

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

### Authorities Monitoring Report 2014-2015

#### 1. Purpose of report

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

#### 2. Outcomes

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

#### 3. Recommendation/s

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

#### 4. Background

- 4.1 The preparation of Annual Monitoring Reports ceased on 15 January 2012 when Localism Act section 113 came into force. This removes the requirement for Annual Monitoring Reports to be made to the Secretary of State. However, councils are still required to prepare reports, now known as 'Authorities' Monitoring Reports' (AMR). The Act requires councils to publish this information direct to the public at least yearly in the interests of transparency.
- 4.2 The AMR is the main mechanism for assessing the performance and effects of Wyre's Development Plan and the timescales for preparing planning documents. Thus it acts to feed into plan preparation, and as such forms critical evidence for the emerging Local Plan for Wyre Council.

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

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

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

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

**5.2** The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) has now been revoked (20 May 2013) and it's now up to the Council to determine their objectively assessed housing need (OAN) as required by national policy.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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Other risks/implications: checklist**

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

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

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

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

### **List of appendices**

Appendix 1 – Draft Authorities Monitoring Report 2014-2015

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

2014 - 2015

AUTHORITIES  
MONITORING REPORT





**Alternative Formats**

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## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 The Authorities Monitoring Report

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

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

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

1.1.4 This AMR focuses on monitoring the current saved policies within the Wyre Borough Adopted Local Plan<sup>1</sup>. The AMR also monitors the implementation and effectiveness of policies contained within the adopted (17<sup>th</sup> September 2009) Fleetwood-Thornton Area Action Plan<sup>2</sup> (AAP).

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

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

### 1.2 Structure

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

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

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

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<sup>1</sup> Wyre Borough Council (1999) Wyre Borough Local Plan (Wyre BC)

<sup>2</sup> 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<sup>th</sup> September 2009 and the performance and effectiveness of specific AAP policies.

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

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

### **1.3 Indicators**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **1.4 Census 2011**

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

### **1.5 Regional Spatial Strategies**

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

## 1.6 Wyre's Development Plan

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

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

## 1.7 Limitations

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

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

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



## 2 Geography and Society

### 2.1 Spatial Characteristics of Wyre

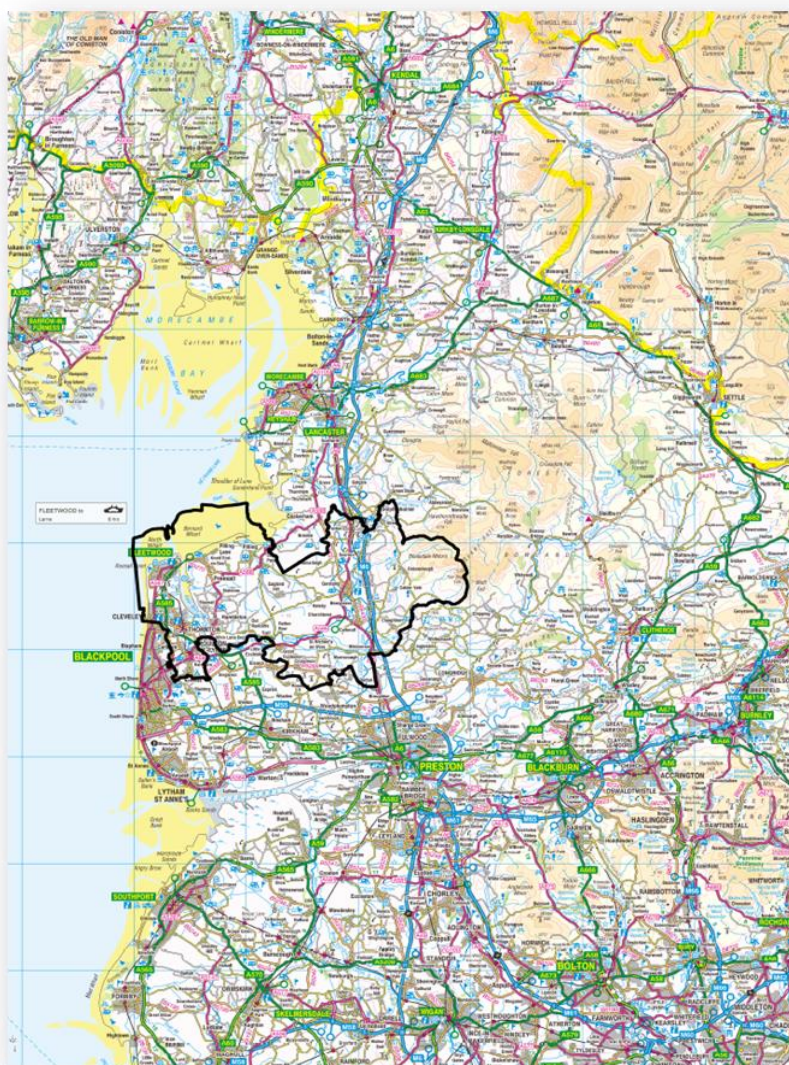
2.1.1 Wyre is a Lancashire coastal district bounded by the sea along parts of its western and northern boundaries. It shares a common land boundary with the City of Lancaster to the north, with the Boroughs of Ribble Valley, Preston and Fylde to the east and south respectively, and with Blackpool Unitary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

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

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

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

FIGURE 2.1: WYRE COUNCIL



### 2.2 Demography

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

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

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

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

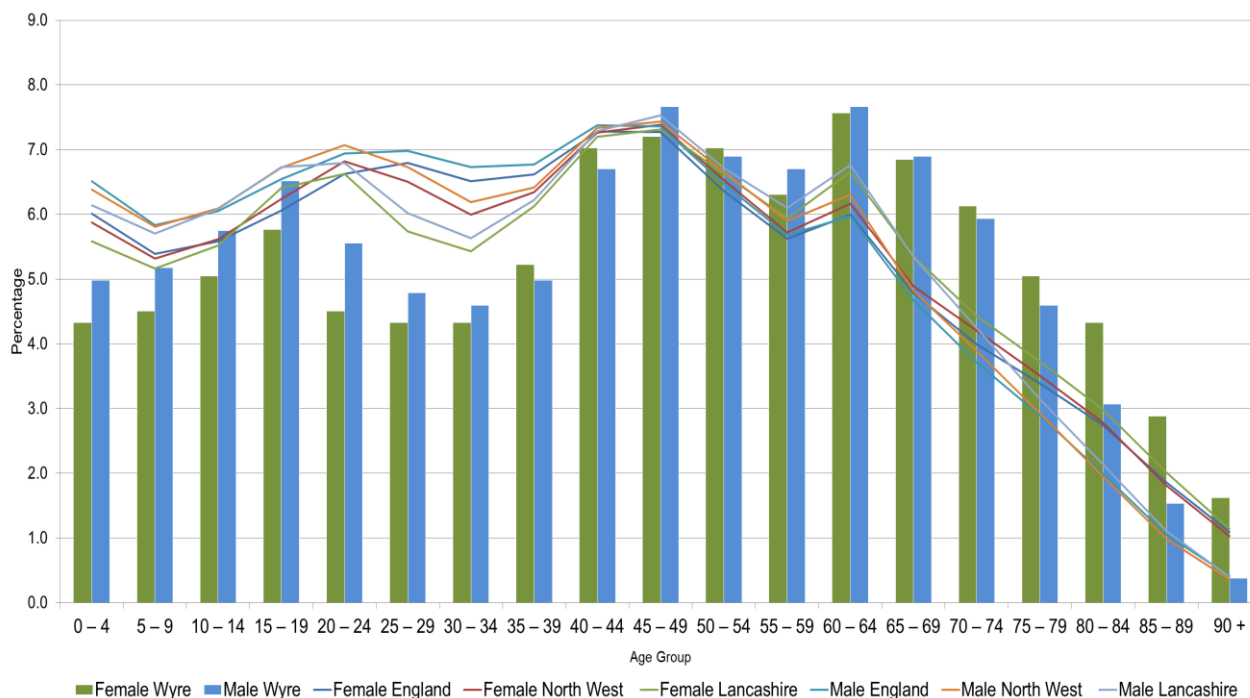
## 2.3 Population of Wyre

2.3.1 The estimated population for Wyre (mid-2014) is 108,742<sup>3</sup>, this compares with the 2011 Census figure of 107,749 representing a 0.92 per cent increase. Population estimates are calculated through components on change against the previous year's estimate. The components of change consist of the net difference of births/deaths and internal/international migration.

## 2.4 Population Structure

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

FIGURE 2.2: POPULATION STRUCTURE OF WYRE, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS<sup>4</sup>



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

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

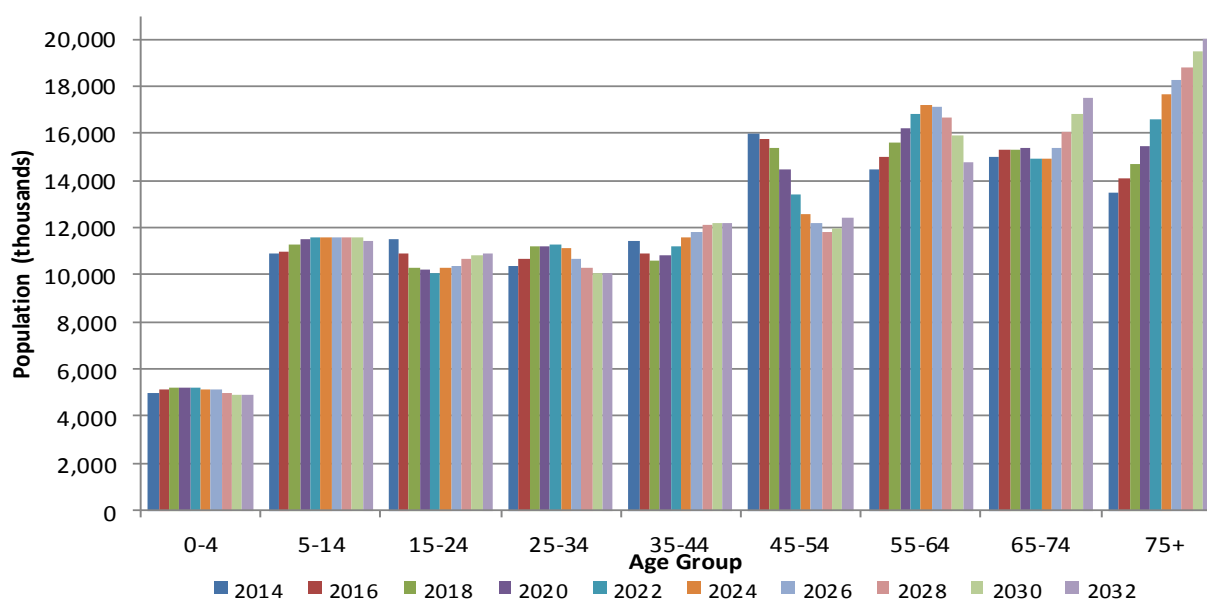
2.4.2 Table 2.1 shows 2012-based population projection figures for Wyre, in comparison to regional and national figures. Wyre has a higher percentage rate of growth compared to regional figures but lower rate of growth compared to national figures. As can be seen, the rate of growth is expected to peak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

**TABLE 2.1: LOCAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS<sup>5</sup>**

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

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

**FIGURE 2.3: PROJECTED POPULATION BY AGE GROUP FOR WYRE<sup>6</sup>**



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

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

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

**TABLE 2.2: PROPORTION AND RANK OF ELDERLY POPULATION REGIONALLY AND NATIONALLY BY DISTRICT BASED ON 2013 POPULATION ESTIMATES<sup>7</sup>**

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

## 2.5 Population Density

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

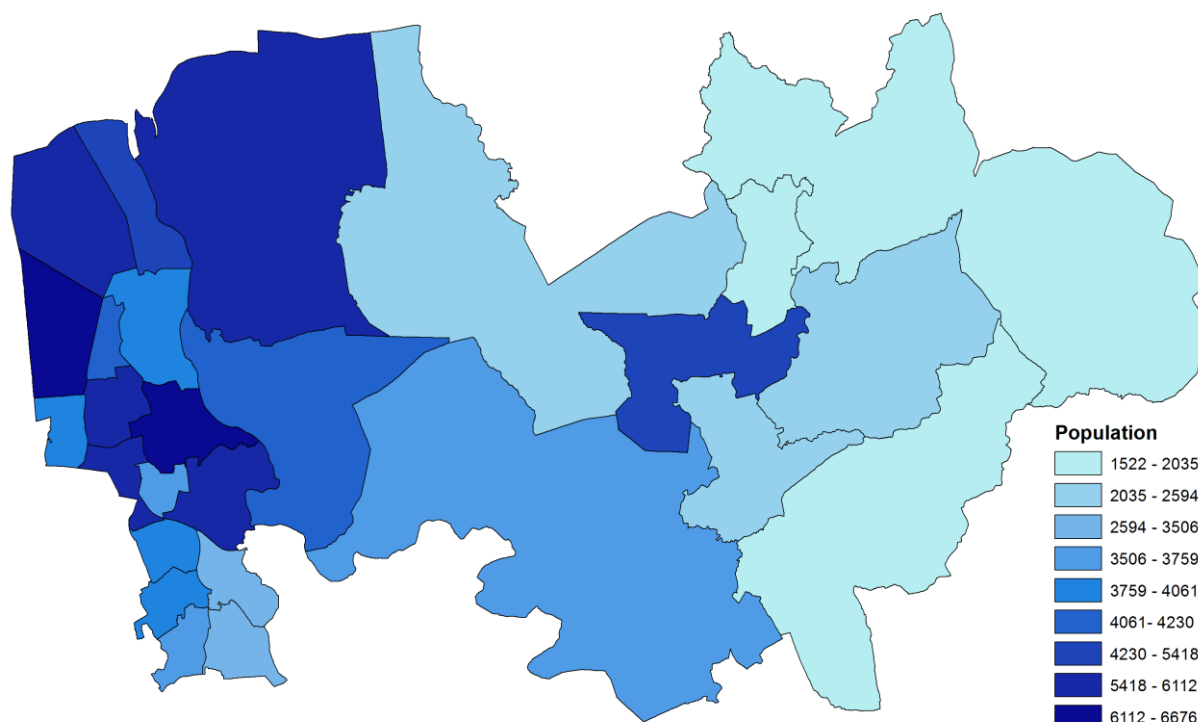
**TABLE 2.3: POPULATION DENSITY OF WYRE, MID-2014 ESTIMATE**

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

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



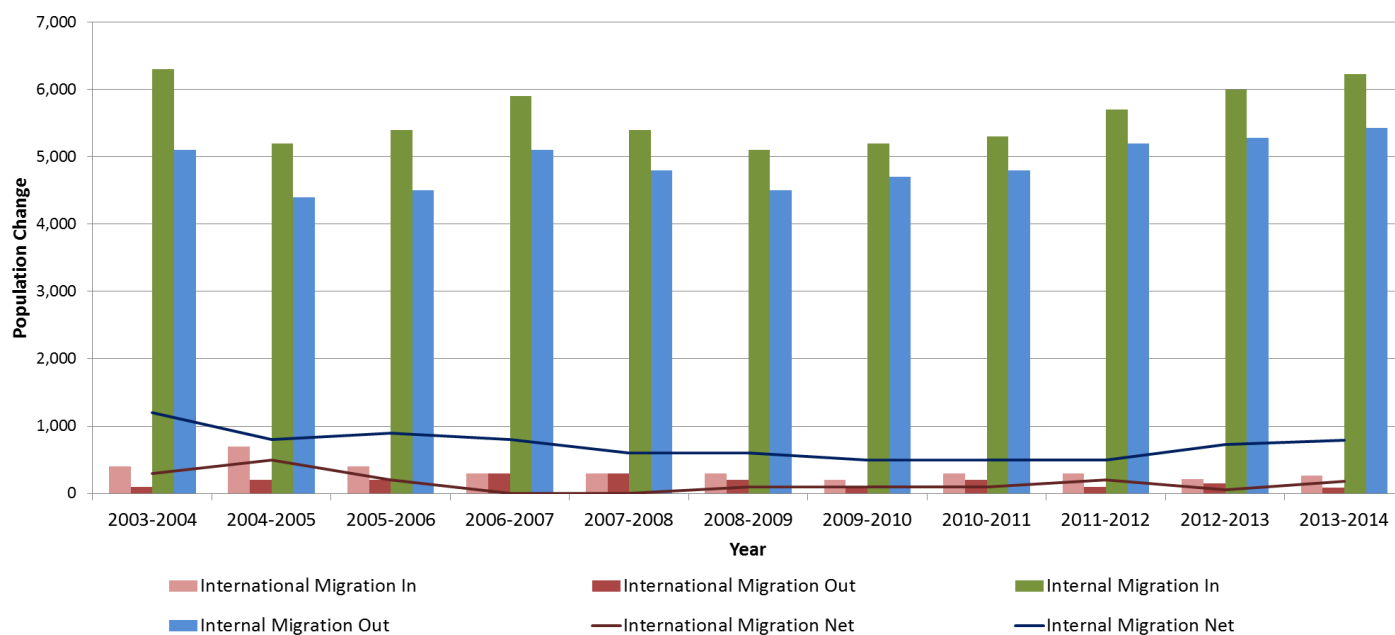
FIGURE 2.4: POPULATION BY WARD IN WYRE, 2011 CENSUS



## 2.6 Migration

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

FIGURE 2.5: INTERNATIONAL AND INTERNAL INWARD AND OUTWARD MIGRATION IN WYRE, 2003-2014<sup>8</sup>



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

2.6.2 Whilst overall there had been a net gain through in-migration, when considered in conjunction with fertility and mortality rates, the rate of in-migration has some implications. In 2014, there were 944 births in Wyre compared to 1,411 deaths<sup>9</sup>.

## 2.7 Socio-cultural issues

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

## 2.8 Ethnic composition

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

**TABLE 2.4: LOCAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL ETHNIC COMPOSITION (PERCENTAGE), 2011 CENSUS COMPARED WITH THE 2001 CENSUS<sup>10</sup>**

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

## 2.9 Deprivation

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

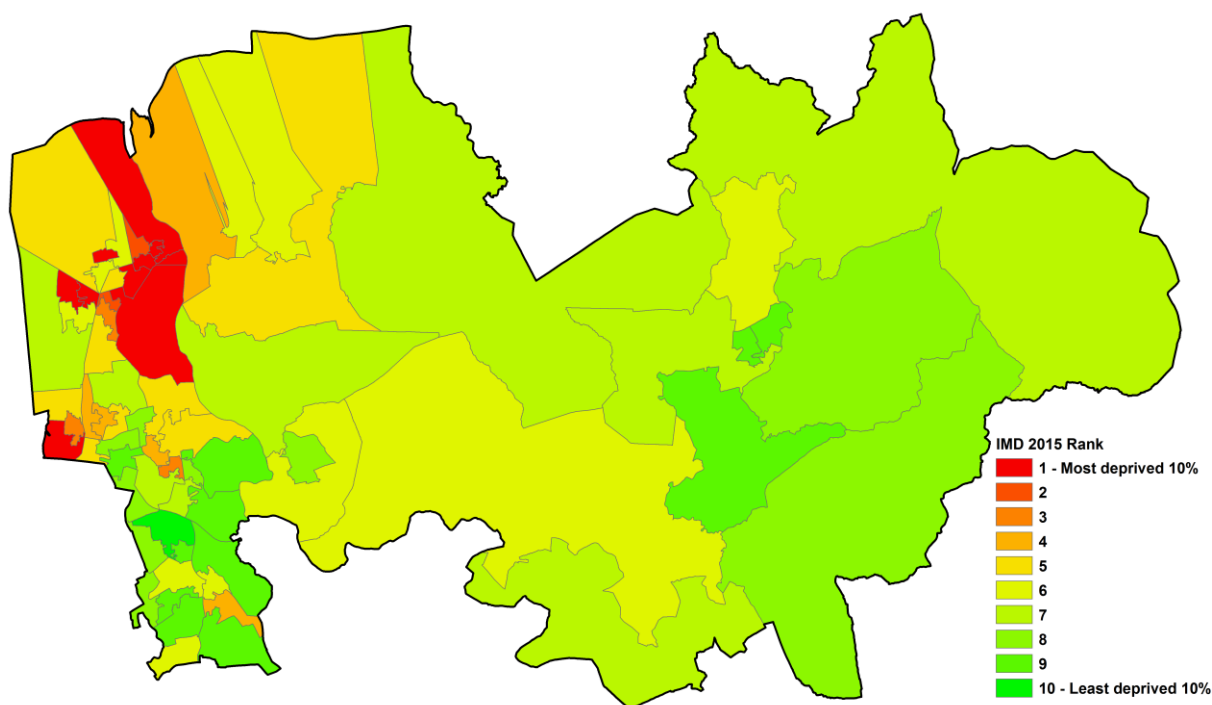
2.9.2 Spatially, there is an inequality between urban and rural parts of the borough, with the more deprived areas being found exclusively in the urban areas. Figure 2.6 shows that whilst much of Wyre ranks in the least deprived areas of England with some areas such as Garstang and parts of Poulton-le-Fylde,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

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

<sup>10</sup> LCC (2013) All ethnic group: Total: Persons: All Ages [online] Available at [http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office\\_of\\_the\\_chief\\_executive/lancashireprofile/ia/Cross\\_Tab\\_ethnicity\\_by\\_age/atlas.html](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office_of_the_chief_executive/lancashireprofile/ia/Cross_Tab_ethnicity_by_age/atlas.html) (Accessed 23/10/2013)

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

**FIGURE 2.6: INDICES OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION (ALL IMD DOMAINS) FOR WYRE, LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS BY RANKING POSITION IN ENGLAND, 2015<sup>11</sup>**



## 2.10 Crime

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

**TABLE 2.5: RECORDED CRIME FOR FIVE KEY OFFENCES IN WYRE, 2014/2015<sup>12</sup>**

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

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

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

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

## 2.11 Health and Lifestyles

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

**TABLE 2.6 LIFE EXPECTANCY AT 65 YEARS, REGIONALLY AND NATIONALLY, 2012 - 2014<sup>13</sup>**

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

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

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

**TABLE 2.7: LIMITING LONG-TERM ILLNESS, REGIONALLY AND NATIONALLY, 2011 CENSUS<sup>14</sup>**

Wyre	Lancashire	North West	England and Wales
11.7	9.8	10.3	8.5

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

**TABLE 2.8: SELF-REPORTED HEALTH, REGIONALLY AND NATIONALLY, 2011 CENSUS<sup>15</sup>**

	Very good	Good	Fair	Bad	Very bad
<b>Wyre</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>
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

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

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

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

## 2.12 Conclusion

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

2.12.2 Wyre's population is projected to both increase and become 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 15 to 34 year olds, this will bring new challenges that will have to be addressed especially in terms of retaining businesses and employment opportunities.

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

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

### 3 Promoting Sustainable Development

#### 3.1 Introduction

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

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

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

#### 3.2 Core Output Indicator E3: Renewable energy generation

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

**TABLE 3.1: RENEWABLE ENERGY INSTALLATIONS IN WYRE, BY TYPE**

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

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

TABLE 3.2: FEED IN TARIFF INSTALLATIONS IN WYRE <sup>16</sup>

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

### 3.3 Significant Effect Indicators: Environmental Issues (energy consumption)

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

TABLE 3.3: ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN WYRE, 2012 - 2013<sup>17</sup>

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

### 3.4 Local Output Indicator: New Cycle Routes

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

### 3.5 Local Output Indicator: Code for Sustainable Homes

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

3.5.1 Between April 2008 and March 2014, there was 104 certificates issued in Wyre from a possible 129 applications submitted through the design stage<sup>18</sup>.

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

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

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

### 3.6 Indicator Analysis

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

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

**TABLE 3.4: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATOR PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS**

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

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

### 3.7 Policy Conclusions

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

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

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

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



## 4 Housing and the Built Environment

### 4.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

4.1.5 More information regarding the SHMA can be viewed using link: [http://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200272/evidence\\_base/825/fylde\\_coast\\_strategic\\_housing\\_market\\_assessment](http://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200272/evidence_base/825/fylde_coast_strategic_housing_market_assessment).

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

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

**TABLE 4.1: HOUSING LAND CALCULATION**

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

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

### 4.3 Local Output Indicator: Five year supply

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

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

### 4.4 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 4.8 Former Core Output Indicator 2c: Housing Density

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

## 4.9 Vacant dwellings

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

**TABLE 4.5: VACANT DWELLINGS, LOCALLY, REGIONALLY AND NATIONALLY, OCTOBER 2014<sup>19</sup>**

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

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

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

## 4.10 Indicator Analysis

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

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

**TABLE 4.7: HOUSING AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT INDICATOR PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS**

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

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

## 4.11 Policy Conclusions

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 5 Business Development and Town Centres

### 5.1 Introduction

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

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

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

### 5.2 Economic Activity

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

**TABLE 5.1: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (PERCENTAGE), 2014 – 2015<sup>20</sup>**

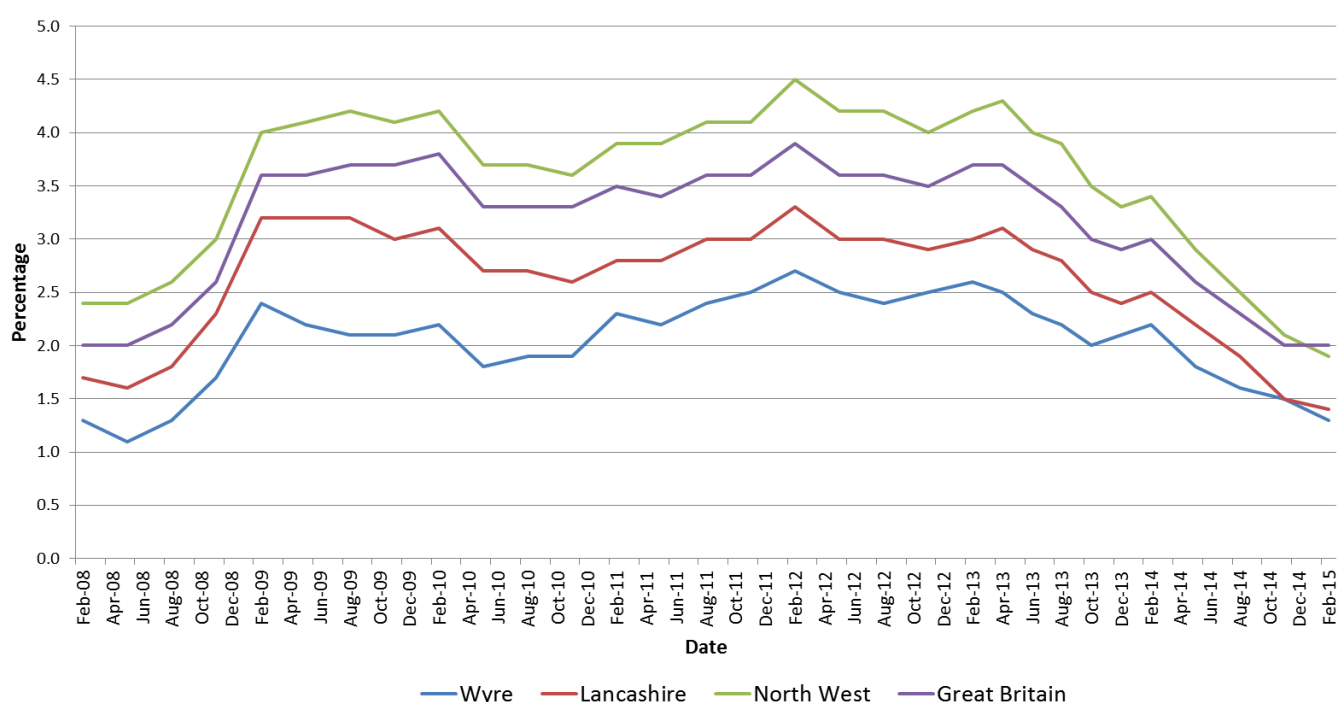
	Wyre			North West			Great Britain		
	2013/14	2014/15	+/-	2013/14	2014/15	+/-	2013/14	2014/15	+/-
<b>Economic Activity Rate*</b>	76.9	77.0	-0.1	74.9	74.7	-0.2	77.2	77.4	0.2
<b>Employment Rate**</b>	73.1	76.0	2.9	68.9	69.8	0.9	71.5	72.7	1.2
<b>Unemployment Rate***</b>	4.8	4.1	-0.7	7.8	6.4	-1.4	7.2	6.0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

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

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

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

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

FIGURE 5.1: JSA CLAIMANTS (PERCENTAGE), 2008 - 2015<sup>21</sup>

### 5.3 Employment by Occupation

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

TABLE 5.2: EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION (PERCENTAGE), 2012/13 - 2013/14<sup>22</sup>

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

\*Indicative figures, use with caution

## 5.5 Core Output Indicator BD3: Employment Land Supply

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

**TABLE 5.4: EMPLOYMENT LAND AVAILABLE, HECTARES**

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

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

5.6.1 In the year 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, a total retail, office and leisure floor space of 892 m<sup>2</sup> was developed within the local authority. Of this, 13 m<sup>2</sup> was developed within town centres, as shown in table 5.5.

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

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

\*Indicative figures, use with caution



## 5.7 Indicator Analysis

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

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

**TABLE 5.6: BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND TOWN CENTRE INDICATOR PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS**

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

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

## 5.8 Policy Conclusions

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

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

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

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

## 6 Environmental Quality

### 6.1 Introduction

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

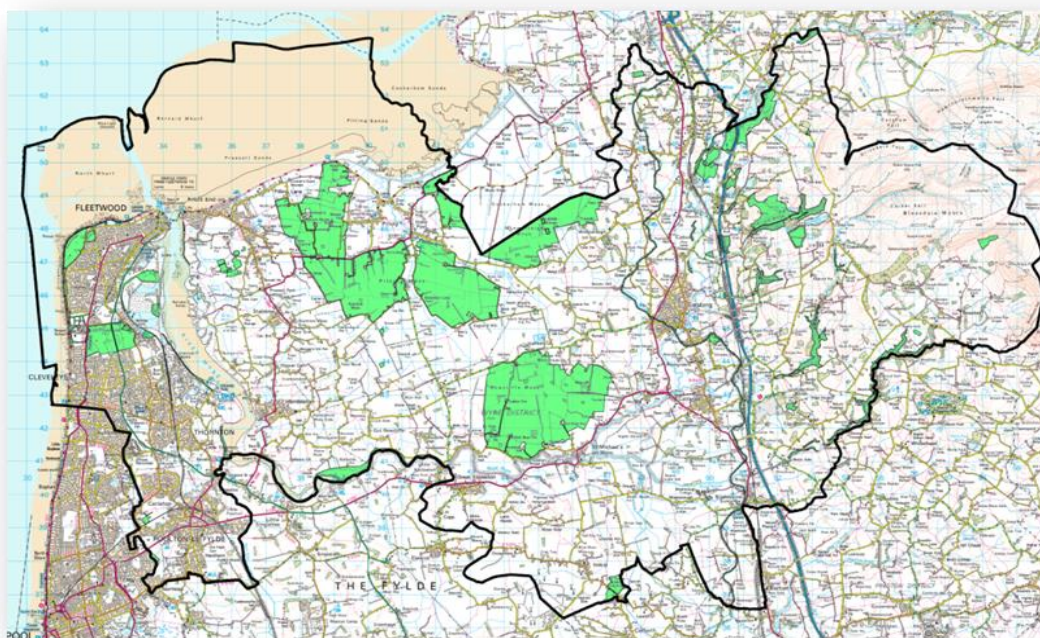
6.1.2 Under national and local policy, development must address likely climate change, and make adaptations in order to effectively respond to the ensuing environmental, social and economic impacts. These objectives are aimed through the schedule of polices concerned with the environment (SP, ENV, TC,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

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

### 6.2 Environmental Assets

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

FIGURE 6.1: BIOLOGICAL HERITAGE SITES IN WYRE



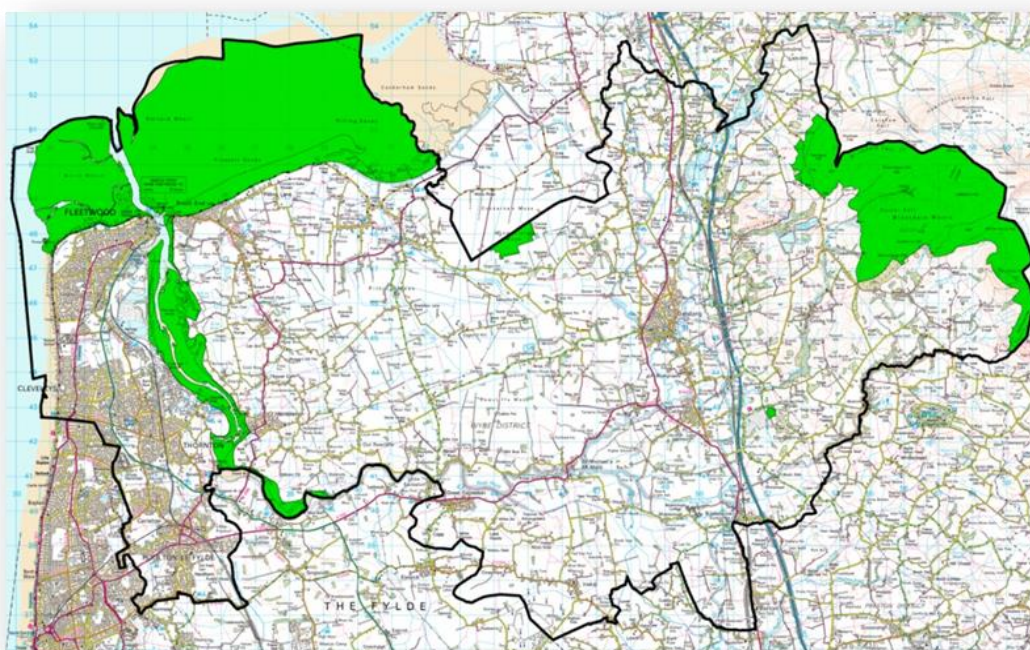
6.2.2 There are 4 Geological Heritage Sites (GHSs) covering 616 hectares, which are wholly or partially in Wyre. Three of these are rivers or river sections, whilst the fourth is a railway cutting.



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

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

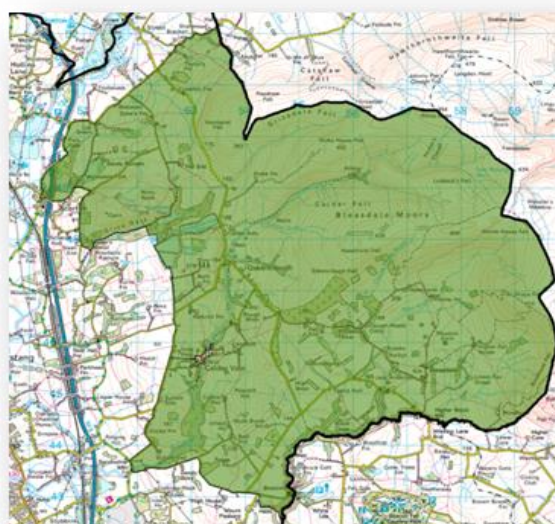
**FIGURE 6.2: SITES OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST IN WYRE**



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

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

**FIGURE 6.3: AONB – FOREST OF BOWLAND**



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

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

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

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

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

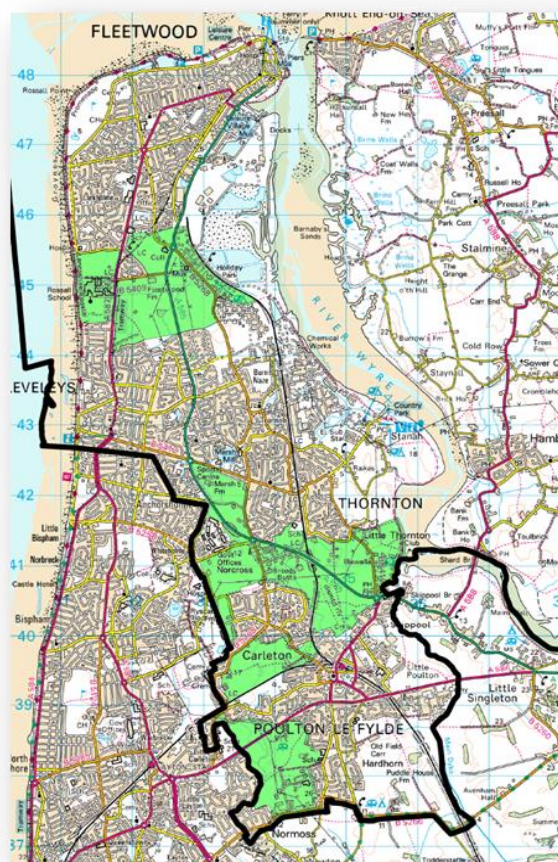
### 6.4 Green Belt

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

TABLE 6.2: AREA OF DESIGNATED GREEN BELT LAND, 2015<sup>23</sup>

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

FIGURE 6.4: GREEN BELT IN WYRE



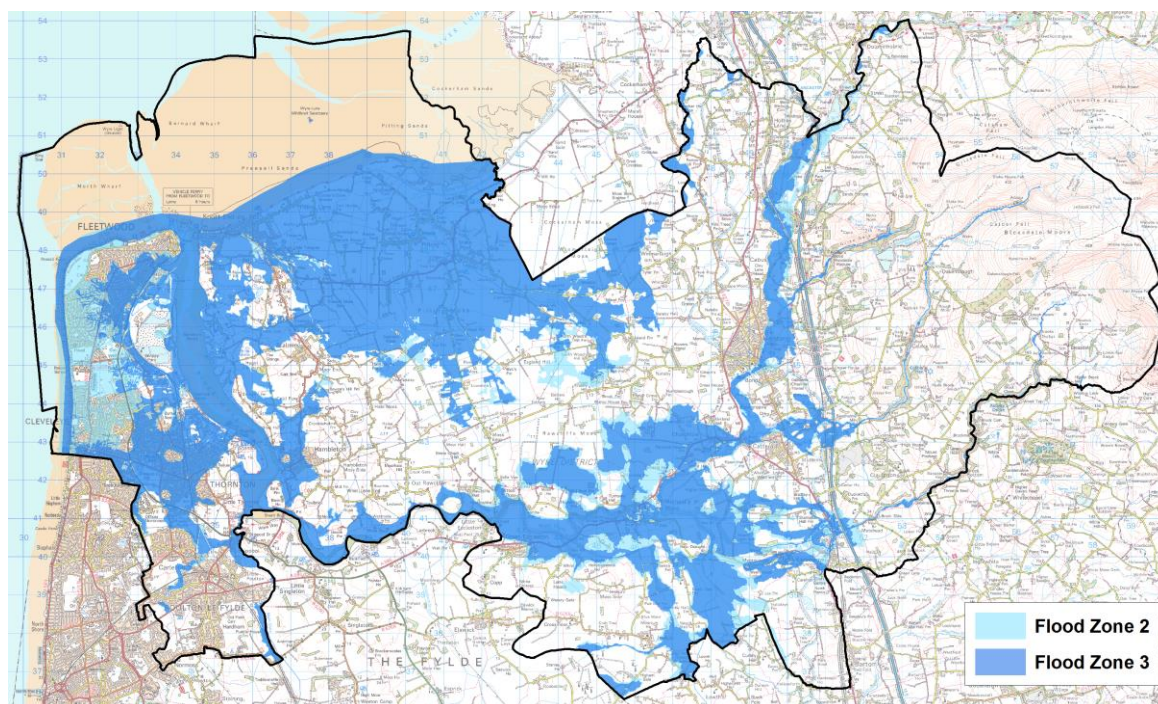
<sup>23</sup> GOV.UK (2015) Local authority green belt statistics for England: 2014 to 2015 [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/local-authority-green-belt-statistics-for-england-2014-to-2015> (Accessed 24/11/2015)



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

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

**FIGURE 6.5: EA DESIGNATED FLOOD ZONE 3 IN WYRE**



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

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

## 6.6 Significant Effect Indicators: Environmental Issues (air quality)

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

**TABLE 6.3: CARBON EMISSIONS ESTIMATES AT LOCAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LEVEL, 2012 - 2013<sup>24</sup>**

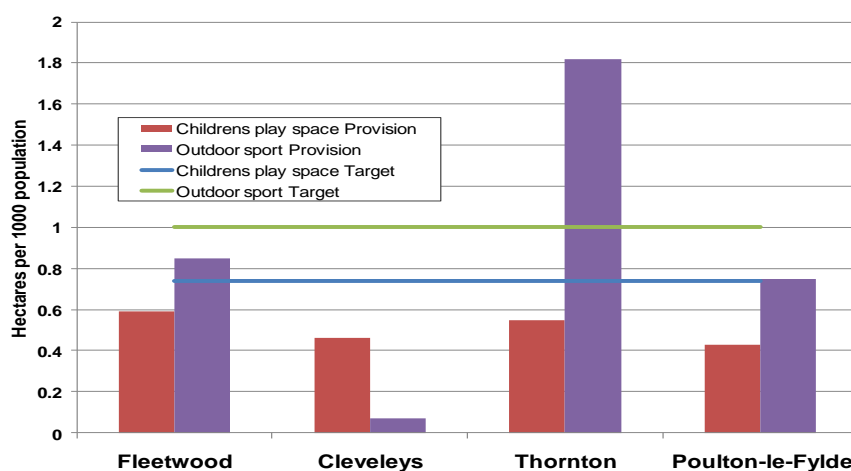
	Year	Industry and Commercial Total (kt)	Domestic Total (kt)	Transport Total (kt)	Land Use Change and Forestry (kt)	Total (kt)	Per Capita (t)	Domestic Per Capita (t)
Wyre	2012	289	253	238	65	845	8	2.3
	2013	284	244	237	65	830	8	2.3
	Change (%)	-1.9	-3.5	-0.2	-0.5	-1.8	-2.1	0.0
Lancashire	2011	3,239	2,663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

## 6.7 Local Output Indicator: Open Space

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

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

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



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

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

## 6.8 Local Output Indicator: Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings

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

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

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

## 6.9 Indicator Analysis

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

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

**TABLE 6.4: ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY INDICATOR PERFORMANCE ANALYSE**

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

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

## 6.10 Policy Conclusions

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

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

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

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



## 7 Fleetwood-Thornton Area Action Plan

### 7.1 Introduction

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

**FIGURE 7.1: FLEETWOOD-THORNTON AAP BOUNDARY**

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

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

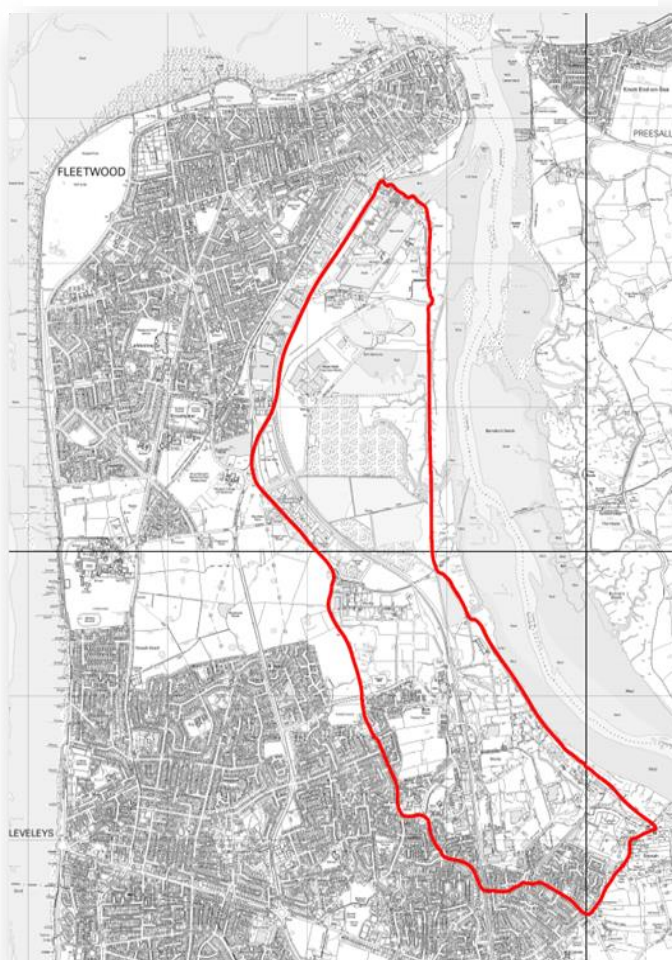
### 7.2 Plan Objective 1: Protect and Enhance the Natural and Built Environment.

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

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

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

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



### **7.2.5 KPI1: Number of designated sites of nature conservation importance**

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

### **7.2.7 KPI2: No inappropriate development in flood zone**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **7.3 Plan Objective 2: Encourage Housing Choice**

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

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

### **7.3.3 KPI4: Amount of dwellings completed each year**

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

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

TABLE 7.1: HOUSING COMPLETIONS WITHIN THE AAP

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 7.2: PERCENTAGE OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING

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

\*Possible additional affordable housing units on future permissions

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

## 7.4 Plan Objective 3: Encourage Employment Opportunities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**7.5.12 KPI11: Improvements to the Strategic and Local Road Network**

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

**TABLE 7.6: HIGHWAY CONTRIBUTIONS THROUGH S106 AGREEMENTS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



### **7.6.3 KPI21: Provision of Local Centre at Burn Naze**

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

## **7.7 Plan Objective 6: Encourage Recreational Activity and Tourism**

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

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

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

### **7.7.4 KPI13: Amount of public open space (sq m<sup>2</sup>/ha), formal and informal**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **7.8 Plan Objective 7: Encourage Sustainable Patterns of Development**

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

7.8.2 Promote sustainable patterns of development within the Area and to encourage energy related development including reduced CO<sup>2</sup> 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 1000m<sup>2</sup> to use 10% renewable energy**

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

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




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

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








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

### 7.9 AAP Key Performance Indicator Analysis

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

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














**TABLE 7.7: FLEETWOOD-THORNTON AAP INDICATOR PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS**

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

\*KPI = Key Performance Indicator



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

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

\*KPI = Key Performance Indicator

## 7.10 AAP Policy Conclusions

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **8 Progress with Local Plan Development Documents**

### **8.1 Introduction**

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

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

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

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

### **8.2 Wyre Borough Local Plan**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 8.1: EVIDENCE BASE DOCUMENTS CURRENTLY IN PROGRESS\*

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

\*Other evidence base documents also required or already completed

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

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

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

## 8.4 Duty to Cooperate

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

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

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

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

8.4.3 NPPF Paragraph 181 states that:

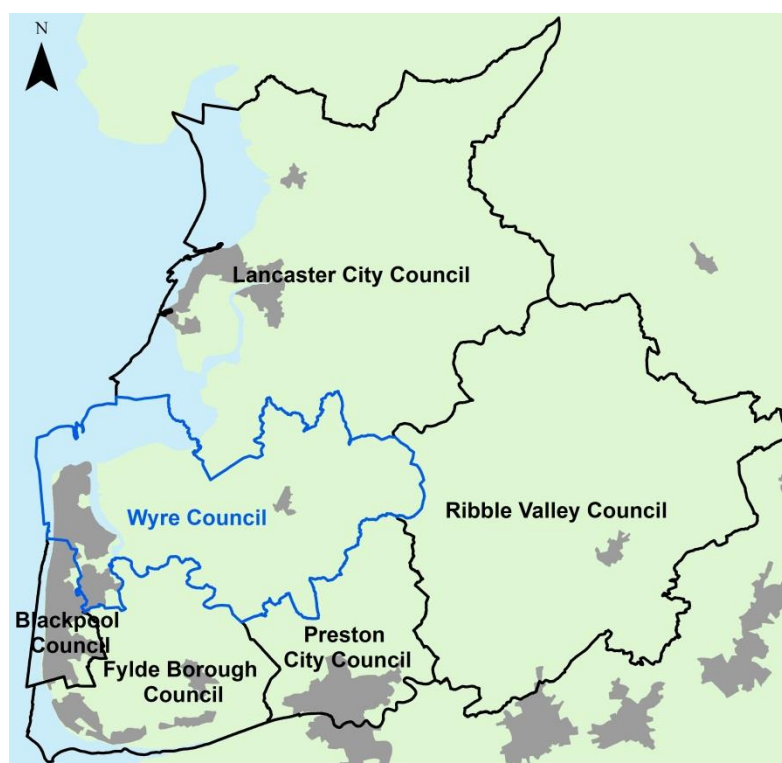
*“Local planning authorities will be expected to demonstrate evidence of having effectively co-operated to plan for issues with cross-boundary impacts when their local plans are submitted for examination.”*

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

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

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

**FIGURE 8.1: NEIGHBOURING AUTHORITIES TO WYRE COUNCIL**



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

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

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

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

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

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

Please note that any policies not listed expired on 27<sup>th</sup> September 2007.

### Core Strategy

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

### The Natural and Built Environment

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

### Housing

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

### Employment and Industry

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

### Shopping

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

### Town Centres

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

### Tourism, Recreation and Open Space

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

### Transportation

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

### Community and Infrastructure Services

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



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

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

**Policy 1** – Environmental Quality and Protection

**Policy 2** – Housing Provision

**Policy 3** – Industry and business

**Policy 4** – Contingency Site

**Policy 5** – Transport Network Improvements

**Policy 6** – Movement and Accessibility

**Policy 7** – Community Facilities and Service Provision

**Policy 8** – Recreation and Leisure

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

**Policy 10** – Increasing the Role of Tourism

## 11 Appendix 3: Glossary of terms and abbreviations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Development Plan Document (DPD):** A document identifying the Council's planning policies and proposals. Development Plan Documents include the Local Plan, Site-Specific Allocations Documents, Area 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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