7.10 The first two phases are complete:

- The first phase was the creation of a shared use path to the rear of the existing United Utilities Waste Water Treatment works.
- The second phase has been the creation of a lit path along the highway (adjacent to Broadwater Caravan site) between Fleetwood Road and Jameson Road bridge.

7.7.11 As of 31 March 2018, no further work was completed. It should be noted, the project is awaiting funds before it can move forward.

7.8 Plan Objective 7: Encourage Sustainable Patterns of Development

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

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

7.8.3 KPI16: Renewable Energy – Approval of development incorporating energy efficient designs for new housing of 10+ units and non-housing developments of 1,000m² to use 10% renewable energy

7.8.4 In the year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, there were no planning permissions which included measures to incorporate the use of 10 per cent renewable energy.

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

7.8.6 The council’s target is that 65 per cent of additional employment floorspace is on previously developed land. In the year 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, there was no additional employment floorspace developed.

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

7.8.8 The council’s target is that 65 per cent of new housing is developed on previously developed land. In the period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, 67 dwellings were completed, equating to 100 per cent on previously developed land.

7.9 AAP Key Performance Indicator Analysis

7.9.1 Table 7.6 illustrates how the AAP Key Performance indicators are performing against the AAP policies, comparing data from the previous year (where possible) and where targets have been set by the council.

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

TABLE 7.6: FLEETWOOD-THORNTON AAP INDICATOR PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

AAP Policy (see Appendix 2 for further details)	AAP Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Description	Comparator / Target	2017/2018 Output	Performance
Plan Objective 1: Protect and Enhance the Natural and Built Environment					
1	KPI1	Number of sites of nature conservation importance	2016/17 = 44.8 ha Target = No Loss	44.8 ha (BHS)	
1	KPI2	No inappropriate development in flood zone	Target = None	None	
1	KPI3	All development proposed through Policies 2 to 8 of AAP with design elements, which encourage and enhance biodiversity	All development to enhance biodiversity	One	
1 & 2	KPI3a	The number and proportion of total new build completions on housing sites reaching very good, good, average and poor ratings against the Building for Life criteria	All sites to achieve very good	No sites assessed	
Plan Objective 2: Encourage Housing Choice					
2	KPI4	Amount of dwellings completed each year	See table 7.1	62	
2	KPI5	Number of affordable houses receiving planning permission	Up to 40% of KPI4 target	See table 7.2	
2	KPI6	Number of affordable housing completions	Subject to KPI5	See table 7.2	

TABLE 7.6 (CONT): FLEETWOOD-THORNTON AAP INDICATOR PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

AAP Policy (see Appendix 2 for further details)	AAP Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Description	Comparator / Target	2017/2018 Output	Performance
Plan Objective 3: Encourage Employment Opportunities					
3	KPI7	Amount of land developed for employment by type	Total at 31 March 2017 = 10,270m ²	2017/18 = 311m ² Total = 10,581m ²	
Plan Objective 4: Improve Accessibility and Movement throughout the Plan Area					
5 & 6	KPI8	Number of new developments within 30 minutes travel by public transport of six services	All new development	Not Assessed	
5 & 6	KPI9	Number and frequency of bus services within Plan Area	Increase through plan period	4 services	
5 & 6	KPI10	Length of new dedicated pedestrian and cycle routes within Plan Area	No target	No data available	N/A
5 & 6	KPI11	Improvements to the Strategic and Local Road Network	No target	See table 7.6	
5 & 6	KPI12	Number of major developments receiving planning permission with agreed travel plan	All new development	None	
Plan Objective 5: Ensure Provision of Accessible Local Services and Facilities					
7	KPI21	Provision of Local Centre at Burn Naze (i) Retail Units (ii) Provision of ancillary community facilities	N/A	No development complete	
Plan Objective 6: Encourage Recreational Activity and Tourism					
8	KPI13	Amount of public open space sq m / ha in Plan Area: (i) Formal (ii) Informal	2016/17 = (i) 7.5 ha (ii) 28.7 ha Net increase through plan period	2017/18 = 3.0 hectares Total (i) 7.55 ha (ii) 31.65 ha	
8	KPI14	Number of new residential developments providing public open space to minimum requirements of saved policy H13	All new residential development	None	
8	KPI15	Completion / Improvement of Wyre Estuary Coastal Path through Plan Area	Completion by 2021	Phase 1 & 2 complete	
Plan Objective 7: Encourage Sustainable Patterns of Development					
9	KPI16	Renewable Energy - Approval of development incorporating energy efficient designs for: (i) new housing of 10+ units, and (ii) non housing developments of 1000m ² to use 10% renewable energy	100% of relevant planning approvals	None	
3 & 9	KPI19	Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land	Target = 65%	No additional development	
3 & 9	KPI20	Total amount and percentage of new housing on previously developed land	Target = 65%	67 (100%)	

7.10 AAP Policy Conclusions

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

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

7.10.3 Policy 2 outlines allocated land for 1,300 dwellings within the plan area. There has been a total 532 dwellings completed up to 31 March 2017 and 98 of these were affordable homes satisfying Policy 2 by ensuring a choice of appropriate housing.

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

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

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

8 Progress with Local Plan Development Documents

8.1 Introduction

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

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

8.1.3 The latest LDS was published May 2017 and supersedes the 2016 LDS.

8.1.4 In accordance with part 8 of The Town and Country (Local Plan) (England) Regulations 2012, a key requirement of the AMR is to review progress on the delivery of Local Plans against the timetable and milestones set out in the LDS. This chapter of the AMR reviews progress in the preparation of Local Plans for the period 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018.

8.2 Wyre Borough Local Plan

8.2.1 The Wyre Borough Local Plan (1991-2006) was adopted in 1999. On enactment of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 the policies contained in the Local Plan were automatically saved for three years until September 2007. The Council undertook an assessment of all Local Plan policies and in March 2007, submitted a list of the policies it wished to save beyond that date, to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State agreed to save the requested policies until they are replaced by policies in a new Wyre Local Plan. A list of the saved policies is in Appendix 1.

8.2.2 In 2002 Wyre Council embarked on a review of the Adopted Local Plan. The First Deposit Local Plan was published for public consultation in April 2004. Subsequently the review of the Local Plan was abandoned in 2006 in favour of preparing a Local Development Framework (LDF and commenced work on the Core Strategy and producing and adopting the Fleetwood-Thornton Area Action Plan (AAP).

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

8.2.4 The Fleetwood-Thornton AAP was formally adopted on 19 September 2009. It establishes a clear vision and planning framework for development of Fleetwood and Thornton until 2021 and was adopted in advance of the new emerging Local Plan (Core Strategy).

8.2.5 In 2012 the Council abandoned the preparation of the Core Strategy to prepare a Wyre Local Plan as advocated in the 2012 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

8.3 Progress with Local Plans - Performance for the Period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

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

8.3.2 To inform the development of the new Wyre Local Plan the Council produced for public consultation an Issues and Options document. The consultation was carried out from 17 June to 7 August 2015.

8.3.3 Owing to the requirement to respond to changes in national planning policy and subsequently the need to develop a more comprehensive evidence base, table 8.1 illustrates the evidence base documents the policy team has been working on during the year 2017 – 2018. The evidence base documents can be viewed on the council’s website using the following link <http://wyre.gov.uk/localplan/evidencebase>.

TABLE 8.1: EVIDENCE BASE DOCUMENTS BEING PREPARED 2017-2018*

Evidence Base documents*	Completion /Anticipated Completion
Wyre Addendum 3: Objectively Assessed Need Update	September 2017
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	July 2017
Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)	August 2017
2015 Wyre Employment Land Study Update Addendum II	July 2017
Town Centre Boundary Review	September 2017
District and Local Centre Study	September 2017

*Other evidence base documents already completed

8.3.4 As well as a detailed evidence base, the emerging Local Plan is supported by a number of Technical Assessments. Table 8.2 illustrates the Technical Assessments the policy team has been working on during the year 2017 – 2018. The Technical Assessments can be viewed on the council’s website using the following link <http://wyre.gov.uk/localplan>.

TABLE 8.2: TECHNICAL ASSESSMENTS BEING PREPARED 2017-2018

Technical Assessments	Completion /Anticipated Completion
Sustainability Appraisal	August 2017
Equality Impact Assessment	August 2017
Infrastructure Delivery Plan	September 2017
Habitat Regulations Assessment	September 2017
Statement of Consultation	September 2017
Local Plan and Site Allocations Viability Study	October 2017

8.3.5 Consultation on the Publication Draft Local Plan took place between September and November 2017. On the 23 January 2018, the Council submitted the local plan and its supporting documents for independent examination to the Secretary of State. The Council responded to the Inspector’s preliminary questions in March 2018. The Local plan hearings sessions were scheduled for May/June 2018.

8.3.6 Table 8.3 illustrates the progress on the delivery of the Local Plan against the timetable and milestones set out in the 2017 LDS.

TABLE 8.3: PROGRESS ON THE DELIVERY OF THE LOCAL PLAN AGAINST THE TIMETABLE AND MILESTONES SET OUT IN THE LDS

Stage (Regulation)	Stage (Description)	2017 LDS Stage / Milestone (Date)	Actual Stage / Milestone (Date)
Reg 18	Preparation of a local plan	On-going to September 2017	Up to September 2017
Reg 19	Publication of a local plan	September 2017	22 September 2017
Reg 20	Representations relating to a local plan	September - November 2017	22 September - 5 November 2017
Reg 22	Submission of documents and information to the Secretary of State	December 2017	23 January 2018
Reg 24	EIP Hearing Sessions	Spring 2018	15 May - 5 June 2018
Reg 25	Publication of the recommendations of the appointed person	Autumn 2018	-
Reg 26	Adoption of a local plan	End 2018	-

9 Duty to Cooperate

9.1.1 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 178 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) (NPPF) specifically outlines what the Duty to Cooperate entails:

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

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

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

9.1.3 NPPF Paragraph 181 states that:

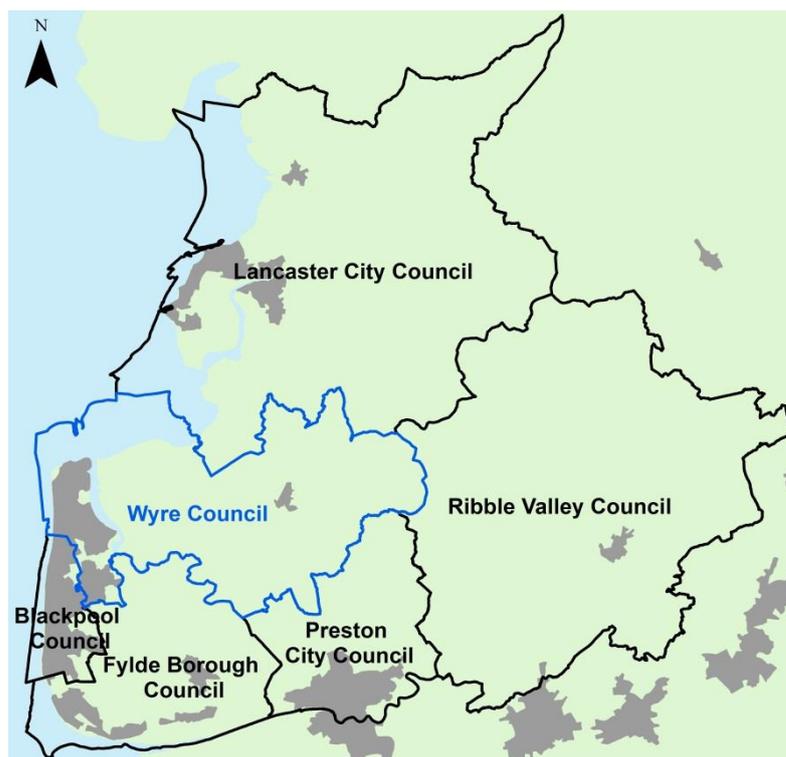
“Local planning authorities will be expected to demonstrate evidence of having effectively co-operated to plan for issues with cross-boundary impacts when their local plans are submitted for examination.”

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

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

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

FIGURE 8.1: NEIGHBOURING AUTHORITIES TO WYRE COUNCIL



9.1.6 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.

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

- Wyre Council has collaborated with neighbouring authorities and various bodies with roles relevant to the duty throughout the Local Plan preparation process in relation to general elements of the Local Plan and in relation to site specific issues. At each stage of the Local Plan preparation process bodies and wider stakeholders have been consulted and any comments have been considered when revising the Local Plan development documents.
- Wyre Council have jointly commissioned evidence studies in relation to housing and retail with neighbouring Fylde Coast authorities.
- A Fylde Coast Memorandum of Understanding between Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre Councils and Lancashire County Council has been prepared and regular meetings take place.
- Through the operation of various stakeholder and topic based working groups such as the Wyre Flood Forum which allow for consultation and discussions with 'prescribed bodies' such as the Environment Agency.

- Officers from the Council's planning policy team attend meetings of the Lancashire Planning Policy Officers Group. The group, made up of representatives from each of the planning policy teams across Lancashire and the County Council meets quarterly to discuss various cross boundary issues such as:
 - Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework;
 - Housing growth figures and landscape policy;
 - Local Transport Plan 3 and subsequent masterplans;
 - Service Level Agreements; and
 - Shared evidence bases and data collection methodologies.

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

10 Neighbourhood Planning

10.1.1 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.

10.1.2 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, meaning it will be a material consideration in determining planning applications and can be used to direct appropriate development.

10.1.3 The neighbourhood planning regulations set out the detailed arrangements that neighbourhood plans should follow.

10.1.4 As can be seen in table 10.1, at 31 March 2018 there were three approved neighbourhood plans in Wyre. None have yet proceeded to adoption.

TABLE 10.1 CURRENT STATUS OF NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANS IN WYRE (AT 31ST MARCH 2018)

Neighbourhood plan	Neighbourhood area applicants	Status
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

10.1.5 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

11 Self-Build and Custom Build Register

11.1.1 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.

11.1.2 In preparing this register, **Wyre Council is making no commitment to find or provide registered individuals with self-build or custom build plots.** The register will not be a public document and will be treated as confidential. However, the council will publish headline data (i.e. location, type and/or demand) from the register in the Authority Monitoring Report.

11.1.3 As can be seen in table 11.1, at 31st March 2018 Wyre had two individuals registered.

TABLE 11.1: BASIC INFORMATION, SELF-BUILD AND CUSTOM BUILD REGISTER (AT 31ST MARCH 2017)

Registered individual/associations	Type of build	Preferred area	Type of dwelling	Bedrooms
Individual (single plot)*	Self-build one off home	Garstang, Myescough or Barton	Detached with large garden	5
Individual (single plot)	Self-build one off home, Kit or package home, or Developer built one-off home	Fleetwood, Thornton, Cleveleys or Poulton-le-Fylde	Detached with small garden	4

*Please note, the applicant is not seeking the average size building plot but a smallholding to keep animals.

11.1.4 At 31st March 2018, there was extant planning permission for 54 new build dwellings on single dwelling plots.

11.1.5 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.

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

http://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200317/planning_policy/1012/self-build_and_custom_build_housing

12 Brownfield Register

12.1.1 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.

12.1.2 The council's 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.

12.1.3 At 31st March 2018, there were 24 sites on the register. The register is available using the link below.

http://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/file/4390/wyre_council_brownfield_register_dec_2017

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

<https://arcg.is/0nuG4n>.

12.1.5 The sites that have been identified are considered to be suitable, available, achievable and potentially capable of supporting more than five dwellings.

Appendix 1: Schedule of re-saved Local Plan Policies

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

Core Strategy

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

The Natural and Built Environment

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

Housing

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

Employment and Industry

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

Shopping

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

Town Centres

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

Tourism, Recreation and Open Space

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

Transportation

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

Community and Infrastructure Services

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

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

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

Policy 1 – Environmental Quality and Protection

Policy 2 – Housing Provision

Policy 3 – Industry and Business

Policy 4 – Contingency Site

Policy 5 – Transport Network Improvements

Policy 6 – Movement and Accessibility

Policy 7 – Community Facilities and Service Provision

Policy 8 – Recreation and Leisure

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

Policy 10 – Increasing the Role of Tourism

Appendix 3: 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. a Special Protection Area (SPA) or Special Areas of Conservation (SAC).

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

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

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

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

Civil Aviation Authority (CAA): The CAA is the statutory corporation which oversees and regulates all aspects of civil aviation in the United Kingdom.

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

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. Their main primary purpose is to secure a healthy environment in which we and future generations can prosper.

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

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

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

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'.

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 the residents and businesses who need them.

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

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 Regulations Assessment: *please see Appropriate Assessment.*

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

Highway 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.

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.

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 Council's time scale for the preparation and production of Local Development Documents.

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

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

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.

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 all 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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