

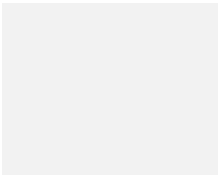
# STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE WYRE LOCAL PLAN PARTIAL REVIEW

SA Scoping Report

JUNE 2021



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## VERSION CONTROL

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2	April 2021	CW	ST	ST	Final
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This report dated **23 June 2021** has been prepared for **Wyre Council** (the "Client") in accordance with the terms and conditions of appointment dated **22 March 2021** (the "Appointment") between the Client and **Arcadis UK) Limited** ("Arcadis") for the purposes specified in the Appointment. For avoidance of doubt, no other person(s) may use or rely upon this report or its contents, and Arcadis accepts no responsibility for any such use or reliance thereon by any other third party.

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background and Purpose to the Scoping Report

This Scoping Report has been prepared by Arcadis Consulting (UK) Ltd (Arcadis) on behalf of Wyre Borough Council as part of the combined Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) (hereafter referred to as SA) of the Wyre Local Plan Partial Review (LPPR).

The Adopted Local Plan was subject to SA. This will be reviewed as part of the process of preparing the SA of the LPPR. This has included the following documents:

- Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: June 2014;
- Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report, June 2015;
- Wyre Local Plan to 2031 Sustainability Appraisal Report (Publication Draft) and Non-Technical Summary, August 2017;
- Sustainability Appraisal Addendum (Post Submission Main Modifications), September 2018;
- Sustainability Appraisal Post Adoption Statement, March 2019.

The Wyre Local Plan to 2031 Sustainability Appraisal Report<sup>1</sup> sets out the sustainability baseline and key sustainability issues and a review of plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives in the appendices. These have been further reviewed and updated, where appropriate and relevant, and are included as appendices to this SA Scoping Report.

This Scoping Report represents the initial stage in the SA process for the LPPR and its purpose is to:

- Set the scope and level of detail of the SA;
- Identify relevant plans, policies, programmes and initiatives that will inform the SA process and the LPPR;
- Identify relevant baseline information;
- Identify key sustainability issues and problems; and
- Present an SA Framework, consisting of sustainability objectives and indicators, against which the LPPR can be assessed.

## 1.2 Background to the Borough

Wyre is one of 14 local authorities situated within Lancashire<sup>2</sup> (see Figure 1-1). Wyre is an authority that covers 283 km<sup>2</sup> (land cover only) and is characterised by a distinct geographical division, with the urban concentration situated in the west of the borough and an expanse of rural area to the east<sup>3</sup> (see Figure 1-2). The urban area to the west of the River Wyre is situated on a peninsula and comprises the coastal towns of Fleetwood, Thornton-Cleveleys and to the south, slightly inland lies the market town of Poulton-le-Fylde. The main rural area settlements of Wyre include Garstang, Catterall, Knott End-on-Sea, Preesall and Hambleton. Wyre borough contains 24 wards. According to the 2019 mid-year estimates. Wyre has a population of 112,091<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Arcadis (2017) Wyre Local Plan to 2031 Sustainability Appraisal Report, Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal. Available at: [https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/file/5596/sustainability\\_appraisal](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/file/5596/sustainability_appraisal) [Accessed: 01.04.21]

<sup>2</sup> Please note: administrative Lancashire does not include Blackpool or Blackburn with Darwen as they are unitary authorities.

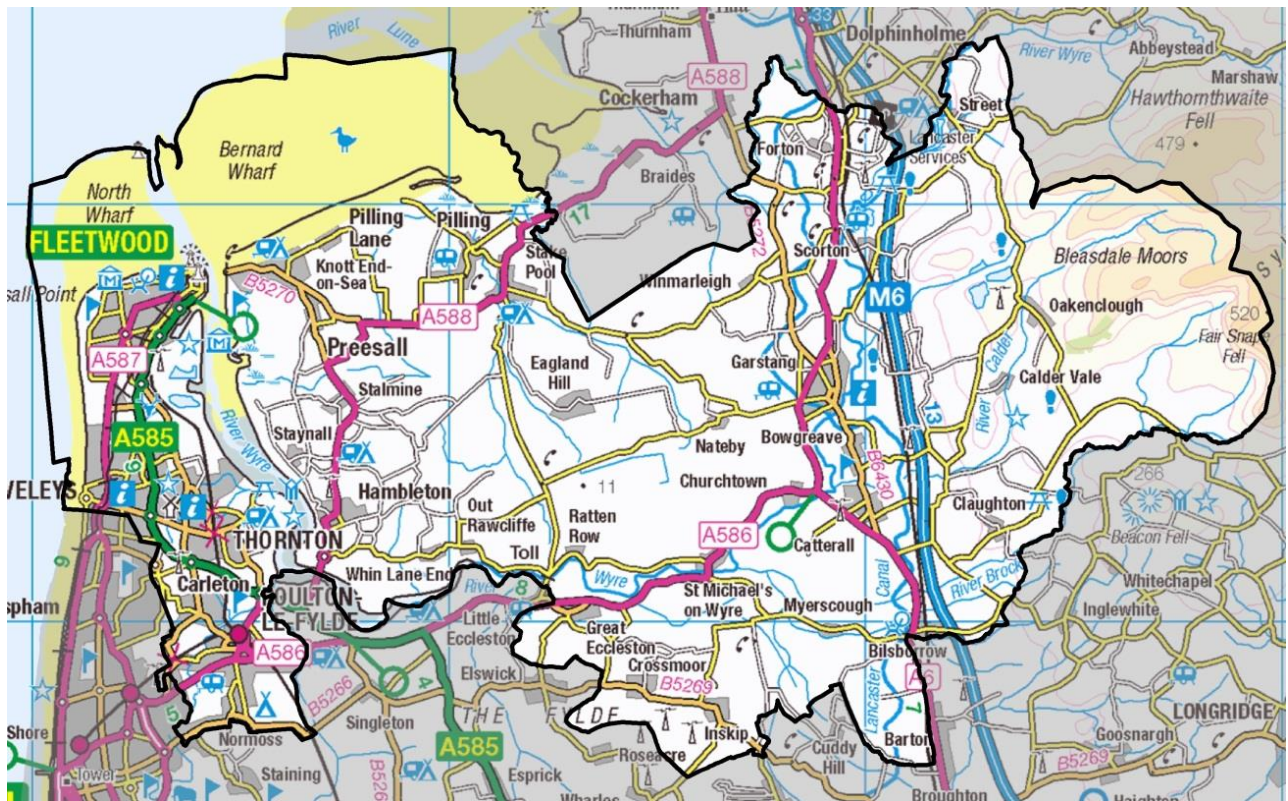
<sup>3</sup> Lancashire County Council. Wyre district. Available at: <https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/area-profiles/local-authority-profiles/wyre-district/> [Accessed: 06/04/21]

<sup>4</sup> ONS (2020) Estimates of the population for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland: Mid-2019. Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland> [Accessed: 29.03.21]

Figure 1-1: Local Authorities in Lancashire



Figure 1-2: Wyre Borough Boundary



## 1.3 The Local Plan

The Wyre Local Plan 2011 – 2031 was Adopted on the 28<sup>th</sup> of February 2019<sup>5</sup>. It provides a positive approach to planning in Wyre which makes provision towards meeting employment and housing needs within challenging environmental and infrastructure constraints. The Local Plan provides the statutory planning framework for all development within the Borough, with the exception of minerals and waste. It replaces the saved policies of the 1999 Wyre Local Plan and the Fleetwood-Thornton Area Action Plan 2009<sup>6</sup>. The Adopted Wyre Local Plan 2011 – 2031 was examined in accordance with the NPPF 2012 rather than the revised NPPF which was published in February 2019.

### 1.3.1 Wyre Local Plan Partial Review

The Adopted Local Plan includes Policy LPR1. Policy LPR1 required the early partial review of the Adopted Wyre Local Plan, with the objective of meeting the full objectively assessed housing needs over the plan period (Box 1-1).

*Box 1-1: Policy LPR1 of the adopted Wyre Local Plan*

#### Policy LPR1 Wyre Local Plan Review

The Local Planning Authority will bring forward a partial review of the Plan with the objective of meeting the full Objectively Assessed Housing Needs. This will commence before the end of 2019 with submission of the review for examination by early 2022. Specific matters to be addressed by the review include the following:

1. An update of Objectively Assessed Housing Needs.
2. A review of transport and highway issues taking into account:
  - i. housing commitments and updated housing needs;
  - ii. implemented and committed highway schemes;
  - iii. the scope for sustainably located sites where the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised; and
  - iv. the additional transport and highways infrastructure that will be needed to meet in full the updated Objectively Assessed Housing Needs.
3. Allocation of sites to meet the full Objectively Assessed Housing Needs taking into account 2. above

On the 28<sup>th</sup> of February 2020, Wyre Council undertook a consultation on the scope of the Partial Review for six weeks, until 14<sup>th</sup> April 2020<sup>7</sup>. The Council, in its consultation letter, has indicated that the focus of the LPPR is likely to be limited to a number of matters including;

- Potential policy changes to the Adopted Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031 to reflect policy changes introduced by the revised NPPF (2019);
- An update of Objectively Assessed Housing Need; and
- Transport and highways issues.

<sup>5</sup> Wyre Council (2019) Wyre Local Plan 2011 – 2031. Available at:

[http://www.wyre.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/5592/adopted\\_wyre\\_local\\_plan\\_2011-2031.pdf](http://www.wyre.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/5592/adopted_wyre_local_plan_2011-2031.pdf) [Accessed: 01.04.21]

<sup>6</sup> Wyre Council (2009) Fleetwood Thornton Area Action Plan. Available at:

[https://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200320/superseded\\_planning\\_policies/424/fleetwood\\_thornton\\_area\\_action\\_plan](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200320/superseded_planning_policies/424/fleetwood_thornton_area_action_plan) [Accessed: 01.04.21]

<sup>7</sup> Wyre Council (2020) Local Plan 2011-2031 Partial Review, Public Consultation. Regulation 18. Available at:

[https://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200317/planning\\_policy/1343/local\\_plan\\_2011-2031\\_partial\\_review#:~:text=Local%20Plan%202011-2031%20Partial%20Review%20The%20Wyre%20Local,needs%20over%20the%20plan%20period.%20Regulation%2018%20Stage](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200317/planning_policy/1343/local_plan_2011-2031_partial_review#:~:text=Local%20Plan%202011-2031%20Partial%20Review%20The%20Wyre%20Local,needs%20over%20the%20plan%20period.%20Regulation%2018%20Stage) [Accessed: 01.04.21]



At part of the consultation, the Council has also proposed that revisions to allocations will not fall within the scope the partial review.

## 1.4 Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

SA is a process for assessing the social, economic and environmental impacts of a plan and aims to ensure that sustainable development is at the heart of the plan-making process.

It is a legal requirement that Local Plans are subject to SA, under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This Act stipulates that the SA must comply with the requirements of the SEA Regulations.

SEA is a systemic process for evaluating the environmental consequences of plans and programmes to ensure that environmental issues are integrated and assessed at the earliest opportunity in the decision-making process.

It is possible to combine the processes of SEA and SA, as they share a number of similarities. Guidance published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) promotes a combined process (i.e., a process which assesses social, economic and environmental effects) and this is the approach that has been adopted here. Whilst there are formalised approaches for both SA and SEA, only SEA has a legal obligation to perform certain activities. These legal obligations have been and will continue to be adhered to throughout the combined SA and SEA for the LPPR. The combined SEA and SA is referred to as SA throughout the remaining sections of this Scoping Report. This Scoping Report includes a series of boxes which clearly identify the specific requirements of the SEA Directive that need to be fulfilled.

## 1.5 Consultation

This revised Scoping Report will be consulted upon in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 12(5) of the SEA Regulations. The SA Scoping Report will, therefore, be issued to the statutory consultation bodies for a mandatory five week period.

## 1.6 Habitats Regulations Assessment

Under Article 6 of the European Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna (the 'Habitats Directive')<sup>8</sup>, transposed into English law by means of the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2017<sup>9</sup>, an assessment is required where a land use plan may give rise to significant effects upon a site which is part of the National Site Network, previously known as a 'European site' in the UK or a 'Natura 2000 site' in Europe. These designated sites form part of the National Site Network, which is a network of areas designated to conserve natural habitats and species that are rare, endangered, vulnerable or endemic within the European Community. This includes Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), designated under the Habitats Directive for their habitats and/or species of European importance, and Special Protection Areas (SPAs), classified under Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (the codified version of Directive 79/409/EEC as amended) for rare, vulnerable and regularly occurring migratory bird species and internationally important wetlands.

In addition, it is a matter of law that candidate SACs (cSACs) and Sites of Community Importance (SCI) are considered in this process; furthermore, it is Government policy that sites designated under the 1971 Ramsar Convention for their internationally important wetlands (Ramsar sites) and potential SPAs (pSPAs) are also considered.

A separate HRA screening exercise will consider the options which are developed for the LPPR to determine whether the LPPR, either in isolation and/or in combination with other plans or projects, would generate an adverse impact upon the integrity of a site which is part of National Site Network, in terms of its conservation objectives and qualifying interests. This process will be documented in an HRA Screening Report that will be submitted to Natural England. If the Screening Report identifies that significant effects are likely then the LPPR must be subject to Appropriate Assessment.

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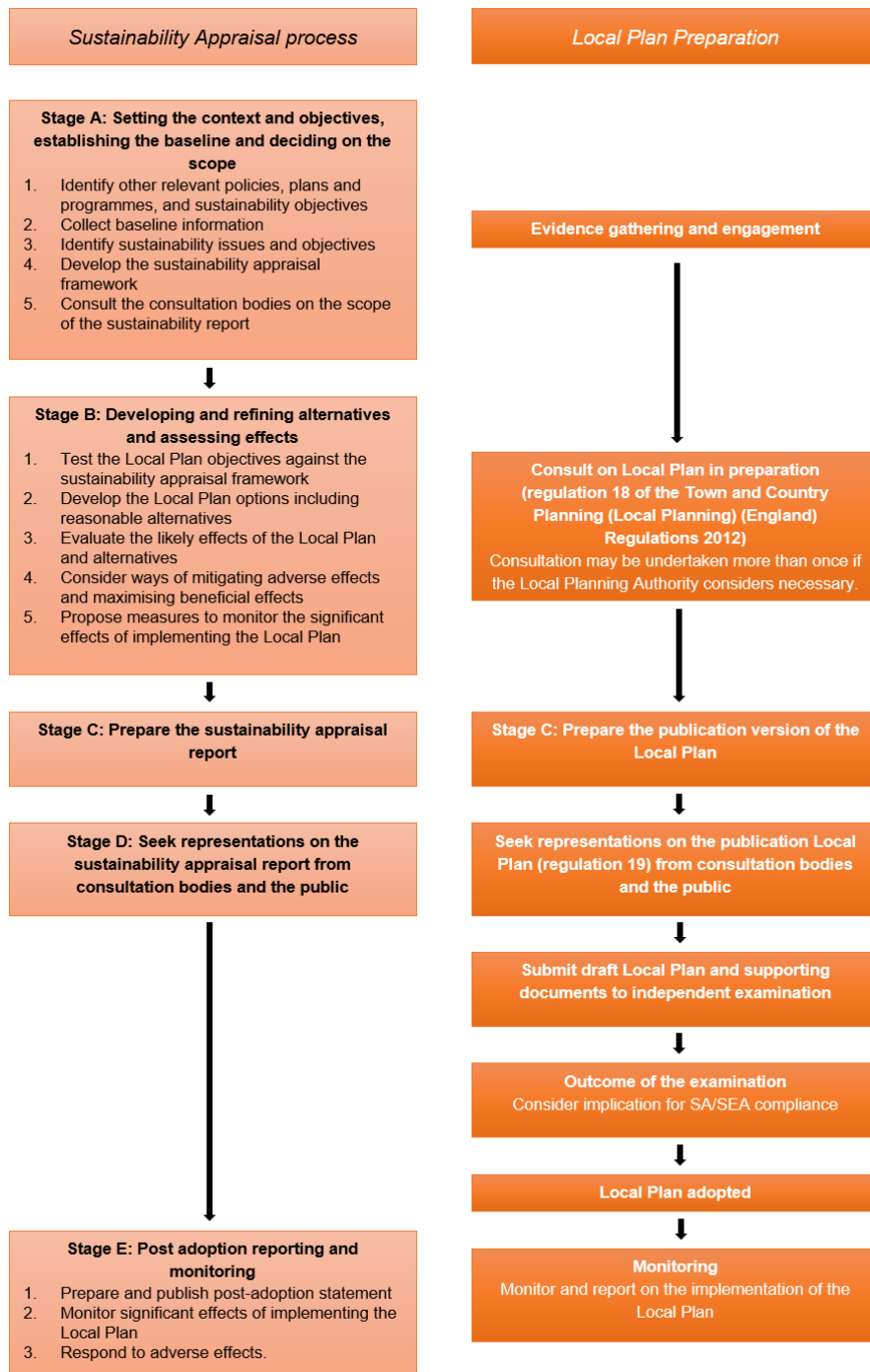
<sup>8</sup> Habitats Directive. Available at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:31992L0043> [Accessed: 02.03.21]

<sup>9</sup> The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1012/contents/made> [Accessed: 02.03.21]

## 2 The SA Process

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)<sup>10</sup> subdivides the SA process into a series of stages. While each stage consists of specific tasks, the intention should be that the process is iterative. Figure 2-1 presents the key stages in the SA process as they correspond with the stages of the Local Plan plan-making process.

Figure 2-1: Stages in the SA Process



<sup>10</sup> MHCLG. Planning Practice Guidance. Strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal> [Accessed: 19.02.21]

The SA Scoping stage (this stage) corresponds with Stage A of Figure 2-1. Table 2-1 demonstrates how each of the tasks within Stage A are linked to the preparation and development of the LPPR and where that information can be found in this report.

Table 2-1: Tasks within Stage A – SA Scoping

SA Stage	Section of the Report (where applicable)	Application to the Local Plan
<b>Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope</b>		
A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives	Chapter 3 and Appendix A	Stage A corresponds to the scoping stage of the SA and the findings of this stage are presented in this Scoping Report.  This scoping report will be consulted upon for five weeks with the statutory consultation bodies.
A2: Collecting baseline information	Chapter 4 and Appendix B	
A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems	Chapter 4	
A4: Developing the SA Framework	Chapter 5	
A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA	Purpose of this Scoping Report is to seek feedback on the scope of the SA.	

### 3 Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives

#### 3.1 Introduction

The box below stipulates the SEA Regulations requirements for this stage of the process.

*Box 1: SEA Regulations requirements for the review of plans programmes and environmental protection objectives*

*“...an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmers” (Schedule 2 (1))*

*“the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation” (Schedule 2 (4))*

A review of other plans and programmes that may affect the preparation of the LPPR was undertaken in order to contribute to the development of both the SA and the LPPR. This included:

- Identification of any external social, environmental or economic objectives, indicators or targets that should be reflected in the SA process.
- Identification of any baseline data relevant to the SA.
- Identification of any external factors that might influence the preparation of the document, for example sustainability issues.
- Identification of any external objectives or aims that would contribute positively to the development of the LPPR.
- Determining whether there are clear potential conflicts or challenges between other identified plans, programmes or sustainability objectives and the emerging LPPR.

The review included documents prepared at international, national, regional (sub-regional) and local scale. A brief summary of the documents reviewed, and the main findings are summarised in Table 3-1 and section 3.2. Further details presented in Appendix A which identifies key themes from the review. These key themes were collated following review of the individual documents in order to identify their common messages and objectives. These later formed an important stage in developing the SA Framework – see Chapter 5 of the Scoping Report.

*Table 3-1: Summary of main findings of the Plans and Policy Review*

Level	Summary
National Plans and Programmes	<p>Central Government establishes their guidelines and policies for a variety of different topics within the NPPF and PPG.</p> <p>The Framework sets out planning policies for England and how they are expected to be applied. It provides guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers, both in drawing up plans and making decisions about planning applications. The Framework was reviewed to ensure that the SA process aligned with its aims and objectives.</p> <p>A review was also undertaken of relevant White Papers, plans and strategies including the Sustainable Development Strategy which outlines the over-arching Government objective to raise the quality of life in our communities.</p>
Regional and County Level Plans	<p>Where appropriate, county and sub-regional level plans have been considered. The objectives of these plans as well as some of the challenges they raise need to be taken on board as appropriate. However, it must be noted that the overarching goals of these plans and strategies may be outside the remit of the LPPR which forms only individual parts of a number of different vehicles trying to deliver the county level targets.</p>

Level	Summary
Local Policy	Plans produced at the local level specifically address issues relating to the economy; health; safety; sustainable communities; housing and employment. The LPPR and the SA should draw from these documents and transpose their aims in their policies and proposals where appropriate. These plans, should in theory, have included the main influences of international, national, regional and county level plans through the 'trickle-down effect'. They should also provide more of a local focus for the Plan area. It is, through identifying these themes and incorporating them into the LPPR that synergies can be achieved with other relevant documents.

### 3.2 Key Results from the Review

There were many common themes identified in the review of plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives. Whilst specific results relating to each document are presented in Appendix A, the list below provides a summary of the main themes and issues identified:

- The need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase energy efficiency.
- The need to ensure that new housing development meets local needs (for all of society).
- The need to protect and enhance the vibrancy of both rural and urban areas.
- The need for the protection and enhancement of the quality and character of urban and rural areas.
- Recognising the need for the landscape to evolve and for development to be appropriate to the landscape setting and context.
- The need to conserve and enhance biodiversity as an integral part of economic, social and environmental development.
- The need to conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment.
- To need to promote sensitive waste management.
- To need to promote more sustainable transport choices and to improve accessibility.
- The need to promote the use of renewable energy and renewable technologies in appropriate locations.
- Recognising the importance of open spaces, sport and recreation and the contribution that they make to enhancing quality of life.
- The prudent use of natural resources.
- The need to promote and protect the water environment including issues such as quality and resource use.
- The need to protect and enhance air quality.
- The need to promote community cohesion and to establish towns and villages where individuals want to both live and work.
- The need to broaden the economic base of rural areas and to promote sensitive rural diversification schemes.
- The need to adapt to the threat posed by climate change.
- The need to protect and enhance biodiversity resources particularly sites of national importance e.g., SPAs, SACs and Ramsar sites.
- The need for long-term sustainable patterns of development that provide for the economic and social needs of all populations.
- The need to reduce crime and fear of crime.
- The need to protect and enhance ecosystem functions and services.
- Raising levels of health and well-being and promoting greater levels of physical activity.
- Establishing a housing market that meets the needs of all residents.

- Promoting sustainable economic development and a range of employment opportunities that meet the needs of all sectors of the population and all skills levels.
- Promoting higher levels of design quality including improvements to energy efficiency.
- The importance of education and knowledge based industries should be built upon.

Through the SA process and the inclusion of suitable SA Objectives, indicators and targets, it should be possible to identify where potential issues and conflicts may arise and to develop suitable policy modifications and mitigation measures.

## 4 The Sustainability Baseline and Key Issues

### 4.1 Introduction

Box 2 defines the SEA Regulations requirements for this element of the process.

*Box 2: SEA Regulations requirements for baseline data collation*

*“...the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected” (Schedule 2 (3))*

*“...any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme, including, in particular, those relating to any areas of particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EC” (Schedule 2 (4))*

### 4.2 Methodology

Characterising the environmental and sustainability baseline, issues and context is an essential part of developing the SA Framework. It comprises the following key elements:

- Characterising the current state of the environment of the site and the surrounding areas including social and economic aspects; and
- Using this information to identify existing problems and opportunities that could be considered in the LPPR.

The environmental, social and economic baseline was characterised through the following methods:

- Review of relevant local, regional and national plans, strategies and programmes; and
- Data research based around a series of baseline indicators developed from the SEA Regulations topics and previous consultation recommendations from the SA of the adopted Wyre Local Plan. Data was also collated for additional socio-economic topic areas including deprivation, housing and the economy to ensure that a broad range of environmental, social and economic issues were considered.

The collation of baseline data also enabled the identification of key sustainability issues and opportunities affecting the LPPR area.

Appendix B summarises the key baseline trends identified for the Plan area and the surrounding areas. Each section is subdivided to present the following:

- The baseline indicators that have been used (some are also contextual indicators and may not specifically form part of the SA Framework).
- Descriptive text, graphs and statistics about the site.
- Key data gaps and uncertainties to be filled at the next stage of the SA.

Sustainability issues and opportunities identified from the baseline review are detailed in Table 4-1.

The SEA Regulations require ‘material assets’ to be considered within the SA. Material assets refer to the stock of valuable assets within a study area and can include many things from valuable landscapes, natural and cultural heritage through to housing stock, schools, hospitals and quality agricultural land. It is considered that the material assets of the Plan area and surrounding areas are appropriately covered in the following baseline sections, and consequently will not be repeated as a separate section:

- Population;
- Education and qualifications;
- Human health;
- Water;
- Soil and land quality;
- Air quality;
- Climatic factors and energy;

- Biodiversity, flora and fauna;
- Cultural heritage;
- Landscape;
- Waste and minerals;
- Transportation;
- Economy;
- Deprivation; and
- Housing.

Table 4-1: Key sustainability issues and opportunities for Wyre Local Plan Partial Review

Baseline Topic	Key Sustainability Issues / Opportunities for the LPPR
<b>Population</b>	<p>The borough has a large proportion of older people (28%), with few young people remaining in the borough, when compared with the North West of England, and Great Britain.</p> <p>Access to services within the urban areas of the borough is relatively good. However, access to services in the rural areas of the borough is more of an issue particularly for older people.</p> <p>Availability of health care provision, in particular, is likely to be an issue for older people in some settlements.</p>
<b>Education and Qualifications</b>	<p>Educational attainment in the borough is good when compared to the county, regional and national levels and should be maintained, although there are some concentrations of poor attainment.</p> <p>There is a lower than average number of people attaining level 3 and level 4 qualifications in the borough which may have implications for the type of employment developing in the borough now and in the future. This could also deter inward investment into the borough.</p> <p>Work-based learning opportunities should be developed to minimise the number of 16-18 year olds not in education or employment training and increase levels of attainment of qualifications.</p>
<b>Human Health</b>	<p>Health in the Wyre borough is generally below national and regional levels with even poorer levels of health identified in five of Wyre’s wards (Jubilee, Mount, Pharos, Rossall and Warren).</p> <p>Access to doctor’s surgeries and dentists within the rural areas is more limited and could be improved. This is particularly important for older people.</p> <p>There are opportunities to further promote access to outdoor recreational pursuits in open areas to benefit the health of the local population, particularly within the Forest of Bowland AONB.</p> <p>There are opportunities to further promote walking and cycling across the borough.</p>
<b>Crime</b>	<p>Wyre has low crime levels compared to other parts of Lancashire and has fallen in recent years. Opportunities should be sought to improve crime levels further.</p> <p>While incidents of crime are relatively low, there are issues associated with the perception of juvenile nuisance and anti-social behaviour and further work is needed to reduce such problems.</p> <p>Violence against a person is the biggest proportion of offences within Wyre.</p> <p>Pharos and Mount wards are within a Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) in the 10% most deprived for crime deprivation.</p>
<b>Water</b>	<p>Water quality across the borough is generally good, however, it is important that these levels are maintained and improved where possible.</p> <p>Large areas of the coastal area to the north of the borough and the River Wyre are at risk of flooding and are identified as being within Flood Zone 3. The Environment Agency has classified 28,500 of Wyre’s properties at high risk of flooding.</p>



Baseline Topic	Key Sustainability Issues / Opportunities for the LPPR
	<p>Areas at risk from flooding should be protected from development that would increase that risk. New developments should be encouraged to use Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to manage runoff and further reduce flood risk.</p> <p>New developments and households within the borough should also be encouraged to minimise water use and to re-use rainwater where possible i.e., grey water recycling systems and rainwater harvesting.</p> <p>There may be opportunities to further improve bathing water quality at both Cleveleys and Fleetwood.</p>
<b>Soil and Land Quality</b>	<p>There are currently 22 sites on Wyre Borough Council's Brownfield Land Registry, with two sites currently pending planning permission. The aim should be to continue to remediate and re-use previously developed land, although this decision should be made on a site-by-site basis as some brownfield sites may now have developed significant biodiversity interests.</p> <p>Wyre borough comprises of large areas of 'the best and most versatile agricultural land'. This land should be protected from inappropriate development.</p> <p>The borough contains important geological resources including three Local Geological Sites (LGSs) and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) which should be protected from inappropriate development and opportunities to raise awareness of geological designations and resources should be pursued where possible.</p>
<b>Air Quality</b>	<p>In general terms air quality in the borough is very good although there is one Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) identified in Wyre located in Poulton-le-Fylde (designated for nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) exceedances).</p> <p>Opportunities should be sought to reduce road traffic and promote sustainable transport use to further improve air quality.</p> <p>Opportunities should also be sought to improve air quality within the borough and in particular within the designated AQMA (or not make it any worse).</p>
<b>Energy &amp; Climatic Factors</b>	<p>Total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the 12-authority Lancashire area for 2018 were at 5.9 tonnes per person, per annum, above the UK average (5.2 tonnes). In the borough the highest carbon dioxide emissions are from transport, (sixth highest in the 14-authority area).</p> <p>Reducing the carbon footprint through energy conservation and efficiency and the promotion of renewable energy sources should be a priority for the borough.</p> <p>New developments should be encouraged to include sustainable design principles.</p> <p>Reducing transport on the borough's roads and encouraging more sustainable modes of transport would contribute to reducing the effects of climate change.</p> <p>High BREEAM<sup>11</sup> ratings should be encouraged.</p>
<b>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</b>	<p>There are large areas with a high quality natural and biodiverse environments in the borough, which should be preserved and enhanced. There are opportunities to deliver at least 10% biodiversity net gain through development proposals.</p> <p>Wyre is home to The Bowland Fells SPA, The Morecambe Bay and The Morecambe Bay &amp; Duddon SPA, SAC and Ramsar site. Wyre borough has approximately 6,297ha of land designated as SSSI in 2021 distributed amongst five SSSI sites, which are wholly or partially within the borough. There are 67 BHSs under active management within Wyre borough covering 3,259ha.</p>

<sup>11</sup> BREEAM (BRE Environmental Assessment Method) is the leading and most widely used environmental assessment method for buildings. It sets the standard for best practice in sustainable design and has become the de facto measure used to describe a building's environmental performance.

Baseline Topic	Key Sustainability Issues / Opportunities for the LPPR
	<p>The high quality of the environment provides opportunity to develop recreation and tourism in the borough, although care should be taken to ensure that development is appropriate and does not adversely affect biodiversity resources.</p> <p>There are opportunities for the condition of SSSIs to be improved and opportunities should be sought to deliver biodiversity enhancements where possible, for example by improving the connectivity between designated sites and areas of open space.</p> <p>A strategic approach should be adopted to the planning and provision of green infrastructure. This has benefits for wildlife, recreation, health and well-being and climate change adaptation.</p> <p>A review of highways and transport issues in the area may provide an opportunity for further integration of the Green Infrastructure network.</p> <p>There are opportunities to see cross-benefits between the provision of green infrastructure, biodiversity net gain and the enhancement of watercourses with climate change mitigation and adaptation, water quality improvements, public health and community benefits.</p>
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	<p>There are eight Scheduled Monuments, 303 Listed Buildings, seven Conservation Areas, and two Registered Park and Gardens.</p> <p>Four heritage assets have been identified as 'at risk' on Historic England's Register 2020. Opportunities should be sought to improve heritage assets listed on Historic England's 'At Risk' Register.</p> <p>Cultural heritage assets (both designated and undesignated) should be appropriately conserved and enhanced, where appropriate.</p> <p>Risk to heritage can be reduced by good land management, or by informed planning policies and decisions that take full account of the significance of the historic assets.</p> <p>In addition to protecting statutory sites, it is important to ensure that the wider historic landscape is protected and also non-designated heritage and archaeological resources.</p> <p>New developments should be designed to a high quality.</p>
<b>Landscape</b>	<p>A proportion of the borough is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) which reflects the high quality landscape of the borough. The Forest of Bowland AONB covers approximately 17.94% of the borough. It also provides opportunities for further developing tourist activity within the borough.</p> <p>In 2015, five open spaces in Wyre were awarded with green flag status. These were Kepple Lane, Vicarage Park, Hawthorne Park, Memorial Park and Wyre Estuary Country Park. In 2020, Kepple Lane was no longer awarded green flag status.</p> <p>It is important for landscape character and quality to be maintained and where possible restored and enhanced.</p> <p>The borough's high quality landscape is an important resource for attracting visitors and enhancing the quality of life for residents.</p> <p>In addition to considering the wider strategic preservation of the borough's landscape, opportunities should be sought to enhance design and landscaping at the local level to improve the quality of the local environment.</p>
<b>Waste and Minerals</b>	<p>The major strategic landfill site is located on Jameson Road approximately 2km south of Fleetwood town centre. Within Wyre there is also a 15ha waste processing facility on the former ICI Works now known as Hillhouse Technology Enterprise Zone in Thornton.</p> <p>Opportunities should be sought to further improve composting and recycling performance where this is possible through the LPPR.</p> <p>Opportunities should be sought to reduce the rate of fly tipping in the borough through the LPPR.</p>

Baseline Topic	Key Sustainability Issues / Opportunities for the LPPR
	<p>Sustainable sourcing and waste management principles should be promoted for all new developments that occur in the borough.</p> <p>Wyre borough is home to two quarries.</p> <p>Development in Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) should be avoided so not to sterilise resources.</p>
<b>Transportation</b>	<p>It is necessary to conserve and enhance public rights of way and access to open space and green infrastructure. Opportunities should be sought to reduce dependence on the private car and increase public transport use and other sustainable modes of transport such as walking and cycling. The borough has the potential to offer excellent cycling networks.</p> <p>It will be important to ensure that any new employment sites can be easily accessed by public transport.</p> <p>Even with poor road and rail connections within the borough out-commuting by the resident population occurs on a daily basis for employment reasons. Improving transport connections with Wyre and surrounding authorities could help to encourage inward investment but could also enable the borough's residents to commute more easily to neighbouring authorities for employment purposes. It could also lead to a greater leakage of skills and also daily spending from the borough.</p>
<b>Economy</b>	<p>Historically, the borough has suffered from an insufficient local labour supply and many younger people have left Wyre, resulting in businesses being forced to employ workers from outside of the immediate area. This then results in commuting issues as many of the businesses, particularly those in more rural areas, are not on public transport routes.</p> <p>The economic slowdown has affected most parts of the UK and there is a need to ensure that the impacts on residents are reduced and that future needs continue to be met. Diversification of the employment market and provision of attractive employment and business opportunities will be central to this.</p> <p>Transport and accessibility is a barrier to growth in the borough, due to the difficulty of reaching the M55 or M6 from locations such as Fleetwood and Thornton.</p> <p>Housing development should be in close proximity to employment opportunities to boost the local economy and reduce out-commuting.</p> <p>The high proportion of those employed within the public administration and low proportion of those employed within the financial sector.</p> <p>There are further opportunities to capitalise upon the borough's environmental and cultural assets and to develop the tourist industry.</p> <p>Those claiming Out of Work Benefits within Wyre borough is well below the regional and national averages.</p> <p>Wyre has five wards identified in the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) as being in the bottom 10% nationally for employment deprivation.</p>
<b>Deprivation and Living Environment</b>	<p>Many areas of rural Wyre portray low to moderate levels of deprivation with higher levels concentrated in the inner urban areas, notably Fleetwood. However, owing to its rural nature there are issues associated with access to services and facilities, which largely affect the wards in the east of the borough, particularly with regard to barriers to housing.</p> <p>Fleetwood has the only wards in Wyre with wards in the bottom 10% nationally for income deprivation and living environment deprivation.</p> <p>The 'Life in Wyre' 2018 Survey revealed that 80% of the population was satisfied or very satisfied with their local area as a place to live. This has not changed significantly since 2014. Satisfaction with where they live is considerably lower in Fleetwood (62%) compared to other areas in the Borough.</p>

Baseline Topic	Key Sustainability Issues / Opportunities for the LPPR
	<p>There will be long-term challenges associated with the localised closure of facilities such as post offices. Maintaining and ensuring access to other centres and facilities in the borough will be particularly important.</p> <p>There may be scope in the future to more actively involve the local community in decision-making which will also enable the Council to understand the needs and desires of the residents which in the long-term could help contribute to the establishment of more sustainable communities.</p>
Housing	<p>In October 2020, the Planning Inspectorate have said that it could no longer confirm a five-year housing land supply on the basis of applying a 10% buffer as required for an Annual Position Statement. In accordance with the National Planning Practice Guidance and National Planning Policy Framework, the council will now need to be able to demonstrate a five-year supply position with a 5% buffer when dealing with planning applications and appeals. The council's APS submission demonstrates a deliverable housing land supply position of 5.9 years, if the Inspectors conclusions were accepted in full, there would be a minimum 5.2 years supply with a 5% buffer.</p> <p>The latest Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identified that there was a shortage of affordable housing in the Wyre borough.</p> <p>A greater proportion of residents in Wyre own properties outright than in the north west and England.</p> <p>Wyre has a high proportion of detached (40.6%) and semi-detached (28.3%) homes than the national amount which 30.7% is and 22.3% respectively.</p> <p>There were 176 second homes in Wyre as identified in 2011 census. More recent data should be considered when available.</p> <p>There is a need to provide for the housing needs of the younger sectors of society, to prevent them from moving to cheaper areas of Lancashire.</p> <p>There are currently 329 households threatened with homelessness in Wyre, accounting for approximately 10% of the households threatened in Lancashire. The issue of homelessness must continue to be addressed.</p>

### 4.3 Transboundary Issues

For many authorities, the geographical scale of particular baseline issues means that they relate closely to neighbouring authorities. For example, housing provision and prices, employment migration and commuting, service provision and education can all result in flows of people across Local Authority boundaries. In order to help to characterise the baseline further, some of these key 'transboundary' issues have been identified below.

- Wyre borough may encounter a shortage of affordable dwellings in the future, which may lead to people relocating to cheaper parts of the Lancashire area.
- Some designated areas straddle the borders with neighbouring authorities e.g. the Forest of Bowland AONB and the Morecambe Bay and Duddon and Morecambe Bay SPA, SAC and Ramsar site. Cumulative effects on these sites should be considered.
- Wyre has a strong connection with both Blackpool and Fylde.

## 5 The SA Framework

### 5.1 Background to the SA Framework

The SA Framework underpins the assessment methodology and comprises a series of Sustainability Objectives (covering social, economic and environmental issues) that are used to test the performance of the plan being assessed. Whilst the SEA Regulations do not require the use of Sustainability Objectives, they are a recognised tool for undertaking the assessment and are aspirations/goals that the LPPR should work towards achieving.

The Sustainability Objectives are separate from the LPPR Objectives, although there may be some overlaps between them. Baseline data should be collated to support each of the Objectives, as this provides a means of determining current performance for the LPPR and gauging how much intervention or the extent of work needed to achieve the targets that have been identified. The following sections provide further details about the development of the SA Framework.

### 5.2 Development of the Sustainability Objectives

The Sustainability Objectives previously developed for the SA of the adopted Wyre Local Plan have been modified where necessary to suit the assessment approach taken for the LPPR. The original SA Objectives and Sub- Objectives were generated by using the review of other relevant plans, programmes and environmental objectives, the baseline data and the key issue and opportunities of the Local Plan SA.

The SA Objectives have been reviewed to ensure they are relevant to other relevant plans, programmes and environmental objectives, the baseline data and the key issues and opportunities of the LPPR and what the LPPR can achieve. The modifications are only relatively minor to ensure consistency with the SA for the Local Plan as a whole. On the whole, the headline SA Objectives have remained largely unchanged although the sub-objectives have been amended to better reflect the LPPR.

Table 5-1 presents the proposed SA Objectives that will be used in the assessment of the LPPR. Each of the Sustainability Objectives is supported by a series of sub-objectives to add further clarity and to assist the assessment process.

It should be noted that quantitative targets have been developed for very few indicators for the borough. Table 6-1 draws from many targets identified in the Sustainable Community Strategy which are largely directional targets only. Throughout the course of the SA, quantified targets should be identified where possible to supplement this framework in liaison with Wyre Borough Council.

Table 5-1: SA Objectives, Indicators and Targets

SA Objective and Sub-Objectives	Indicators
<b>1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To reduce levels of crime</li> <li>▪ To reduce the fear of crime</li> <li>▪ To reduce levels of anti-social behaviour</li> <li>▪ To encourage Secured by Design principles</li> </ul>	<p>Crime rates per 1,000 of the population for key offences.</p> <p>Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for crime deprivation.</p> <p>Percentage of residents feeling safe after dark.</p>
<b>2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To improve access to and involvement in lifelong learning opportunities</li> <li>▪ To improve access to and the provision of education and training facilities</li> </ul>	<p>Number of wards in the bottom 10% for education, skills and training deprivation.</p> <p>Percentage of people aged 16-74 achieving National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) level 4/5.</p> <p>Percentage of resident population aged 16-74 with no qualifications.</p>

SA Objective and Sub-Objectives	Indicators
	<p>Number of educational establishments within the borough.</p> <p>Percentage of people aged 16-74 who have attained either a Level 4 or Level 5 qualification.</p> <p>Percentage of people aged 16-74 who have attained NVQ Levels 1-4.</p>
<b>3. To improve physical and mental health and wellbeing for all and reduce health inequalities</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To improve access to health and social care services especially in isolated areas</li> <li>▪ To reduce health inequalities amongst different groups in the community</li> <li>▪ To promote healthy lifestyles</li> <li>▪ Encourage the development of strong, cohesive communities</li> </ul>	<p>Number of wards in the bottom 10% for health deprivation and disability.</p> <p>Percentage resident population who consider themselves to be in good health.</p> <p>Distribution of GP surgeries.</p> <p>Distribution of sports facilities.</p> <p>Percentage of people participating in regular sport or exercise (defined as taking part on at least 3 days a week in moderate intensity sport and active recreation for at least 30 minutes continuously in any one session).</p>
<b>4. To ensure housing provision meets local needs</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure that there is sufficient housing to meet identified needs in all areas</li> <li>▪ Ensure that housing meets acceptable standards</li> <li>▪ Increase the availability of affordable housing</li> </ul>	<p>Percentage split of dwelling types.</p> <p>Average house price.</p> <p>Ratio of relative housing affordability.</p> <p>Percentage of homes deemed unfit.</p> <p>Percentage of housing vacant.</p> <p>Dwelling Stock by Tenure.</p> <p>Percentage of new dwellings built on previously developed land.</p> <p>Number of households accepted as homeless.</p> <p>Number of affordable housing completions.</p> <p>Number of affordable housing completions in rural areas.</p> <p>Supply of deliverable housing sites.</p> <p>Supply of permanent pitch provision for travelling showpeople.</p>
<b>5. To improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure that public transport services meet people's needs</li> <li>▪ Ensure that highways infrastructure meets people's needs (including walking and cycling routes)</li> <li>▪ Promote the use of sustainable travel modes and reduce dependence on the private car</li> <li>▪ Improve access to cultural and recreational facilities</li> <li>▪ Maintain and improve access to essential services and facilities, including in rural areas</li> </ul>	<p>Journey to work by mode.</p> <p>Number of wards in bottom 10% of most deprived in terms of barriers to housing and services provision.</p> <p>Percentage of new houses built within 1km of five basic services.</p> <p>Safeguarding the route of the former Poulton-Fleetwood railway line.</p> <p>Local railway patronage.</p> <p>Quality and length of PRowWs.</p>

SA Objective and Sub-Objectives	Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improve access to open space</li> <li>▪ Conserve and enhance opportunities for public access to the countryside and coast</li> </ul>	
<b>6. To encourage sustainable economic growth, inclusion and business development across the borough</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To diversify and increase employment opportunities</li> <li>▪ To encourage new business formation and inward investment</li> <li>▪ To encourage sustainable tourism</li> <li>▪ To reduce levels of unemployment in areas most at need</li> <li>▪ Improve household earnings</li> </ul>	<p>Location of key industries and major employers.</p> <p>Economic activity rate.</p> <p>Employment by sector.</p> <p>Employment by occupation.</p> <p>Availability of Employment Land.</p> <p>Number of Value Added Tax (VAT) registered businesses including sectoral information.</p> <p>Size of VAT registered businesses.</p> <p>Number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for employment deprivation.</p> <p>Visitor numbers and tourist revenue data.</p> <p>Average number of employees per VAT registered company.</p> <p>Number of rural diversification schemes implemented.</p>
<b>7. To deliver urban renaissance</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres</li> <li>▪ Improve access within urban areas by sustainable means</li> <li>▪ Promote adjacency of employment, recreation and residential areas in urban areas</li> <li>▪ Support the preservation and / or development of a high quality built environment</li> <li>▪ Protect and enhance townscape character and quality</li> <li>▪ Promote the development of multi-functional green infrastructure in urban areas</li> <li>▪ Enhance the reputation of urban areas as places to live, work and visit</li> </ul>	<p>Total amount of floor space developed for town centre use.</p> <p>Percentage of floor space developed in defined town and local centres</p> <p>Townscape characterisation.</p> <p>Number and location of Conservation Areas.</p> <p>Contextual indicators.</p>
<b>8. To protect and enhance biodiversity</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Protect and enhance designated sites of nature conservation importance</li> <li>▪ Protect and enhance wildlife especially rare and endangered species</li> <li>▪ Protect and enhance habitats and wildlife corridors</li> <li>▪ Provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and open green spaces</li> <li>▪ Protect and enhance geodiversity</li> </ul>	<p>Number and distribution of designated sites including SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites, SSSI, National Nature Reserves (NNR), Local Nature Reserves (LNR) and Biological Heritage Sites (BHS).</p> <p>Condition of SSSIs.</p> <p>Areas of woodland, including ancient woodland.</p> <p>Key Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species and habitats present within the borough.</p> <p>Woodland/farmland bird populations.</p> <p>Amount of public open space lost to development (ha).</p>



SA Objective and Sub-Objectives	Indicators
	Number of BHSs under Active Management.
<b>9. To protect and enhance the borough's landscape and townscape character and quality</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To protect and enhance landscape character and quality</li> <li>▪ To protect and enhance townscape character and quality</li> <li>▪ To promote sensitive design in development</li> <li>▪ To promote local distinctiveness</li> <li>▪ To minimise noise pollution</li> <li>▪ To minimise light pollution</li> </ul>	<p>Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag standards.</p> <p>Distribution and area of National Parks and AONB.</p>
<b>10. To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting</li> <li>▪ To conserve, protect and enhance historic landscape/townscape value</li> </ul>	<p>Changes to the number and distribution of Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens.</p> <p>Number of Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register.</p>
<b>11. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources and reduce the risk of flooding</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To protect and enhance ground and surface water quality</li> <li>▪ To protect and enhance coastal waters</li> <li>▪ Encourage sustainable use of water resources</li> <li>▪ Encourage the inclusion of flood mitigation measures such as SuDs</li> <li>▪ Reduce and manage flooding</li> </ul>	<p>River catchment areas.</p> <p>Occurrence of coastal Flooding events.</p> <p>Distribution of areas at risk of fluvial flooding.</p> <p>Percentage of rivers with good/fair chemical and biological water quality.</p> <p>Daily domestic water use (per capita consumption, litres).</p> <p>Number of planning applications granted permission contrary to EA advice.</p> <p>Number of dwellings approved in Flood Zones 2 and 3.</p> <p>Bathing water quality.</p>
<b>12. To limit and adapt to climate change</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To reduce greenhouse gas emissions</li> <li>▪ To require the inclusion of SuDS in new development</li> <li>▪ To reduce the demand for energy and increase energy efficiency</li> <li>▪ To increase the use of renewable energy</li> </ul>	<p>Total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.</p> <p>Annual average domestic gas and electricity consumption per consumer.</p> <p>Annual gas and electricity consumption in the commercial/industrial sector.</p>



SA Objective and Sub-Objectives	Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the transport sector</li> </ul>	<p>Number of applications for commercial renewable and low carbon energy developments.</p> <p>Per capita reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the Wyre area.</p> <p>Number of new public electric vehicle charging points.</p>
<b>13. To protect and improve air quality</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To protect and improve local air quality</li> </ul>	<p>Number and distribution of AQMAs.</p> <p>Combined Air Quality Indicator Scores for LSOAs in Wyre.</p> <p>Local air quality monitoring results for NO<sub>2</sub> and particulates (PM<sub>10</sub>).</p>
<b>14. To ensure sustainable use of natural resources</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduce the demand for raw materials</li> <li>▪ Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials in construction</li> <li>▪ Reduce the amount of derelict and vacant land</li> <li>▪ Ensure that existing contaminated land is remediated and prevent the contamination of greenfield sites</li> <li>▪ Encourage development of brownfield land where appropriate and available</li> <li>▪ Maintain and enhance soil quality</li> <li>▪ Increase the proportion of waste recycling and re-use</li> <li>▪ Reduce the production of waste</li> <li>▪ Reduce the proportion of waste landfilled</li> </ul>	<p>Distribution of best and most versatile agricultural land.</p> <p>Percentage of housing completions on previously developed land where appropriate and available.</p> <p>Number of RIGS.</p> <p>Percentage of employment development on previously developed land.</p> <p>Key sources of contaminated land.</p> <p>Area of previously developed vacant land, vacant buildings and derelict land and buildings.</p>

## 6 The Appraisal Process

### 6.1 Geographical and Temporal Scope of the SA

The geographical scope of the SA will be driven by the geographical scope of the LPPR i.e. the whole of the Wyre borough.

The LPPR is intended to apply until 2031. This timescale will be reflected in the SA of the LPPR. If there are likely to be any sustainability effects of the LPPR that would last longer than this, these would also be considered.

### 6.2 Aspects of the LPPR to be assessed and how

Individual components of the LPPR will be assessed to determine their sustainability performance and to provide recommendations for sustainability improvements. The intention will be to ensure that the process is iterative with regular feedback occurring between the plan-makers and the SA team as options are developed.

The appraisal will be presented in an appraisal matrix. The matrix is an established method for clearly analysing the performance of the policies or sites and helps meet the requirements of the SEA Regulations by ensuring that the following elements are considered. This will enable significant effects to be identified:

- Impact – whether the impact will be positive, negative or neutral when assessed against the SA Objectives.
- Temporal scale – whether the impact will be short-term (within 5 years), occur in the medium term (5 – 10 years) or occur in the long-term (10 years +).
- Spatial scale – where the impacts will occur within the area. Any transboundary effects outside of the study area would also be considered.
- Permanency – whether effects will be permanent or temporary.
- Level of certainty – the level of certainty in the prediction will be classified as low, medium or high.
- Cumulative and synergistic effects.

Where negative impacts are identified, measures will be proposed to offset, avoid or otherwise mitigate for the impact. In addition, measures which may further enhance benefits will also be identified as appropriate.

The scoring used for the appraisal of the policy/allocation is defined below:

Table 6-1: Notations used in the SA assessment

Impact	Description	Symbol
Major Positive Impact	The proposal contributes strongly to the achievement of the SA Objective.	++
Positive Impact	The proposal contributes partially to the achievement of the SA Objective.	+
No Impact/ Neutral	There is no clear relationship between the proposal and/or the achievement of the SA Objective or the relationship is negligible.	0
Negative Impact	The proposal partially detracts from the achievement of some elements of the SA Objective.	-
Major Negative Impact	The proposal strongly detracts from the achievement of all elements of the SA Objective.	--
Uncertain impact – more information required	It is not possible to determine the nature of the impact as there may be too many external factors that would influence the appraisal, or the impact may depend heavily upon implementation at the local level.	?
Positive and Negative Impacts	The proposal has a combination of both positive and negative contributions to the achievement of the SA Objective.	+/-

It will be important to consider the immediate local impacts of the proposals as well as the wider Borough and regional implications. Where appropriate, the assessment will consider existing evidence and research when making linkages between new development and the types of impact this could have on different strands of the community, for example, community cohesion, equality, health etc.

In all cases, the assessment of allocations will make good use of the baseline data collated which will be supplemented with further detail as appropriate at the assessment stage. When assessing each element, the questions will be asked:

- To what extent does the proposal meet the SA Objectives?
- To what extent will the proposal seek to address key sustainability issues?
- To what extent will the proposal affect the current baseline conditions?

It should also be remembered that this is a strategic assessment, and it is not the intention to enter into the level of detail reserved for project-level Environmental Impact Assessment. All assessment will be desk-based.

The assessment of cumulative effects will consider other strategic proposals in the area and will draw upon the work undertaken for the SA for the Local Plan.

### 6.3 Assessment of Alternatives

It is a requirement of the SEA Regulations that alternatives are assessed and, therefore, alternative options will be assessed using the SA Framework. The purpose of the assessment will be to determine the sustainability strengths and weaknesses of each option such that this information can be used by the plan-makers to inform their decision to select the preferred options.

Each alternative option will be appraised using the same appraisal matrix identified above. The table will also identify whether the site is being taken forward as a preferred option and why, or whether it is a rejected alternative and why.

## 7 Next Steps

This is the Final Scoping Report, which has been consulted upon in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 12(5) of the SEA Regulations. This SA Scoping Report was subject to a five week consultation with Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England, and reflects the consultation responses received as a result of this process (see Appendix C).

Stage B of the SA process comprising the appraisal of the Local Plan Partial Review is the next stage of the SA process, to be completed in 2021.

## APPENDIX A

### Review of Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives

#### National Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
<b>UK Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future (2005) and the UK’s Shared Framework for Sustainable Development, One Future – Different Paths (2005)</b>			
<p>The strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations.</p> <p>As a result of the 2004 consultation to develop new UK sustainable development strategy the following issues have been highlighted as the main priority areas for immediate action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sustainable consumption and production - working towards achieving more with less</li> <li>▪ Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement - protecting the natural resources on which we depend</li> <li>▪ From local to global: building sustainable communities creating places where people want to live and work, now and in the future</li> <li>▪ Climate change and energy - confronting the greatest threat</li> </ul> <p>In addition to these four priorities changing behaviour also forms a large part of the Government’s thinking on sustainable development.</p>	<p>Because the UK sustainable development strategy aims to direct and shape policies, it is difficult to list the specific objectives of the strategy. The following principles will be used to achieve the sustainable development purpose, and have been agreed by the UK Government, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government (WAG), and the Northern Ireland Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Living within environmental limits</li> <li>▪ Ensuring a strong, healthy, and just society</li> <li>▪ Achieving a sustainable economy</li> <li>▪ Promoting good governance</li> <li>▪ Using sound science responsibly</li> </ul> <p>There are no specific targets within the Strategy, although it makes reference to targets set in related PSA and other relevant policy statements.</p> <p>Success against the objectives will be measured against 68 high level UK Government strategy indicators. The most relevant are:</p> <p><b>Greenhouse gas emissions:</b> Kyoto target and carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions</p> <p><b>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by end user:</b> industry, domestic, transport (excluding international aviation), other</p> <p><b>Renewable electricity:</b> renewable electricity generated as a % of total electricity</p> <p><b>Energy supply:</b> UK primary energy supply and gross inland energy consumption</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to take on board the key objectives of the strategy and contribute to the development of more sustainable communities by creating places where people want to live and work.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that complement those of this strategy.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
	<p><b>Water resource use:</b> total abstractions from non-tidal surface and ground water sources</p> <p><b>Waste arisings</b> by (a) sector (b) method of disposal</p> <p><b>Bird populations:</b> bird population indices (a) farmland birds (b) woodland birds (c) birds of coasts and estuaries (d) wintering wetland birds</p> <p><b>Biodiversity conservation:</b> (a) priority species status (b) priority habitat status</p> <p><b>River quality:</b> rivers of good (a) biological (b) chemical quality</p> <p><b>Air quality and health:</b> (a) annual levels of PM<sub>10</sub> and O<sub>3</sub> (b) days when air pollution is moderate or higher</p>		
<b>World Class Places: The Government’s Strategy for Improving Quality of Place (2009)</b>			
<p>The Strategy identifies the benefits of creating well-designed places, including elements of spatial planning, urban design, architecture, green infrastructure and community involvement. It seeks to promote the consideration of place at all levels of planning. An Action Plan accompanying the Strategy sets out the following seven broad objectives</p> <p>1: Strengthen leadership on quality of place at the national and regional level</p> <p>2: Encourage local civic leaders and local government to prioritise quality of place</p> <p>3: Ensure relevant government policy, guidance and standards consistently promote quality of place and are user-friendly</p> <p>4: Put the public and community at the centre of place-shaping</p> <p>5: Ensure all development for which central government is directly responsible is built to high design and sustainability standards and promotes quality of place</p> <p>6: Encourage higher standards of market-led development</p> <p>7: Strengthen quality of place skills, knowledge and capacity</p>	<p>The majority of actions reflect how the Government will take forward the strategy and use it in the creation of new guidance and to direct its interactions with relevant agencies. However, of particular relevance are:</p> <p>2.3: Working with local authorities to achieve high quality development</p> <p>2.5: Establishing an award scheme for high quality places</p> <p>4.1: Encouraging public involvement in shaping the vision for their area and the design of individual schemes</p> <p>4.2: Ensuring the citizens and service users are engaged in the design and development of public buildings</p> <p>4.3: Encouraging community involvement in ownership and management of the public realm and community facilities</p> <p>4.4: Promoting public engagement in creating new homes and neighbourhoods</p> <p>6.1: Encouraging local authorities to set clear quality of place ambitions in their LDFs</p>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to reinforce and promote a sense of place, particularly in key regeneration areas. High standards of design and public consultation should be encouraged.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should recognise the importance of developing a high quality built environment and promoting high levels of community involvement.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>7.1: Strengthening advisory support on design quality for local authorities, the wider public sector and developers</p> <p>7.2: Encouraging local authorities to share planning, design, conservation and related expertise</p>		
<b>Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (2003)</b>			
<p>The Sustainable Communities Plan tackles some of the main issues to sustainable development in the UK, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The need for higher quality homes set in safe and attractive neighbourhood environments</li> <li>▪ The large scale problem of low demand and empty homes</li> <li>▪ The urgent requirement to provide more affordable homes</li> <li>▪ The need to take care of the countryside and support rural affordable housing</li> <li>▪ The reform of planning, regional devolution and co-ordinated regional housing strategies.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no specific targets set out in the Plan, but several measures are suggested to ensure planning supports sustainable development. Of particular relevance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Green open public space should lie within 15 minutes walk of every home</li> <li>▪ Housing density of 50 homes per hectare</li> <li>▪ The design of streets should be pedestrian and cycle-friendly</li> <li>▪ Focus for redevelopment should be on brownfield sites</li> <li>▪ Measures should be taken to build local skills to strengthen the employment base.</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should include measures to create attractive, high density, mixed communities with enhanced amenities, historic character, good location and a strong 'sense of place'. Policies should seek to foster economic prosperity and support community organisation. Measures should also be taken to minimise energy use and environmental impact.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should recognise the importance of developing a high quality built environment and promoting high levels of community involvement, including provisions for environmental protection.</p>
<b>Towards a one nation economy: A 10-point plan for boosting productivity in rural areas (2015)</b>			
<p>The plan includes actions to harness the enormous economic potential which England's rural areas have to offer, both for the prosperity of those living in rural areas and for the benefit of the UK economy overall. Relative to development planning, this includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Extensive, fast and reliable broadband services</li> <li>▪ High quality, widely available mobile communications</li> <li>▪ Modern transport connections</li> <li>▪ Access to high quality education and training</li> </ul>	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should strive to achieve infrastructure and economic benefits for rural areas, including housing and accessibility aims.</p>	<p>The SA should consider needs of rural areas in its use of evidence and advising on policy improvements.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enterprise Zones in rural areas</li> <li>▪ Better regulation and improved planning for rural businesses: plans to introduce a fast-track planning certificate process for establishing the principle of development for minor development proposals plus a review of regulatory constraints</li> <li>▪ More housing: right for villages to expand in an incremental way, and making it easier for villages to establish neighbourhood plans and allocate land for new homes, including the use of rural exception sites to deliver Starter Homes</li> </ul>			
<b>Sustainable Communities, Settled Homes, Changing Lives – A Strategy for Tackling Homelessness (ODPM) (2005)</b>			
<p>The policy aims to reduce the number of people who are homeless by addressing the causes of homelessness in the UK. The policy includes strategies on supporting vulnerable people and encourages cross-authority planning to prevent homelessness among the population.</p>	<p>The policy includes a number of strategies and identifies key actions that can be taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Targeted interventions in key city centres</li> <li>▪ Review of current housing allocation arrangements</li> <li>▪ Preparation of sub-regional homelessness strategies</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to implement policies that will reduce the number of people sleeping rough and tackle the causes of homelessness.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address housing issues including homelessness.</p>
<b>Climate Change Act (2008)</b>			
<p>The Act commits the UK to action in mitigating the impacts of climate change. It has two key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To improve carbon management, helping the transition towards a low-carbon economy</li> <li>▪ To demonstrate UK leadership internationally, signalling a commitment to take our share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen in December 2009 [and beyond].</li> </ul>	<p>Relevant commitments within the Act are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The creation of a legally binding target of at least an 80% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, to be achieved through action in the UK and abroad (against 1990 levels). Also a reduction in emissions of at least 34% by 2020.</li> <li>▪ A carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over 5-year periods.</li> <li>▪ The creation of the Committee on Climate Change - to advise the Government on the level of carbon budgets and on where cost-effective savings can be made.</li> <li>▪ The inclusion of International aviation and shipping emissions in the Act or an explanation to Parliament why not - by 31 December 2012.</li> <li>▪ Further measures to reduce emissions, including: powers to introduce domestic emissions trading schemes more quickly and easily through secondary</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address climate change issues including flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p>



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
	legislation; measures on biofuels; powers to introduce pilot financial incentive schemes in England for household waste; powers to require a minimum charge for single-use carrier bags (excluding Scotland). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ New powers to support the creation of a Community Energy Savings Programme.</li> </ul>		
<b>Climate Change – The UK Programme 2006: Tomorrow’s Climate Today’s Challenge</b>			
<p>The 2006 Programme represents a progression from the 2000 version and a progressive tightening of emissions control targets. Although these are now superseded, the principles behind the Programme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The need to take a balanced approach with all sectors and all parts of the UK playing their part</li> <li>▪ The need to safeguard, and where possible enhance, the UK’s competitiveness, encourage technological innovation, promote social inclusion and reduce harm to health</li> <li>▪ The need to focus on flexible and cost effective policy options which will work together to form an integrated package</li> <li>▪ The need to take a long-term view, looking to targets beyond the first Kyoto commitment period and considering the need for the UK to adapt to the impacts of climate change</li> <li>▪ The need for the Programme to be kept under review</li> </ul> <p>The Programme sets out the measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in six broad sectors: energy supply, business, transport, domestic, agriculture, forestry and land management and public and local government.</p>	<p>Targets are superseded by 2008 Climate Change Act. There are therefore none of relevance.</p>	<p>It should be ensured that the key principles of the Strategy are considered in the preparation of the Local Plan, and that these factors are addressed.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that complement the priorities and principles of this Strategy.</p>
<b>UK Low Carbon Transition Plan – National Strategy for Climate Change and Energy (2009)</b>			
<p>The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan plots how the UK will meet the 34% cut in emissions on 1990 levels by 2020, set out in the budget.</p>	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ More than 1.2 million people will be in green jobs.</li> <li>▪ 7 million homes will have benefited from whole house makeovers, and more than 1.5 million households will be supported to produce their own clean energy.</li> <li>▪ Around 40% of electricity will be from low-carbon</li> </ul>	<p>It should be ensured that the key principles of the Strategy are considered in the preparation of the Local Plan, and that</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that complement the priorities and principles of this Strategy.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>sources, from renewables, nuclear and clean coal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The UK will import half the amount of gas that it otherwise would.</li> <li>▪ The average new car will emit 40% less carbon than now.</li> </ul>	<p>these factors are addressed.</p>	
<b>UK Carbon Plan (2011)</b>			
<p>The Carbon Plan sets out the government’s plans for achieving the emissions reductions it committed to in the first 4 carbon budgets.</p> <p>Parts 1, 2 and 3 of the report set out the government’s strategy and fulfil the legal obligation to report on what the UK is doing to ensure it meets carbon budgets set in law.</p>	<p>Emissions in the UK must, by law, be cut by at least 80% of 1990 levels by 2050. The UK was first to set its ambition in law and the Plan sets out progress to date and assesses cost-effective next steps.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should ensure that policies are in place to minimise carbon emissions and support renewable energy initiatives.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective relating to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
<b>UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017</b>			
<p>This document was produced by the UK government as part of the commitment to the Climate Change Act 2008. The assessment highlights a number of priority risks and opportunities resulting from continued climate change. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Flooding and coastal changes</li> <li>▪ Risks to health</li> <li>▪ Risks to water shortages</li> <li>▪ Risks to natural capital</li> </ul>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The issues highlighted should be addressed when developing Local Plan policies.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that complement the priorities in the document.</p>
<b>Energy Act 2016</b>			
<p>The Act implements the legislative aspects of the Energy White Paper. It sets out new legislation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reflect the availability of new technologies (such as CCS and emerging renewable technologies)</li> <li>▪ Correspond with our changing requirements for security of supply infrastructure (such as offshore gas storage)</li> <li>▪ Ensure adequate protection for the environment and the tax payer as our energy market changes</li> </ul>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, encourage the use of renewable energy and provide new renewable energy</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective relating to minimising greenhouse gas emissions and energy security.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
<p>These policies are driven by the two long-term energy challenges faced by the UK as identified in the White Paper.</p> <p>The Act makes provision for an Oil and Gas Authority.</p>		<p>generation methods where possible.</p>	
<b>The Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources Regulations 2011</b>			
<p>The Regulations transpose the requirements of EU Directive 2009/28/EC. It sets out legislation for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establishing a common framework for the promotion of energy from renewable sources.</li> <li>▪ The adoption of a National Renewable Energy Action Plan</li> <li>▪ Mandatory targets for the share of energy for consumption from renewable sources.</li> </ul>	<p>The UK is required to reach a target of 15% of energy from renewable sources.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should ensure policies are in place to encourage the use of renewable energy and provide new renewable energy generation methods where possible.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that complement the priorities and principles of these Regulations.</p>
<b>National Renewable Energy Action Plan for the United Kingdom (2010)</b>			
<p>The Action Plan sets out a series of financial and regulatory measures to ensure the meeting of renewable energy targets for the UK, including guidance on how the targets may be achieved.</p>	<p>A target of 15% of energy from renewable sources.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should ensure policies are in place to encourage the use of renewable energy and provide new renewable energy generation methods where possible.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that complement the priorities and principles of these Regulations.</p>
<b>Door to Door: A strategy for improving sustainable transport integration (DfT, 2013)</b>			
<p>This strategy aims to achieve better transport integration in order to protect the environment, boost economic growth, support society and delivery a good deal for the traveller. It has 4 priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ improving availability of information;</li> <li>▪ simplifying ticketing;</li> <li>▪ making connections between different steps in the journey, and different modes of transport, easier; and</li> <li>▪ providing better interchange facilities.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should be based on a spatial vision that plans for future transport developments and contain policies that relate to the need for an integrated and sustainable transport network.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should contain objectives that support an efficient, integrated and sustainable transport system.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
<p>A number of actions support these priority areas. Those which are relevant to development planning might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ investment in developing a high-quality cycling and walking environment, particularly close to train and bus stations</li> <li>▪ investment in smart ticketing infrastructure, and supporting integrated local tickets</li> <li>▪ continue to ensure that investments at railway stations and on transport interchange hubs fund improvements that deliver high-quality facilities that meet customer needs</li> <li>▪ work with transport providers to make interchange facilities more attractive to the traveler and support multi-modal travel.</li> <li>▪ ensure the future needs of society are considered at the beginning of any new developments, so that interchange facilities can be designed around expected customer needs</li> </ul>			
<b>Low Carbon Transport: A Greener Future - A Carbon Reduction Strategy for Transport (2009)</b>			
<p>The Strategy sets out how the transport sector will meet its emissions reduction obligations and contribute to the Government's overall policy on climate change as set out in the Climate Change Act 2008.</p>	<p>The Strategy does not contain its own targets; rather it sets out how those committed to elsewhere, notably in the Climate Change Act 2008, will be met by the transport sector and what actions the Government will take to see they are met.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should promote low-carbon transport options for passengers and freight. This should require the promotion of new and emerging technology and a modal shift in transport choices.</p>	<p>The SA should seek the promotion of low-carbon forms of transport.</p>
<b>Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010</b>			
<p>The Regulations demonstrate a commitment to improving air quality and transpose EU Directives for binding standards for a number of air pollutants into UK law. The Regulations merge four previous EU Directives and one European Council decision. They set standards and target dates for reducing concentrations of SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>/NO<sub>x</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>/PM<sub>2.5</sub>, CO, benzene and lead which are required to be translated into UK legislation.</p>	<p>Thresholds for pollutants are included in the Regulations.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it; for example, reducing the</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address the protection of air quality.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
		number of vehicle movements.	
<b>Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended)</b>			
<p>The Act still forms the basis of conservation legislation in Great Britain, although it has been much modified.</p> <p>Schedules 5 and 8 of the Act detail lists of legally protected wild animals and plants respectively. These are updated every five years.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan must ensure that the requirements of the Act are complied with and that designated species are protected.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.
<b>The Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act (2000)</b>			
<p>The purpose of the Act is to create a new statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs).</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	It is essential that the development of the Local Plan should consider biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.
<b>The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)</b>			
<p>The Act created Natural England and the Commission for Rural Communities and, amongst other measures, it extended the biodiversity duty set out in the CRoW Act to public bodies and statutory undertakers to ensure due regard to the conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>The Duty is set out in Section 40 of the Act, and states that every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard to the purpose of conserving biodiversity.</p> <p>The aim of the biodiversity duty is to raise the profile of biodiversity in England and Wales, so that the conservation of biodiversity becomes properly embedded in all relevant policies and decisions made by public authorities.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	It is essential that the development of the Local Plan should consider biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.
<b>Rural Strategy (2004)</b>			

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
<p>The Strategy aims to support rural areas economically, and devolve decision making to the local authorities and regional development agencies. The Strategy lays out policies to tackle rural exclusion, including improving access to services like transport and affordable housing.</p> <p>The Strategy is also designed to protect and enhance the natural environment in rural areas.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider measures to increase access to transport and essential services and reduce inequality between rural and urban areas.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the improvement of transport and accessibility to services throughout the area.</p>

**Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England’s wildlife and ecosystem services**

<p>The purpose of the biodiversity strategy is to identify priority areas for improving and protecting biodiversity. The document provides a supporting and enabling framework for action across England by partners at all levels.</p> <p>It is intended to help guide, inform, empower and support action for biodiversity, setting out national objectives and priorities to be achieved</p>	<p>Key strategic priority areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea</li> <li>▪ Putting people at the heart of biodiversity policy</li> <li>▪ Reducing environmental pressures</li> </ul> <p>Priority actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1.1: Establish more coherent and resilient ecological networks on land that safeguard ecosystem services</li> <li>▪ 1.3: Take targeted action for the recovery of priority species</li> <li>▪ 3.3: Bring a greater proportion of our existing woodlands into sustainable management</li> <li>▪ 3.4: Through reforms of the planning system, take a strategic approach to planning for nature within and across local areas.</li> <li>▪ 3.6: Align measures to protect the water environment with action for biodiversity, including through the river basin planning</li> <li>▪ 3.7: Continue to promote approaches to flood and erosion management</li> <li>▪ 3.11: Reduce air pollution impacts on biodiversity</li> </ul>	<p>It is essential that the development of the Local Plan should consider biodiversity protection and enhancement on land and in water environments.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and the net enhancement of biodiversity resources.</p>
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**The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017**

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
<p>These Regulations make provision for the purpose of implementing, for Great Britain, Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</p> <p>They replace and update the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &amp;c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) in England and Wales (and to a limited degree, Scotland - as regards reserved matters). The Regulations aim to protect biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and species of wild flora and fauna.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>It is essential that the development of the Local Plan should consider biodiversity protection.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.</p>
<p><b>A Strategy for England’s Trees, Woodlands and Forests (2007)</b></p>			
<p>The strategy strives to achieve sustainable forest management and has five aims for Government intervention in trees, woods and forests over the following 10-15 years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To provide a resource of trees, woods and forests where they can contribute most in terms of environmental, economic and social benefits now and in the future.</li> <li>▪ To ensure that existing and newly-planted trees, woods and forests are resilient to the impacts of climate change and also contribute to the way in which biodiversity and natural resources adjust to climate change.</li> <li>▪ To protect and enhance the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes and the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland.</li> <li>▪ To increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life for those living, working and visiting England.</li> <li>▪ To improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and to promote new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>It is essential that the development of the Local Plan should consider biodiversity protection.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity resources, which includes areas of woodland, particularly ancient woodland.</p>
<p><b>Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (Defra, 2009)</b></p>			
<p>Vision: By 2030, all England’s soils will be managed sustainably, and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England’s soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should include measures to ensure that soils are protected in line with the Strategy’s aims.</p>	<p>The assessment should consider the extent to which soils may be impacted by proposals</p>



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
<p>The Strategy sets out how Government intends to improve the management of soil to manage threats to its quality and integrity.</p>			<p>supported within the Local Plan.</p>
<p><b>Clean Air Strategy 2019</b></p>			
<p>The Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK to deliver environmental, health and social benefits.</p> <p>It examines the costs and benefits of air quality improvement proposals, the impact of exceedances of the strategy's air quality objectives, the effect on ecosystems and the qualitative impacts.</p>	<p>Key targets include:</p> <p>Reducing the number of people living in locations above the WHO guideline level of 10 µg/m<sup>3</sup> by 50% by 2025.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address the protection of air quality.</p>
<p><b>The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017</b></p>			
<p>The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <p>(a) prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems</p> <p>(b) promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources</p> <p>(c) aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances</p> <p>(d) ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution</p> <p>(e) contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts</p>	<p>Objectives for surface waters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Achievement of good ecological status and good surface water chemical status by 2015</li> <li>▪ Achievement of good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies</li> <li>▪ Prevention of deterioration from one status class to another</li> <li>▪ Achievement of water-related objectives and standards for protected areas</li> </ul> <p>Objectives for groundwater:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Achievement of good groundwater quantitative and chemical status by 2015</li> <li>▪ Prevention of deterioration from one status class to another</li> <li>▪ Reversal of any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations and prevent or limit input of pollutants to groundwater</li> <li>▪ Achievement of water related objectives and standards for protected areas</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced and include policies that promote the sustainable use of water resources.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that consider effects upon water quality and resources.</p>
<p><b>The Drinking Water (Undertakings) (England and Wales) Regulations 2000</b></p>			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Sets standards for a range of drinking water quality parameters.</p>	<p>The Regulations include standards that constitute legal limits.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to recognise the effects of development on drinking water quality and provide development and operational controls to prevent non-conformances.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address water quality.</p>
<p><b>Nitrate Pollution Prevention Regulations 2015</b></p>			
<p>This Directive has the objective of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources</li> <li>▪ Preventing further such pollution</li> </ul>	<p>The Regulations provide guidelines for monitoring nitrate levels for the purpose of identifying vulnerable zones.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should include policies that seek to protect water resources.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect environmental quality and promote enhancements.</p>
<p><b>The Flood Risk Regulations 2009</b></p>			
<p>This Regulations aim to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. The UK must assess whether all water courses and coastlines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas, and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk.</p> <p>The Regulations shall be carried out in co-ordination with the EU Water Framework Directive, most notably through flood risk management plans and river basin management plans, and also through co-ordination of the public participation procedures in the preparation of these plans.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider potential flood risk and prevent development within floodplains.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote the reduction and management of flood risk.</p>
<p><b>Water Industry Act 1991</b></p>			
<p>The Act ensures the Local Authority is responsible to take all such steps as they consider appropriate for keeping themselves informed</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to consider the protection and</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
<p>about the wholesomeness and sufficiency of water supplies provided to premises in their area.</p>		<p>enhancement of water resources.</p>	<p>the protection of the water environment.</p>
<p><b>Land Drainage Act 1991</b></p>			
<p>The Act requires that a watercourse be maintained by its owner in such a condition that the free flow of water is not impeded. Local Authorities are responsible for minimising flood risk.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should implement policies that minimise flood risk.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote the reduction and management of flood risk.</p>
<p><b>Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (2009)</b></p>			
<p>This document forms the EA's strategy for water resource management for the next 25 years.</p> <p>The focus of the strategy is on understanding the present state of water resources and planning for the management of water resources to prevent long-term environmental damage and degradation. The strategy highlights where water abstractions are unsustainable and where further water is needed. The issue of climate change and its impact upon our water resources is also considered.</p> <p>30 action points are identified to deliver the strategy, which include developing leakage control, encouraging good practice when using water and promoting the value of water.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to consider the protection and enhancement of water resources.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote the protection of the water environment.</p>
<p><b>Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2008)</b></p>			
<p>Defra's vision for the state of the water environment in 2030 is for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ an improved quality of the water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued high levels of drinking water quality;</li> <li>▪ sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water;</li> <li>▪ sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair,</li> </ul>	<p>The Strategy contains few quantitative targets. It sets out broad ambitions for improvements in the areas of water demand, supply, quality, surface water drainage, flooding, greenhouse gas emissions, water charging and the regulatory framework.</p> <p>One headline targets is to reduce per capita consumption of water to an average of 130 litres per person per day by 2030, or possibly even 120 litres per person per day</p>	<p>The Local Plan should help to support the aims of this Strategy through requiring high levels of protection for the water environment.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should contain objectives related to water resources, flooding and climate change.</p>

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<p>affordable and cost reflective water charges;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ reduced greenhouse gas emissions; and</li> <li>▪ an embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users.</li> </ul>	<p>depending on new technological developments and innovation.</p>		
<p><b>Flood and Water Management Act (2010)</b></p>			
<p>The Act will provide better, more comprehensive management of coastal erosion and flood risk for people, homes and businesses. It also contains financial provisions related to the water industry.</p> <p>The Act will give the EA an overview of all flood and coastal erosion risk management and unitary and county councils the lead in managing the risk of local floods. It will also enable better management of water resources and quality and will help to manage and respond to severe weather events such as flood and drought.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider flood risk issues. It should seek to avoid siting new development in the floodplain and ensure the sustainable use of water resources.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address flooding risk and the need to manage runoff effectively.</p>
<p><b>Making Space for Water: Taking Forward a New Government Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (2005)</b></p>			
<p>This 20-year strategy seeks to implement a more holistic strategy to flood and coastal erosion risks.</p> <p>The aim is to manage risks by employing an integrated portfolio of approaches which reflect both national and local priorities to reduce the threat to people and their property and to deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefits</p> <p>A whole catchment and whole shoreline approach will be adopted and adaptation to climate change will be an inherent part of flood and coastal erosion decisions.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to ensure that development in floodplains is discouraged.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address flooding risk and the need to manage runoff effectively.</p>
<p><b>Waste Strategy for England (2007)</b></p>			
<p>The aim has to be to reduce waste by making products with fewer natural resources. The link between economic growth and waste growth must be broken. Most products should be re-used or their materials recycled. Energy should be recovered where possible. Land filling of residual waste, in small amounts, may be necessary.</p>	<p>The strategy includes targets for reducing household waste production but these are not relevant to this PPP review.</p> <p>The strategy expects a reduction of commercial and industrial waste going to landfill by at least 20% by 2010 compared to 2004.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to ensure sustainable waste management.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address sustainable waste management issues.</p>

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<p>The strategy highlights that significant progress has been made since the 2000 strategy. However, performance still lags behind other European countries.</p> <p>The Government's key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To decouple waste growth from economic growth and put more emphasis upon waste prevention and re-use.</li> <li>▪ Meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020.</li> <li>▪ Increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste.</li> <li>▪ Secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste.</li> <li>▪ Get the most environmental benefit from investment through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.</li> </ul>	<p>A number of indicators are used in the strategy to characterise current waste management in England.</p>		
<b>The Waste (Circular Economy) (Amendment) Regulations 2020</b>			
<p>The Regulations aim to streamline waste legislation in the UK. The Regulations state that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Waste should be segregated for recycling and reuse, with restrictions on what is not suitable for incineration.</li> <li>▪ Waste must be adequately treated at a permitted facility</li> <li>▪ Records must be kept of quantity of materials and products resulting from the treatment of hazardous waste</li> <li>▪ Responsibility for packaging is extended to the producer</li> </ul>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to ensure sustainable waste management.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address sustainable waste management issues.</p>
<b>The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010</b>			
<p>Permitting and compliance regimes aim at minimising industry's and businesses' impact on the environment and human health.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to ensure sustainable waste management.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address sustainable waste management issues.</p>

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<b>Water Resources Act 1991</b>			
<p>The Act seeks to create the National Rivers Authority (now the Environment Agency) and sets out their general duties. The Act also describes water quality objectives and flood defence practices that should be targeted.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to protect water quality and minimise flood risk.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address water quality and flooding.</p>
<b>Tackling Health Inequalities – A Programme for Action (2003, including the 2007 Status Report on the Programme for Action)</b>			
<p>This Programme for Action was prepared by the Department of Health, setting out plans for the following three years to tackle health inequalities that are found across different geographical areas, between genders and different ethnic communities and also between different social and economic groups. It established the foundations required to achieve the challenging national target to reduce the gap in infant mortality across social groups and raise life expectancy in the most disadvantaged areas faster than elsewhere, by 2010.</p> <p>The programme was organised around four themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Supporting families, mothers and children – to ensure the best possible start in life and break the inter-generational cycle of health</li> <li>▪ Engaging communities and individuals – to ensure relevance, responsiveness and sustainability</li> <li>▪ Preventing illness and providing effective treatment and care – making certain that the NHS provides leadership and makes the contribution to reducing inequalities that is expected of it</li> <li>▪ Addressing the underlying determinants of health – dealing with the long-term underlying causes of health inequalities</li> </ul> <p>These themes are underpinned by discrete principles to guide how health inequalities are tackled in practice.</p> <p>The programme sets out an ambitious agenda including targets and milestones, in order to help to reduce inequalities by progressing</p>	<p>The Programme for Action refers to the following National target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ By 2010 to reduce inequalities in health outcomes by 10% as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth</li> </ul> <p>This target is underpinned by two more detailed objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Starting with children under one year, by 2010 to reduce by at least 1% the gap in mortality between routine and manual groups and the population as a whole</li> <li>▪ By 2010, to reduce by at least 10% the gap between the fifth of local authority areas with the lowest life expectancy at birth and the population as a whole</li> </ul> <p>The Programme for Action presents a number of national headline indicators that can be attributed to health inequality, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Primary care professionals per 100,000 population</li> <li>▪ Road casualties in disadvantaged communities</li> <li>▪ Proportion of children living in low-income households</li> <li>▪ Proportion of those aged 16 who get qualifications equivalent to 5 GCSEs at grades A* to C</li> <li>▪ Proportion of households living in non-decent housing</li> <li>▪ Prevalence of smoking among people in manual social</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should consider issues relating to human health.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect human health and reduce health inequalities.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
<p>against the 2010 national target and also tackling the underlying causes in the future.</p>	<p>groups, and among pregnant women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Age-standardised death rates per 100,000 population for the major killer diseases (cancer, circulatory diseases), ages under 75 (for the 20% of areas with the highest rates compared to the national average).</li> </ul>		
<b>Environment Act 1995</b>			
<p>The Environment Act establishes the Environment Agency and National Parks Authority, and delegates environmental responsibility. The Act introduces a national air quality strategy and waste strategy. The Act also seeks to regulate contaminated land and establish producer responsibility.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should include policies that focus on improving air and land quality, as well as safeguarding water resources.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that improve environmental quality.</p>
<b>Environment Bill 2020 (draft)</b>			
<p>The Environment Bill introduces a set of national principles that should be regarded when creating national and local policy.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Environmental protection should be integrated into policy-making</li> <li>2) the preventative action to avert environmental damage;</li> <li>3) the precautionary principle;</li> <li>4) environmental damage should as a priority be rectified at source</li> <li>5) the polluter pays principle.</li> </ol> <p>The Bill aims to facilitate a move to a more circular economy and improved resource efficiency, as well as improve the management of waste. The Environment Bill enables greater local action on air pollution by updating, simplifying and strengthening the local air quality management framework. The water measures in the Environment Bill aim to secure long-term, resilient water and wastewater services.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should include policies on improving water and air quality and support improved waste management techniques.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that improve environmental quality.</p>
<b>Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 'New Green Standard' 2019</b>			
<p>The document sets out a blueprint for how local authorities can achieve quality and great design in new housing developments,</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should include measures to</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
<p>ensuring local character is not lost. Funding is guaranteed for green spaces.</p>		<p>ensure access to green spaces for communities and encourage high quality and energy efficient design of new homes.</p>	<p>measures that support green infrastructure development and quality design for new developments.</p>
<b>National Planning Policy Framework (2019)</b>			
<p>The national planning policy framework sets out the Governments' planning policies for England and how they are expected to be applied. It provides a framework within which local people can produce their own local and neighborhood plans which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities. The Framework does not contain specific waste policies as national waste planning policy will form part of the National Waste Management Plan for England (the waste planning policy statements remains in place until the National Waste Management Plan is produced.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should be consistent with the principles and policies set out in the framework.</p>	<p>The NPPF requires that Local Plans are prepared with the objective of contributing to sustainable development. The SA process will review the components of Local Plan to determine their sustainability performance.</p>
<b>National Planning Practice Guidance (2019)</b>			
<p>The guidance provides greater certainty to planners and communities which will help deliver the high quality development and sustainable growth across England.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should be consistent with this guidance.</p>	<p>It should be ensured that the SA is consistent with the NPPG.</p>
<b>National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)</b>			
<p>The national policy sets out the Governments' ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management, including through delivery of sustainable development and resource efficiency by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy and ensuring that waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns, such as housing and transport.</p> <p>In preparing Local Plans, local authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensure that the planned provision of new capacity and its spatial</li> </ul>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The waste policy elements of the Local Plan need to be developed in accordance with national policy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote sustainable waste management.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
<p>distribution is based on robust analysis of best available data and information, and an appraisal of options. Spurious precision should be avoided;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ work jointly and collaboratively with other planning authorities to collect and share data and information on waste arisings, and take account of:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) waste arisings across neighbouring waste planning authority areas;</li> <li>(ii) any waste management requirement identified nationally, including the Government’s latest advice on forecasts of waste arisings and the proportion of waste that can be recycled; and</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ ensure that the need for waste management facilities is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns, recognising the positive contribution that waste management can bring to the development of sustainable communities.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment</b></p>			
<p>This 25 Year Environment Plan sets out government action to help the natural world regain and retain good health. It aims to deliver cleaner air and water in our cities and rural landscapes, protect threatened species and provide richer wildlife habitats. It calls for an approach to agriculture, forestry, land use and fishing that puts the environment first.</p>	<p>Goals and targets set out in the 25 year plan include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. clean air;</li> <li>2. clean and plentiful water;</li> <li>3. thriving plants and wildlife;</li> <li>4. reducing the risks of harm from environmental hazards;</li> <li>5. using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently;</li> <li>6. enhancing beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment;</li> <li>7. monitoring and adapting to climate change;</li> <li>8. minimising waste;</li> <li>9. managing exposure to chemicals; and</li> <li>10. enhancing biosecurity.</li> </ol>	<p>The Local Plan should be consistent with this Plan.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that improve the natural environment.</p>



## Regional and Sub-Regional Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
<b>Ambition Lancashire 2005 – 2025 Strategic Vision for the Future of Lancashire (2008 revision)</b>			
<p>The document is produced by the regional Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) and is the Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) for Lancashire. It focuses on the future looking forward to the next 20 years.</p> <p>The document is based around a series of ambitions and for each there are a number of objectives. Examples are provided below:</p> <p>Prosperous Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To improve business performance and address skills shortages to secure Lancashire’s economic growth</li> <li>▪ To provide the infrastructure to deliver a renaissance of Lancashire’s towns, cities and rural areas</li> <li>▪ To reduce levels of worklessness amongst Lancashire residents</li> </ul> <p>Accessible Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To have a highly effective and efficient transport and communications system</li> <li>▪ To invest in Lancashire’s strategic transport infrastructure</li> </ul> <p>Dynamic Rural Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To broaden Lancashire’s rural economic base and assist in the support and diversification of agriculture</li> <li>▪ To deliver social regeneration, including the delivery of central government services at local level in Lancashire</li> </ul> <p>Image of Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ For Lancashire to have a reputation as a successful place to live, work and enjoy life</li> </ul> <p>Learning Lancashire</p>	<p>The revised (2008) version of Ambition Lancashire no longer contains specific targets. Instead, suggested indicators are provided against which progress may be assessed against each ambition. These are provided below:</p> <p>Prosperous Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ GVA per head of the population compared with the UK average.</li> <li>▪ The growth in VAT-registered business stock.</li> <li>▪ The number of people in jobs, based on age, disability, gender and race.</li> <li>▪ The reduction in economically inactive residents.</li> </ul> <p>Accessible Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The percentage of areas in Lancashire that are within 15 to 30 minutes by public transport of at least four key services</li> </ul> <p>Dynamic Rural Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sectoral change within rural businesses to higher-value activities and increased wage levels (average by place of work and place of residence).</li> <li>▪ Improved performance against the Department for Transport’s thresholds for essential services</li> <li>▪ Increased number of community projects developed and delivered locally.</li> <li>▪ Increased area of land under environmental management – for example, stewardship.</li> </ul> <p>Image of Lancashire</p>	<p>A number of the key ambitions outlined in the document need to be considered when developing the Local Plan.</p> <p>The Local Plan needs to include policies and proposals that complement the core principles and objectives of Ambition Lancashire.</p> <p>It is important to note that the regional LSP has been dissolved since the publication of Ambition Lancashire. The document and information that informed it should still be considered.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address the core principles and objectives of Ambition Lancashire.</p> <p>It is important to note that the regional LSP has been dissolved since the publication of Ambition Lancashire. The document and information that informed it should still be considered.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To ensure opportunities are provided for all to benefit from learning and development</li> <li>▪ To enable individuals to participate fully in the opportunities on offer in order to maximise their potential</li> </ul> <p>Every Child Matters in Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To ensure that children and young people have the key skills required for adult life</li> <li>▪ To improve the (emotional) health and wellbeing of children and young people</li> <li>▪ To enable young people to make a positive contribution to their community</li> </ul> <p>Caring and Healthy Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To reduce health inequalities and provide opportunities for Lancashire people to live healthy lives</li> <li>▪ To invest in and strengthen access to high quality health services to support improvements in public health</li> <li>▪ To support all vulnerable adults to lead more independent lives</li> </ul> <p>Welcoming and Harmonious Lancashire</p> <p>To promote awareness and understanding.</p> <p>To reinvigorate local democracy and support the voluntary, community and faith sector.</p> <p>Safer Lancashire</p> <p>To reduce crime levels and the fear of crime.</p> <p>To reduce the risk factors associated with criminality.</p> <p>To make living, working and travelling in Lancashire safer.</p> <p>To make Lancashire a safer place for vulnerable people.</p> <p>Older People’s Lancashire</p> <p>To make the most of life opportunities for older people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Internal and external surveys to establish opinions of Lancashire.</li> <li>▪ Visitor numbers and spending.</li> <li>▪ Business investment and relocation to the county.</li> </ul> <p>Learning Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increased numbers of adults gaining NVQs at levels 2 and 3.</li> <li>▪ Increase in the percentage of people going into further and higher education.</li> <li>▪ Increased numbers of degrees awarded.</li> </ul> <p>Every Child Matters in Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A narrowing gap in attainment in targeted areas.</li> <li>▪ Reduced numbers of 16- to 18-year-olds not in employment, education or training.</li> <li>▪ Reduced conception rates in young people.</li> </ul> <p>Caring and Healthy Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduced health inequalities in relation to increasing life expectancy.</li> <li>▪ Reduced health inequalities in relation to a healthy life, free from disability.</li> </ul> <p>Welcoming and Harmonious Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The percentage of people from different backgrounds that get on well together.</li> <li>▪ Do you agree or disagree that you can influence decisions affecting your local area?</li> <li>▪ Awareness of other cultures and attendance at multi-cultural events.</li> </ul> <p>Safer Lancashire</p>		

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
<p>To promote older people’s health, safety and independence. Living in Lancashire</p> <p>To invest in neighbourhoods and replace obsolete housing. To provide affordable, specialist and supported housing. Cultural Lancashire</p> <p>To increase investment in culture and develop cultural activity. To develop welcoming and harmonious communities Greener Lancashire</p> <p>To mitigate and adapt to climate change.</p> <p>To protect and improve air, water and land quality, and use resources wisely.</p> <p>To conserve and promote Lancashire’s natural and built heritage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduce crime by an agreed percentage over an agreed period of time.</li> <li>▪ Reduce fear of crime.</li> <li>▪ Reduce the number of fires and associated deaths and injuries.</li> </ul> <p>Older People’s Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of older people in employment.</li> <li>▪ Number of people aged over 65 receiving the support they need to live independently at home.</li> <li>▪ Healthy life expectancy at age 65.</li> </ul> <p>Living in Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Relative house prices between housing market renewal areas compared with the Lancashire average.</li> <li>▪ Increased number of affordable homes built.</li> <li>▪ Reduced number of unfit homes.</li> <li>▪ Ratio of median house prices to median incomes.</li> </ul> <p>Cultural Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Percentage of people agreeing that there is a good range of arts and cultural activities in Lancashire.</li> <li>▪ Increased use of leisure and cultural facilities.</li> </ul> <p>Greener Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lower carbon emissions for each Lancashire resident.</li> <li>▪ The percentage of people who say that access to nature is important in making somewhere a good place to live.</li> <li>▪ The number of heritage sites.</li> </ul>		

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<p>There are seven transport goals for the plan which will enable the shared transport priorities and the wider social and economic objectives of the County Council to be met. They are to:</p> <p>To help to secure a strong economic future by making transport and travel into and between our major economic centres more effective and efficient and by improving links to neighbouring major economic areas and beyond.</p> <p>To provide all sections of the community with safe and convenient access to the services, jobs, health, leisure and educational opportunities that they need.</p> <p>To improve the accessibility, availability and affordability of transport as a contribution to the development of strong and cohesive communities.</p> <p>To create more attractive neighbourhoods by reducing the impact of transport on our quality of life and by improving our public realm.</p> <p>To reduce the carbon impact of Lancashire's transport requirements, whilst delivering sustainable value for money transport options to those who need them.</p> <p>To make walking and cycling more safe, convenient and attractive, particularly in the more disadvantaged areas of Lancashire, bringing improvements in the health of Lancashire's residents.</p> <p>In all that we do, to provide value for money by prioritising the maintenance and improvement of Lancashire's existing transport infrastructure where it can help to deliver our transport goals.</p> <p>The LTP states that Lancashire County Council will invest £22.21 million on highways and transport services in Ribble Valley, with £7.70 million of capital funding and £14.51 million of revenue support. It will be targeted at:</p> <p>Proper access to employment areas for those without access to a car</p> <p>Tackling rural isolation</p>	<p>Progress of the plan will be measured using a series of performance indicators grouped under the following headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Supporting Economic Growth and Regeneration</li> <li>▪ Access to Education and Employment</li> <li>▪ Improving Accessibility, Quality of Life and Well-being</li> <li>▪ Improving Safety</li> <li>▪ Affordable and Sustainable Transport</li> <li>▪ Care of Our Assets</li> <li>▪ Reducing Carbon Emissions and its Effects</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan needs to encompass transportation issues and the LTP goals.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include the goals and indicators within the plan to address transport and accessibility and seek to ensure that any new transport development in the borough is sustainable and encourages a modal shift away from the use of the private car.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
<p>The Fylde Coast Highways and Transport Masterplan has been produced jointly by the County Council and by Blackpool Council. The vision has been outlined as follows:</p> <p>'By 2031, we want the Fylde Coast to have highways and transport networks that support:</p> <p><b>Prosperity</b> - because the success of the area's economy will determine the availability of good jobs that allow people to fulfil their aspirations and enjoy independent, productive lives; and because a strong, diverse commercial base will be central to sustaining investment in the area and in turn securing long term economic success.</p> <p><b>Health</b> - because it is central to everybody's happiness and ability to achieve what they want from life and Wellbeing - because we aim to move from intervention to prevention as much as we can, giving people the opportunities that allow them to stay well and thrive on their own or as part of their family</p> <p>Greater prosperity, health and wellbeing will make the Fylde Coast a good place to live, work or visit, a place where all people can live long, happy and healthy lives regardless of their background.'</p>	<p>'To achieve this vision across the Fylde Coast we need our highways and transport networks to do more than they do now. The evidence shows that there are 5 key requirements for the future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ We need our highway network to operate more efficiently, not just for cars, but also for buses, coaches and for freight. Over the life of this masterplan, there will always be a need for roads; not all car journeys can be made by other modes, buses and coaches need roads to travel on and the majority of freight movements will still be by HGV. We need to make sure that congestion doesn't limit the Fylde Coast's opportunities.</li> <li>▪ We need our rail network and services to make commuting convenient and easy and to be an outstanding gateway to the Fylde Coast for businesses and visitors. Making the most of the opportunities that the network offers, particularly of the South Fylde Line, could take a significant pressure off our roads and make the area more attractive for residents, visitors and investors.</li> <li>▪ We need public transport to serve all our communities so that people can get to the jobs and services they need. People who don't have access to a car need to be assured they will not become isolated from society; people who do have a car, resident or visitor, need to be able to leave it behind if congestion isn't to make road travel impossible.</li> <li>▪ We need cycling and walking to become the convenient travel choice for shorter distances and for it to be easy for people to change between modes, so that cycling and walking can become part of longer journeys too. We need to make sure that both residents and visitors can have these choices.</li> <li>▪ We need our streets and public spaces to feel safe and attractive so that local communities and their economies can develop and so that everyone can enjoy being out and about and being active, with all the health benefits that brings.'</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan needs to encompass transportation issues and the highways and transport requirements outlined in support of achieving the vision.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include the requirements of the masterplan to address coastal transport and accessibility and seek to ensure that any new transport development is sustainable.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
<b>Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy DPD (2009)</b>			
<p>The Core Strategy sets the vision and direction – the amounts, broad locations and priorities – for future mineral extraction and waste management in Lancashire, Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool. It will guide the more specific locations for any new quarries and waste facilities, including sites for recycling and composting facilities, treatment plants, and any possible new landfill sites in the future.</p> <p>Its high level objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Safeguarding Lancashire’s mineral resources</li> <li>▪ Minimising the need for minerals extraction</li> <li>▪ Meeting the demand for new minerals</li> <li>▪ Identifying sites and areas for minerals extraction</li> <li>▪ Achieving sustainable minerals production</li> <li>▪ Community involvement and partnership working</li> <li>▪ Promoting waste minimisation and increasing waste awareness</li> <li>▪ Managing our waste as a resource</li> <li>▪ Identifying capacity for managing our waste</li> <li>▪ Achieving sustainable waste management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 25% of construction aggregates to be recycled or secondary materials by 2021.</li> <li>▪ zero growth in industrial and commercial waste</li> <li>▪ 1% growth in municipal waste</li> <li>▪ 1% growth in construction and demolition waste</li> <li>▪ recycle and compost 46% of MSW by 2010, to reach 56% by 2015 and 61% by 2020</li> <li>▪ additionally recover value from 18% of MSW by 2015</li> <li>▪ recycle 35% of I&amp;C waste by 2010, 40% by 2015 and 45% by 2020</li> <li>▪ additionally recover value from 30% of I&amp;C waste by 2010, falling to 25% by 2020</li> <li>▪ recycle 50% of C&amp;D waste by 2010, 55% by 2015 and 60% by 2020</li> <li>▪ additionally recover value from 42 % of C&amp;D waste by 2010, falling to 35% by 2020</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of any minerals and waste issues that are likely to affect the Borough.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that seek to promote sustainable waste management and effective resource use.</p>
<b>Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan - Site Allocation and Development Management Policies Part One and Part Two (2013)</b>			
<p>This plan provides site specific policies and allocations, and detailed development management policies for minerals and waste planning in the areas covered by the Councils of Lancashire, Blackpool and Blackburn with Darwen. It should be read together with the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Core Strategy adopted in 2009 and the individual local plans of the two unitaries and the twelve districts which make up the Plan area.</p>	<p>The plan outline development management policies which when read in conjunction with the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy support key targets and indicators identified within the core strategy. The plan seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Protect mineral from permanent sterilisation by other development</li> <li>▪ Maximise the use of recycled and secondary materials in all new development.</li> <li>▪ Extract sufficient minerals to meet the contribution to local, regional and national needs.</li> <li>▪ Ensure the sensitive transportation and working of minerals.</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the site allocations and development plan along with any issues that are likely to affect the Borough.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that seek to promote sustainable waste management and effective resource use.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure environmental impacts are minimised and mitigated for.</li> <li>▪ Provide for the Plan area to be net self-sufficient in waste capacity.</li> <li>▪ Provide for suitably located network of waste management facilities</li> </ul>		
<b>Lancashire’s Municipal Waste Strategy 2008 – 2020 Rubbish to Resources</b>			
<p>The key Strategy Objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To recognise municipal waste as a resource.</li> <li>▪ To minimise the amount of municipal waste produced.</li> <li>▪ To maximise recovery of organic and non-organic resources.</li> <li>▪ To deal with waste as near to where it is produced as possible.</li> <li>▪ To minimise contamination of the residual waste stream.</li> <li>▪ To minimise the amount of waste going for disposal to landfill.</li> <li>▪ Where landfill does occur to minimise its biodegradable content.</li> <li>▪ To effectively manage all municipal waste within the wider waste context.</li> <li>▪ To develop local markets and manufacturing for recovered materials.</li> <li>▪ To achieve sustainable waste management.</li> <li>▪ To develop strong partnerships between local authorities, community groups and the private sector.</li> <li>▪ To ensure services are accessible to all residents.</li> </ul>	<p>Key targets of this strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduce and stabilise waste to 0% growth each year</li> <li>▪ Continue to provide financial support for awareness raising, education campaigns and other initiatives</li> <li>▪ Extend the three-stream collection to all households and to extend the segregated collection service to all households to include the collection of food waste for composting.</li> <li>▪ Recycle and compost 56% of all waste by 2015, increasing to 61% by 2020</li> <li>▪ Recover 81% of all waste by 2015 and 88% by 2020</li> <li>▪ Reuse, recycle and compost 70% every year at each Household Waste Recycling Centre</li> <li>▪ Provide a network of facilities to manage and treat Lancashire County Council and Blackpool Council's municipal waste.</li> </ul>	<p>The key objectives in the plan should be carried forward into the Local Plan. The planning process should promote recycling and re-use of materials in preference to land filling.</p>	<p>The SA should promote sustainable waste management principles.</p>
<b>Joint Lancashire Local Waste Assessment 2017</b>			
<p>The report has these key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To drive waste management up the waste hierarchy</li> <li>• To provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their community</li> </ul>	<p>Key targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To recycle at least 50% of household waste by 2020</li> <li>▪ To recover at least 70% of C&amp;D waste by 2020</li> <li>▪ To reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill by 65% of 1995 levels by 2020</li> </ul>	<p>The key objectives in the plan should be carried forward into the Local Plan. The Plan should promote recycling and re-use of materials in preference to land filling and</p>	<p>The SA should promote sustainable waste management principles.</p>



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To assess the need for additional waste installation infrastructure based on the existing and future generation of waste arisings and existing waste management capacity</li> <li>• Identify where waste will be managed</li> <li>• To secure the recovery of waste without endangering human health and without using processes or methods that could harm the environment</li> </ul>		safeguard waste management facilities.	
<b>Lancashire Community Safety Agreement 2019-2022</b>			
<p>The Plan aims to combat anti-social behaviour issues across Lancashire, “targeting vulnerability, increasing resilience and reducing crime”.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should aim to include policies that encourage community involvement and work to reduce crime rates through design.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should contain objectives relating to reducing crime rate and improving community cohesion.</p>
<b>Lancashire Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Strategy (2000)</b>			
<p>The four main objectives of the landscape character assessment are:</p> <p>To outline how the landscape of Lancashire has evolved in terms of physical forces and human influences.</p> <p>To classify the landscape into distinct landscape types identifying key characteristics and sensitivities and providing principles to guide landscape change.</p> <p>To describe the current appearance of the landscape, classifying it into distinct zones of homogenous character, summarising the key features of each landscape character area.</p> <p>To describe the principal urban landscape types across the County, highlighting their historical development.</p> <p>The document outlines the characteristics of the Lancashire landscape and divides the landscape into character areas.</p> <p>The strategy objectives are:</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However, it will be important for the SA to take into consideration the recommendations for each of the relevant landscape character types.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should include objectives and policies that seek to restore, protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality.</p>	<p>The landscape character assessment has been used to identify the baseline conditions and the SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets relating the preservation and enhancement of landscape and townscape quality.</p>



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
<p>To review the forces for change that are affecting the landscape, highlighting key issues and implications of different forms of development and land use change for landscape character and quality.</p> <p>For each landscape character type, to identify key environmental features and the specific implications of change, as well as appropriate strategies and actions to manage and guide the landscape change in a positive way.</p> <p>To produce an overview of strategic issues for Lancashire, identifying the key actions that need to be taken to bring about positive landscape change, including the development of landscape indicators and targets.</p> <p>For each of the landscape character types a series of recommendations are outlined to protect, restore and enhance various landscape elements.</p>			
<p><b>Lancashire Climate Change Strategy 2009 -2020</b></p>			
<p>The Lancashire Climate Change Strategy sets out the Partnership's long-term vision that Lancashire is "low carbon and well adapted by 2020". The key objectives of this strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the use of energy in homes, by improving energy efficiency, minimising waste and exploiting renewable sources of energy.</li> <li>▪ Minimise waste through careful purchasing and disposal.</li> <li>▪ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions through better waste management, including waste minimisation and increased recycling.</li> <li>▪ Develop and maintain an integrated, efficient and sustainable transport system.</li> <li>▪ Increase the use of public transport, walking and cycling.</li> <li>▪ Promote the use of more efficient vehicles and alternative transport fuels, including sustainable bio-fuels.</li> <li>▪ Encourage a sustainable and competitive Lancashire economy that will measure, mitigate and reduce its contribution to climate change, through energy and resource efficiency actions.</li> </ul>	<p>A key target of this strategy is that it aims that in 2020 Lancashire will have reduced its emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> by at least 30% relative to 1990.</p> <p>The strategy also includes the following national indicators which may be of relevance to the SA and Local Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ CO<sub>2</sub> reduction from local authority operations.</li> <li>▪ Per capita reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the LA area.</li> <li>▪ Tackling fuel poverty - % of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating.</li> <li>▪ Planning to adapt to climate change.</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should include policies that recognise local action needs to be taken with regard to climate change issues along with ensuring policies contribute to achieving Lancashire's CO<sub>2</sub> reduction target.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to climate change and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support the growth of the emerging environmental technology sector.</li> <li>▪ Create an informed, skilled and environmentally responsible work force and work place able to compete in an emerging and diverse 'environmental economy'.</li> <li>▪ Ensure that future economic plans ensure a low carbon economy.</li> <li>▪ All public organisations to monitor and minimise their energy use.</li> <li>▪ More efficient use of resources and more environmentally aware procurement, including of infrastructure.</li> <li>▪ Actively promote decentralised energy production and medium and large scale renewable energy generation</li> <li>▪ Make the most of Lancashire's superb environmental assets and ensure that the climate change mitigation and adaptation functions of Lancashire's green infrastructure are maximised to deliver economic, environmental and social benefits.</li> <li>▪ Support the development of mechanisms to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the sustainable management of Lancashire's woodlands.</li> <li>▪ Manage Lancashire's upland and lowland peat lands to sequester carbon and prevent its release.</li> <li>▪ Identify what the impacts of climate change on biodiversity will be in Lancashire and support the uptake of practical adaptation measures.</li> <li>▪ Reduce the risks to people, public health and public services associated with climate change and extreme weather events.</li> <li>▪ Ensure development and critical infrastructure is resilient to flooding and other climate change impacts and the risk of these impacts are managed effectively.</li> <li>▪ Reduce the vulnerability of business and agriculture to climate risks and ensure they have the ability to respond in a timely manner.</li> <li>▪ Realise the economic development opportunities associated with developing adaptation capacity in Lancashire.</li> <li>▪ Support practical measures to allow Lancashire's biodiversity to adapt to climate impacts.</li> <li>▪ Inform public about what climate change will mean, and how to adapt to a changed climate.</li> </ul>			

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support the people of Lancashire to make informed choices about climate friendly behaviour.</li> <li>▪ Support Lancashire Businesses to make informed choices about climate friendly behaviour.</li> <li>▪ Develop programmes to help pupils and teachers explore and understand climate change.</li> <li>▪ Encourage strong community participation in climate solutions.</li> </ul>			
<b>Lancashire Renewable Energy Strategy 2011</b>			
<p>The purpose of the renewable energy study was to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bring the information contained in the North West Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Capacity and Deployment Study (2010) to a local footprint level by using the evidence base provided by the study to produce an individual bespoke reports for each of the fourteen Lancashire local authorities.</li> <li>▪ Provide further technical advice to each local authority to enable greater understanding of the potential for renewable energy development.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the results of the study and the potential capacity for renewable energy in Wyre.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to encourage low carbon and renewable energy.</p>
<b>Biodiversity Action Plan for Lancashire (various dates)</b>			
<p>The plan comprises a series of action plans for habitats and species in Lancashire.</p> <p>For each of the habitats and species information is provided about current national, regional and local status.</p>	<p>For each habitat type/species a series of objectives, actions and timescales for implementation are identified. The actions are also assigned a priority for implementation i.e. low, medium and high.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to incorporate policies which support and promote the enhancement of biodiversity.</p>	<p>The relevant objectives, targets and indicators should be integrated into the SA Framework.</p>
<b>A Geodiversity Action Plan for Lancashire (2004)</b>			
<p>Six objectives are identified which reflect the wide range of interests' involved in conserving the county's geology and landforms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To establish and make accessible a wide range of field based geodiversity information.</li> <li>▪ To understand what physical landscape and geodiversity sites existing in Lancashire.</li> </ul>	<p>The targets in the Strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Get geoconservation strategies written into local plans.</li> <li>▪ Actively involve local communities and business in geoconservation policies.</li> <li>▪ Produce a database of geodiversity resources.</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should include policies which relate to geoconservation interests.</p>	<p>The SA should seek to protect and enhance geodiversity in Wyre.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To establish what skills and knowledge are available in the community to assist in the implementation of the Local Geodiversity Action Plan.</li> <li>▪ To have geoconservation policies adopted by local and other relevant bodies.</li> <li>▪ To raise awareness and appreciation of geoconservation amongst professional groups and the general public.</li> <li>▪ To increase community and business activity in geoconservation.</li> </ul>	<p>These targets relate primarily to gathering sufficient information to ensure that geoconservation interests are adequately addressed in relevant plans and strategies.</p>		
<b>Wyre Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) (2006) and The Lune Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (2004)</b>			
<p>CAMS explain how the EA will allocate and manage water resources within defined geographic catchment areas.</p> <p>The Wyre Borough lies within two catchments - the Wyre catchment and the Lune catchment.</p>	<p>The CAMS indicates where water resources are under pressure. The sub-units of the catchments in which Wyre Borough lies currently have water available.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider water availability, as set out in the Wyre and Lune CAMS, when allocating sites and considering levels of potential development.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider impacts upon water supply.</p>
<b>Lune Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009) and Wyre Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009)</b>			
<p>The Plans are high level strategic planning tools which will be used to explore and define long term sustainable policies for flood risk management. It is essential to enable a strategic, proactive and risk-based approach to flood risk management.</p> <p>Wyre Borough lies within two catchments – The Lune in the north and the Wyre covers the rest of the Borough.</p>	<p>The Plans do not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider potential flood risk, and prevent development within the floodplain.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote reduction and management of flood risk.</p>
<b>River Basin Management Plan for the North West River Basin District (2009)</b>			
<p>River Basin Management Plans aim to protect and improve the water environment and have been developed in consultation with organisations and individuals. They address the main issues for the water environment and the actions needed to deal with them.</p>	<p>The Plan does not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that consider effects upon water quality and resource.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
<b>Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) 22 Great Ormes Head to Scotland (North West England and North Wales) (2011)</b>			
<p>The Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) is a non-statutory, high level policy document for coastal flood and erosion risk management planning that was formally adopted in August 2016. It provides a large scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal processes, and helps to reduce these risks to people and the environment by identifying the most sustainable policies for managing flood and coastal erosion risks in the short-term (0-20 years), medium-term (20-50 years) and long-term (50-100 years). SMPs form an important part of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) strategy for managing risks due to flooding and coastal erosion.</p>	<p>The SMP seeks to identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Policies to manage risks;</li> <li>▪ Appropriate schemes to put the policies into practice; and</li> <li>▪ The type of work that is needed to put the preferred scheme into practice.</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should consider how the coastal and shoreline environment can be protected and enhanced.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that consider effects upon water quality as well as promote reduction and management of flood risk.</p>
<b>Draft North West Inshore and Offshore Marine Plan Consultation</b>			
<p>The North West Marine Plan introduces a strategic approach to planning within the inshore and offshore waters between the Solway Firth border with Scotland and the River Dee border with Wales. It provides a clear, evidence-based approach to inform decision-making by marine users and regulators on where activities might take place within the marine plan areas.</p>	<p>Objectives of the Plan include:</p> <p>Achieving a sustainable marine economy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Infrastructure is in place to support and promote safe, profitable and efficient marine businesses.</li> <li>2. The marine environment and its resources are used to maximise sustainable activity, prosperity and opportunities for all, now and in the future.</li> <li>3. Marine businesses are taking long-term strategic decisions and managing risks effectively. They are competitive and operating efficiently.</li> <li>4. Marine businesses are acting in a way which respects environmental limits and is socially responsible. This is rewarded in the market place.</li> </ol> <p>Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. People appreciate the diversity of the marine environment, its seascapes, its natural and cultural heritage and its resources and can act responsibly.</li> <li>6. The use of the marine environment is benefiting society as a whole, contributing to resilient and cohesive communities that can adapt to coastal</li> </ol>	<p>The Local Plan should consider how the coastal and marine environment can be protected and enhanced.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that consider effects upon water quality as well as promote reduction and management of flood risk.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
	<p>erosion and flood risk, as well as contributing to physical and mental wellbeing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. The coast, seas, oceans and their resources are safe to use.</li> <li>8. The marine environment plays an important role in mitigating climate change.</li> <li>9. There is equitable access for those who want to use and enjoy the coast, seas and their wide range of resources and assets and recognition that for some island and peripheral communities the sea plays a significant role in their community.</li> <li>10. Use of the marine environment will recognise, and integrate with, defence priorities, including the strengthening of international peace and stability and the defence of the United Kingdom and its interests.</li> </ol> <p>Living within environmental limits</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. Biodiversity is protected, conserved and, where appropriate, recovered, and loss has been halted.</li> <li>12. Healthy marine and coastal habitats occur across their natural range and are able to support strong, biodiverse biological communities and the functioning of healthy, resilient and adaptable marine ecosystems.</li> <li>13. Our oceans support viable populations of representative, rare, vulnerable, and valued species.</li> </ol>		
<b>LCC, Blackpool BC, Blackburn with Darwen BC Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2005)</b>			
<p>The plan has been developed with the following visions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ to use the plan preparation process as an opportunity to undertake a strategic overview of the access opportunities available within Lancashire’s countryside</li> <li>▪ to improve the network of local rights of way, within the powers available to us, to better meet the needs of local people (including those with impaired vision and reduced mobility) and our visitors</li> <li>▪ to increase the public’s enjoyment and the benefits it derives from the Lancashire countryside</li> <li>▪ to monitor the improvements against clear targets during the 10-</li> </ul>	<p>Activities are focussed around seven inter-related themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ definitive map</li> <li>▪ inspection and improvement</li> <li>▪ providing information</li> <li>▪ community to countryside links</li> <li>▪ bridleway and off-road cycling circuits and routes</li> <li>▪ reduced mobility and visual impairments</li> <li>▪ higher rights and other provisions</li> </ul>	<p>The implications on rights of way, access and recreation should be considered in the preparation of the Local Plan.</p>	<p>Baseline information, issues and opportunities are identified within the Improvement Plan. These should be considered when developing the SA Framework.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
year life of the plan	Under each theme, a series of actions is proposed which links to targets and progress indicators.		
<b>The Fylde Coast Multi-Area Agreement (MAA)</b>			
The MAA sets out how Wyre Borough Council, together with Lancashire County Council, Blackpool Borough Council and Fylde Borough Council, will address the specific challenges facing the Fylde Coast area. It proposes a partnership approach with central Government and its agencies to deliver the investment required to meet the needs identified in the document.	Eleven performance indicators are included covering GVA, employment rate, congestion, benefit dependency, new business registrations, skills at level 2, 3 and 4, benefit claimants in worst performing neighbourhoods, net additional homes provided, and net additional affordable homes provided.	The Local Plan should support the aims of the MAA through suitable spatial policies.	The SA Framework should contain objectives that support economic growth. The assessment should refer to the importance of partnership working.
<b>Wyre Local Plan – A585(T) corridor evidence base (June 2016)</b>			
The study has been prepared by Highways England to review the additional demands on the strategic road network that Highways England has responsibility for. This report seeks to provide a planning overview and to provide a direct link between the evidence base and the Local Plan and seeks to provide a level of evidence base that would inform the spatial strategy that Wyre Council [the Council] adopts as part of the Plan with a view to the impacts at the A585(T) corridor of the SRN.	The study does not contain specific targets or indicators.	The Local Plan should take account of the highway capacity constraints.	The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that seek to promote sustainable transport.
<b>Lancashire County Council – Implications for housing developments within the proposed Wyre Local Plan (February 2017)</b>			
The Highways evidence has been produced by County Council to assess the capacity of the highway network to accommodate indicative development within Wyre. The study recognises that localities within the vicinity of the A6 face different issues than those on the Peninsula. The overarching factor restricting development along much of the A6 is capacity constraints on M55 Junction 1. On the Peninsula corridor capacity constraints include the local highway network serving Poulton-le-Fylde, Thornton, the A585 (T) and M55 Junction 3.	The study does not contain specific targets or indicators.	The Local Plan should take account of the highway capacity constraints.	The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that seek to promote sustainable transport.
<b>Fylde Coast Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment 2014 and 2016 Update</b>			



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
<p>The 2015 revised version of Planning Policy for Traveller Sites required the 2014 version of the assessment to be updated. The principal purpose of the assessment is to inform the development of local plan policy in the Fylde Coast sub-region relating to Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in a manner consistent with government planning advice in the form of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012 and Planning Policy for Traveller Sites 2012. Accordingly, it provides an up-to-date understanding of the likely permanent and transit accommodation needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople within the sub-region as a whole, and for each of the three participating authorities.</p>	<p>The study concludes that there is a total need of 26 extra pitches for Gypsies and Travellers up to 2031 in Fylde.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should incorporate the findings of the assessment.</p>	<p>The findings of this assessment should be given consideration when developing the SA Framework.</p>
<p><b>Fylde Coast Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2014), SHMA Addendum 1 (2014), SHMA Addendum 2 (2016) and Addendum 3 (2018)</b></p>			
<p>The SHMA addendums provide an analysis of housing need in light of the 2012 sub-national household projections. The SHMA is NPPF compliant and updates the evidence base of housing needs and demands across the Fylde Coast. It provides evidence for the Councils as to how many dwellings of different tenures may be needed over the next fifteen years and beyond and will also enable a greater understanding of the dynamics and drivers of the sub-regional housing market and will allow the identification of actions that will help to deliver better housing and socio-economic outcomes for those living in Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre.</p>	<p>There is an estimated need for 249 affordable homes per year in Fylde, with the majority of this need located in Lytham St Annes. There is a particular demand across the authority for one bedroom properties. It is also clear that some affordable housing need can be met with intermediate products and the private rented sector, with estimates indicating that around half of all private renters are Housing Benefit claimants.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to address the recommendations of the assessment.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective related to meeting identified housing needs. The assessment should be informed by the findings of the report.</p>
<p><b>Fylde Coast Retail Study (2011) and Update 2013</b></p>			
<p>The study includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. an overview of current and emerging national retail trends that are likely to have an impact on the retail sector in the Fylde Coast sub-region;</li> <li>ii. an assessment of the vitality and viability of existing town and district centres, incorporating health checks that reflect the advice in Annex D of PPS4, the centres being Blackpool, Bispham and South Shore in Blackpool Borough; Lytham, St Annes and Kirkham in Fylde Borough; and Cleveleys, Fleetwood, Poulton-le-Fylde, Garstang and Thornton in Wyre Borough;</li> </ul>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the findings of the Retail Study when developing policies on town centres and retail.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include baseline data included within the study related to service provision and economic growth.</p>



Review of Plans (etc.) – Regional and Sub-Regional Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iii. an assessment of retail spending patterns and destinations for various leisure activities;</li> <li>iv. an assessment of quantitative and qualitative needs, with a forward time horizon up to 2026, but with separate outputs in relation to the short term period up 2016 and in the medium term from 2016 to 2021; and</li> <li>v. an assessment of options and recommended strategy for improving the Fylde Coast’s sub-regional retail offer.</li> </ul>			

## Local Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<b>Employment Land and Commercial Leisure Study 2012 and Addendum 2015 &amp; 2017</b>			
<p>This report provides an assessment of the local economic prospects for the Borough and the current and future provision of employment land to meet the needs of the Borough for the future, and feeds into production of Wyre's Local Plan. The Employment Land Review aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Take stock of the existing employment land situation in the Borough;</li> <li>▪ Create a model of potential future employment land requirements; and</li> <li>▪ Identify a new portfolio of employment land for Wyre.</li> </ul>	<p>The review sets out the employment land requirement for the Plan period.</p>	<p>The development of the Local Plan should take into consideration the findings of this review.</p>	<p>The review provides a clear indication of employment land issues and opportunities which should be considered through the SA.</p>
<b>Air Quality Strategy and Action Plan adopted 2011</b>			
<p>The adopted Air Quality Strategy for Wyre has been developed to highlight the reasons for tackling poor air quality and to emphasise the Council's role in delivering cleaner air. It draws together a number of actions aimed at tackling key issues and brings the opportunity for the council to strengthen the working links with its partners to maximise the opportunity to move forward.</p> <p>Work with businesses, commerce and the residents of Wyre to encourage sustainable improvements in air quality.</p> <p>Continue to meet statutory standards and improve air quality for residents and visitors.</p> <p>Ensure that wherever possible any actions undertaken by the Council will not have an adverse effect on local air quality.</p> <p>Ensure that the implementation of the strategy is integral with and complementary to the Sustainable Community</p>	<p>The plan sets out the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improve local air quality, in pursuit of the UK annual mean air quality objective for nitrogen dioxide of 40Ug/m3, which is currently exceeded within the AQMA.</li> <li>▪ Contribute to improving the health and wellbeing of the local community by reducing air pollution in Poulton.</li> <li>▪ Reduce the amount of moving and standing traffic utilising Chapel Street.</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should take the measures within the plan into consideration and should seek to improve air quality and human health.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address the protection of air quality and adapting to climate change.</p>

Review of Plans (etc.) – Local Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Strategy for Wyre and the Lancashire Climate Change Strategy.</p> <p>The actions detailed in this strategy are re-evaluated annually in line with the findings of scheduled air quality reviews and assessments to ensure that resources are channelled appropriately.</p> <p>To regularly meet with and consult all interested parties.</p>			
<b>Wyre Council Climate Change Action Plan (2021)</b>			
<p>The goal for the Climate Change Action Plan is “to support and work with all other relevant agencies towards making the entire Wyre area zero carbon by 2050.”</p> <p>Objectives include:</p> <p>Use planning powers to accelerate the delivery of net zero carbon developments and communities, encourage healthy, active lifestyles and build resilience to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Improve air quality and healthy lifestyles by encouraging a modal shift from private cars, increasing take-up on public transport when safe to do so, providing electric vehicle infrastructure and supporting more people to walk or cycle.</p> <p>Help owner-occupied homes to be more energy efficient and support vulnerable residents from the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Educate and support residents and businesses to reduce, recycle and reuse materials as part of sustainable circular economy.</p> <p>Work in partnership to restore and protect our native biodiversity and vital carbon sinks, work to prevent and protect against increased flooding events, and ensure everyone has access to local green spaces.</p>	<p>Follow commitment to plant an additional 25,000 trees by the end of the 2023/24 financial year.</p> <p>Support key partnerships to enable the effective management of the wide variety of landscapes and Ongoing High habitats across Wyre, to increase biodiversity and carbon sequestration.</p> <p>Ensure all strategic decisions, budgets and approaches to planning decisions are in line with a shift to zero carbon by 2050 as far as Planning Law allows it.</p> <p>Engage with community groups, parish and town councils in Wyre to raise awareness of actions to limit climate change and promote positive behavioural change.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should ensure that policies are in place to encourage energy efficiency and the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions across Wyre.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective that would contribute towards the mitigation and adaption of the effects of climate change in the Wyre Borough</p>

Review of Plans (etc.) – Local Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Support residents and businesses to reduce their carbon emissions and promote positive behaviour change in the community.</p>			
<b>Wyre Business Plan 2019 - 2023</b>			
<p>The Plan aims to strengthen the local economy and empower communities to make Wyre a place people “want to live, work, invest and visit”.</p> <p>Ambitions include:</p> <p>Transform the way customers access our services through making better use of technology</p> <p>Explore opportunities for communities and partners to deliver initiatives that build resilience and sustainability</p> <p>Maximise commercial opportunities and deliver efficiencies</p> <p>Work with the Fylde Coast Economic Prosperity Board to support economic growth and attract investment to Wyre</p> <p>Utilise Wyre’s USP – the Great Outdoors – supporting residents and visitors to maximise the opportunities from coast to countryside</p> <p>Collaborate with our partners to respond to a range of climate change issues, including our commitment to carbon footprint reduction and tackling flood risk across Wyre.</p>	<p>A series of key indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total visits to town centres</li> <li>• Town centre vacancy rates</li> <li>• Number of businesses supported</li> <li>• % of fledgling businesses surviving - 18 months</li> <li>• Number of Heritage Action Zone grants awarded to private owners</li> <li>• Out of work benefit claimant count</li> <li>• Visitor numbers to the borough</li> </ul> <p>Number of people helped to remain independent at home</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of physically active adults</li> <li>• Number of visits to leisure centres</li> <li>• Net gain / loss of members per leisure centre</li> <li>• Number of volunteer hours</li> <li>• % of resident population who consider themselves to be in good health</li> </ul> <p>Number of people attending outdoor activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Satisfaction with parks and open spaces</li> <li>• Satisfaction with keeping public land free from litter</li> <li>• Reduction in fly tipping reported</li> <li>• Money raised for good causes by the Wyre Community Lottery</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should include policies that encourage investment and economic prosperity.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective relative to economic output and investment.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction in council carbon emissions</li> <li>• Number of public electric charging points</li> <li>• Number of trees planted</li> <li>• % of household waste recycled</li> </ul>		
<b>Open Space Audit (2010)</b>			
<p>The purpose of the Open Space Audit is to up-date Wyre Borough Councils information on open spaces within the Borough for the formulation of the Local Plan. It is envisaged that an Open Space Strategy will be produced in the future to address the open space deficiencies identified within the audit. The 2010 Open Space Audit identified that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The borough’s parks and gardens present opportunities for high quality provision and greater community involvement</li> <li>▪ Many amenity greenspaces could be made more usable as neighbourhood informal playspaces, with residents’ support; the overall amount of amenity space together with children’s play space falls short of the council’s adopted target for informal play space in all settlements</li> <li>▪ Formal play spaces for children are well distributed, with a few exceptions, but will require continued progress with the improvement programme detailed in the Wyre Play Strategy to deliver effective provision to most areas</li> <li>▪ Adopted targets for outdoor sports facilities are met in most but not in all settlements</li> <li>▪ Almost all school playing fields exclude the public from making use of them outside school hours</li> <li>▪ Allotments are grossly underprovided against waiting lists and compared with other boroughs</li> <li>▪ Cemeteries and churchyards provide beneficial sites with biodiversity benefits</li> <li>▪ Natural and semi-natural greenspaces in Wyre are often</li> </ul>	<p>The Council has set as an interim target of provision for the urban area of an overall provision of 1.74ha per thousand population. This comprises a target of 1 ha per thousand population of land for youth and adult use for the purposes of outdoor sport and 0.74 ha per thousand population for children’s play space.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should address the gaps in provision identified in the audit and seek to improve the quality of open spaces and sports facilities across Wyre. The Local Plan should also include policies that would help achieve Wyre’s targets per thousand population of open space.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective related to access to open space and sports facilities.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>based on ponds, with a small number of woodlands; they are irregularly distributed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The promenades and Lancaster Canal provide strategically important “green corridors”, but these do not form a network</li> <li>▪ Strategic areas of civic space are missing from the town centres of Fleetwood, Cleveleys and Garstang</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Wyre Green Infrastructure Strategy 2013</b></p>			
<p>The Green Infrastructure Strategy will help the Council develop a set of overarching planning policies for the Local Plan to ensure that new built development within Wyre protects and enhances the Green Infrastructure. The vision is to secure the Borough of Wyre as a place of high quality and positive development, whilst capitalising on the great outdoors for local economic growth, which enables residents and visitors to lead healthy lives, in stronger communities, through outdoor lifestyles and makes Wyre more resilient and biodiverse. The strategy outlines the following four strategic priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Securing quality of place and positive development</li> <li>▪ Capitalising on the great outdoors for local economic growth</li> <li>▪ Enabling healthy lives and stronger communities through outdoor lifestyles</li> <li>▪ Making Wyre more resilient and biodiverse</li> </ul>	<p>The strategic objectives are outlined below along with methods for how they will be met:</p> <p>1 Securing quality of place and positive development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Create new urban and peri-urban woodland.</li> <li>▪ Create and manage urban trees and gardens in Wyre as an ‘urban green canopy’ (urban forest)</li> <li>▪ Maintain and invest in the quality of existing council owned greenspaces</li> <li>▪ Incorporate ‘green technology/design’ in new development.</li> <li>▪ Create combined landscape corridors and green travel routes along main access roads and town entrances.</li> <li>▪ Create (or re-develop) commercial/business locations with robust landscaping that is connected into neighbouring ‘green areas’.</li> </ul> <p>2 Capitalising on the great outdoors for local economic growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In parks and greenspace management invest in high quality – create prestigious award winning destinations that are strategically well located.</li> <li>▪ When undertaking engineering operations pursue environmental cost-savings through the use of the</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to ensure that development within Wyre protects and enhances green infrastructure.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives and indicators that link with the methods outlined to meet the strategic objectives of the strategy.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>regulatory services of Green Infrastructure rather than 'mechanical solutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establish a Tourism/Visitor infrastructure and marketing campaign around 'Green' Wyre.</li> <li>▪ Promote local food production, composting and waste recycling with the potential for energy from waste.</li> <li>▪ Jobs and training in land based industries.</li> <li>▪ Designate heritage &amp; landscape parks.</li> </ul> <p>3 Enabling healthier lives and stronger communities through outdoor lifestyles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Create new and accessible greenspaces and ecological resources that are 'safe by design'</li> <li>▪ Create a 'high level' strategic network of trails that meet multiple needs and tie in with local resources and public rights of way.</li> <li>▪ Actively encourage volunteer involvement in Green Infrastructure project delivery.</li> <li>▪ Support existing and enable new Green Exercise and Walking Wyre Programme.</li> <li>▪ Use Green Infrastructure as a vehicle to promote lifelong environmental learning.</li> <li>▪ Encourage more urban agriculture and local community based food production.</li> <li>▪ Promote, manage and expand access to water locations without damaging ecological resources.</li> <li>▪ Ensure that sport pitch quality and quantity targets are met.</li> <li>▪ Increase and maintain the provision of family based activity locations.</li> </ul> <p>4 Making Wyre more resilient and biodiverse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wyre Council to fully participate in area based</li> </ul>		

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>management of ecology, lan and water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conserve areas of high ecological value including designated sites and improve and maintain existing nature, geological assets.</li> <li>▪ Enhance existing ecological corridors (notably the River Wyre and tributaries) for nature and access to allow for the movement and distribution of wildlife and public enjoyment of the natural environment.</li> <li>▪ Ecologically diversify and improve habitat of amenity Open Space – e.g. reseeded and management of meadows rather than amenity grassland.</li> <li>▪ Whole farm planning for nature improvements.</li> <li>▪ Protect veteran trees, semi natural woodland and ancient hedgerows and maintain in good condition.</li> <li>▪ Look to hedgerow management and biomass planting and harvesting for small scale local energy production.</li> </ul>		
<b>Green Belt Study 2016</b>			
<p>The study is a local review considering the Green Belt boundary around the towns within Wyre. It is not a strategic and comprehensive review of Green Belt on the Fylde Coast and will not consider changes to areas of Green Belt outside of Wyre Borough (for example the adjoining Green Belt areas in Blackpool and Fylde). The study will not consider identification of any new areas of Green Belt as this is a matter for a strategic review of the entire Green Belt on the Fylde Coast.</p> <p>The study is a key part of the evidence base to support the Wyre Local Plan. Any alterations to the Green Belt boundaries will be carried out through a full Local Plan Review process, with reference to the recommendations in this document, in the context of a wider evidence base. Any</p>	<p>The study does not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the recommendations within the study.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives and indicators that address seek to preserve Green Belt.</p>



Review of Plans (etc.) – Local Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>proposed changes will be consulted on through the Local Plan process.</p>			
<p><b>Contaminated Land Strategy (2001)</b></p>			
<p>Contaminated Land Strategies are required under the provisions of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 Section 78B. The underlying objectives of the strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify and remove unacceptable risks to human health and the environment;</li> <li>▪ Seek to bring damaged land back into beneficial use; and</li> <li>▪ Seek to ensure that the cost burdens faced by individuals, companies and society as a whole are proportionate, manageable and economically sustainable.</li> <li>▪ In addition to these general objectives more specific objectives of the strategy are to:</li> <li>▪ Improve the focus and transparency of the controls, ensuring authorities take a strategic approach to problems of land contamination;</li> <li>▪ Enable all problems resulting from contamination are to be handled as part of the same process (previously separate regulatory action was needed to protect human health and to protect the water environment);</li> <li>▪ Increase the consistency of approach taken by different authorities; and</li> <li>▪ Provide a more tailored regulatory mechanism, including liability rules, better able to reflect the complexity and range of circumstances found on individual sites.</li> </ul>	<p>The strategy does not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should have regard to the objectives of the strategy and be aware of the spatial expression of objectives where appropriate.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives that relate to the use of brownfield sites and remediation of contaminated land.</p>
<p><b>Older People Strategy and Action Plan (2011)</b></p>			
<p>Wyre has a higher than average percentage of older people in its population, many of whom have particular needs. The Council values the diversity of its population and recognises that particular groups of people have different sets of needs</p>	<p>The following national indicators maybe of relevance to the DPDs and SA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Tackle poverty and promote greater independence and wellbeing in later life (Awards of benefits to over</li> </ul>	<p>Wyre has a larger than average population of older people living within the Borough. The Local</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider the needs of older people</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>and wants in relation to the services provided by the council. Wyre Borough Council has grasped this cross-cutting agenda and formulated an Older People Strategy and Action Plan. The Action Plan contains the following objectives (outcomes):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Older People should have sufficient financial security to maintain their quality of life and wellbeing;</li> <li>▪ Older People should have access to mainstream services;</li> <li>▪ Older People should be healthy and well;</li> <li>▪ Older People should feel safe and supported; and</li> <li>▪ Older People should have the opportunity to make a positive contribution.</li> </ul>	<p>65);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ People over 65 who receive the information, assistance and support needed to exercise choice and control to live independently;</li> <li>▪ Healthy life expectancy at age 65;</li> <li>▪ People with a long term condition supported to be independent and in control of their condition;</li> <li>▪ Number of vulnerable people who are supported to maintain independent living;</li> <li>▪ Tackling fuel poverty, people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy rating; and</li> <li>▪ Carers receiving needs assessments or review and a specific carers service, or advice and information.</li> </ul>	<p>Plan should ensure its policies do not impact upon their needs identified within this Strategy and Action Plan.</p>	<p>within its objectives and indicators.</p>
<p><b>Wyre Flood and Coastal Defence Strategy Plan 2013</b></p>			
<p>This strategy plan concerns the coastal frontage at Cleveleys, Rossall and Fleetwood and ties into the Blackpool strategy up to Anchorsholme. The study also extends to the tidal limits of the River Wyre at Cartford Bridge, Little Eccleston, and includes the defences on the left bank of the River Wyre to ensure that consistent flood defence is provided to the area at risk reference. The objectives of this strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To provide an appropriate level of coastal and flood defence to prevent coastal erosion and flooding of properties and assets in the low-lying hinterland.</li> <li>▪ To provide sustainable defences which utilise natural defence mechanisms wherever possible.</li> <li>▪ To enhance the natural environment and to increase the potential for recreation and tourism.</li> <li>▪ To provide a blueprint for future monitoring and programming of maintenance works.</li> <li>▪ To increase the understanding of the shoreline and to</li> </ul>	<p>The strategy does not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to ensure that development in floodplains is discouraged. The Local Plan should also consider the importance of the Wyre coast in attracting visitors to the area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address flooding risk. The SA should also ensure that any new development does not exacerbate coastal erosion.</p>

Review of Plans (etc.) – Local Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>focus consultations in a strategic manner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To aid co-ordination and to consolidate information gathered within higher level plans.</li> </ul>			
<b>Wyre Borough Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2016 and 2017)</b>			
<p>The overarching purpose of the Wyre SFRA is to provide up-to-date information on flood risk. It will increase the understanding of the nature of flood risk, provide strategic flood risk guidance and help inform decisions made on the allocation of land in the emerging Local Plan and the preparation of policies for the management of flood risk. The SFRA will also ensure that flood risk is considered at the earliest stage of the planning process, provide greater clarity and certainty to developers regarding which sites are suitable for developments of different types and ensure that the direct and cumulative impacts of development on flood risk are acknowledged and appropriately mitigated.</p> <p>The Level 1 SFRA report will update the previous SFRA that was prepared in 2007 and assess sources of flood risk across the Borough. A separate Level 2 document supplements this report by providing detailed assessments of the suitability of potential development site allocations across the Borough in terms of flood risk.</p>	<p>The strategy does not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider potential flood risk and prevent development within the floodplain.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote reduction and management of flood risk and the re-use of brownfield sites for housing development where the opportunity arises.</p>
<b>Forest of Bowland: A Strategy for Sustainable Tourism 2010 – 2015 and Action Plan</b>			
<p>The vision for sustainable tourism in the Forest of Bowland AONB is that: 'By 2015 the Forest of Bowland AONB will be a recognised destination for sustainable tourism. It will still be a hidden gem that visitors can make their personal discovery, and where they can enjoy high quality, sustainable and accessible activities and accommodation for all – characterised by the commitment and passion of business owners for this amazing and magical landscape.' In order to achieve this vision The Forest of Bowland AONB</p>	<p>Indicators within the action plan which may be relevant to the Local Plan and SA include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support initiatives which engage with groups that don't traditionally visit the AONB.</li> <li>▪ Develop and promote tourism products and events to encourage out of season visits to the AONB.</li> <li>▪ Ensure that promotion of public transport is embedded as part of all other promotional and media</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should recognise the importance of the Forest of Bowland AONB in attracting tourists to the area and its importance as a recreational facility for local residents.</p>	<p>The indicators within this strategy should be considered within the SA Framework. The SA Framework should also recognise the link between the Forest of Bowland AONB and</p>

Review of Plans (etc.) – Local Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>committee have identified seven strategic aims which will further develop the identity, products and partnerships of the Forest of Bowland AONB:</p> <p>Develop a strong brand identity for the Forest of Bowland AONB as a destination.</p> <p>Develop and promote tourism products which reflect and celebrate the Forest of Bowland AONB's sense of place.</p> <p>Develop and promote products which encourage quiet, accessible and quality enjoyment of the Forest of Bowland AONB.</p> <p>Support the area's tourism businesses to develop high quality and sustainable business practices, and to maintain a network of sustainable businesses.</p> <p>Support local communities and volunteers to ensure engagement in tourism planning, and to generate community benefit from tourism activity in the Forest of Bowland AONB.</p> <p>Develop and maintain partnerships supporting the development and management of sustainable tourism in the Forest of Bowland AONB.</p> <p>Develop strategies to improve the collection and analysis of tourism related data so that informed decisions can be made by all partners.</p>	<p>activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Continue to develop and promote the AONB as a 'Place to Enjoy and Keep Special'.</li> <li>▪ Develop and promote products which celebrate 'A Landscape Rich in Heritage'.</li> <li>▪ Raise awareness of traditional skills and features seen in Bowland and promote these as a 'Living Landscape'.</li> <li>▪ Develop and promote the AONB as 'A Special Place for Wildlife'.</li> <li>▪ Ensure the sustainability of 'Wild Open Spaces'.</li> <li>▪ Continue the development and promotion of a network of routeways to enable good quality easy access to the countryside.</li> <li>▪ Develop new and existing cycling and horse riding opportunities.</li> <li>▪ Provide 'Access for All' wherever possible.</li> <li>▪ Ensure good visitor management exists in order to provide sustainable, recreational use of the area.</li> <li>▪ Continue to provide opportunities for 'quiet' and less active enjoyment of the area.</li> <li>▪ Support and extend the Forest of Bowland AONB sustainable tourism business network.</li> <li>▪ Support initiatives which seek to manage and reduce the demand for car use within the AONB.</li> </ul>		<p>the health of Wyre's residents.</p>
<p><b>Forest of Bowland Management Plan (2019-2024)</b></p>			
<p>The Forest of Bowland was formally designated an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) by Government on 10th February 1964. The purpose of the Action Plan is to ensure the AONB is protected and maintained.</p> <p>Objectives are to:</p>	<p>Indicators that may be relevant to the Local Plan include:</p> <p>Develop and deliver a 'landscape enhancement' project</p>	<p>The Local Plan should recognise the importance of the Forest of Bowland AONB in attracting tourists to the area and its importance as a recreational facility</p>	<p>The SA Framework should recognise the link between the Forest of Bowland AONB and the health of Wyre's residents, its tourism economy and</p>

Review of Plans (etc.) – Local Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Protect, conserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage of the Forest of Bowland AONB</p> <p>Promote the sustainable social and economic development of the area, particularly where such activity conserves and enhances the environment.</p> <p>Encourage enjoyment of the area where it is consistent with the first two objectives</p>	<p>Ensuring that at least 95% of SSSIs in the AONB are in favourable or recovering condition and at least 50% in favourable condition by 2024.</p> <p>Support the creation and establishment of at least 200 ha. of new native and mixed woodland that enhances the AONB landscape</p> <p>Support and advise tourism businesses, helping to identify and promote 'year round', sustainable tourism opportunities</p> <p>Develop and promote countryside access opportunities for all</p> <p>Deliver projects and activities in the AONB that deliver health and well-being outcomes</p>	<p>and its importance for health.</p>	<p>opportunities for minimising inequality.</p>
<b>Lune and Wyre abstraction licensing strategy (2013)</b>			
<p>This Licensing Strategy sets out how water resources are managed in the Lune and Wyre area. It provides information about where water is available for further abstraction and an indication of how reliable a new abstraction licence may be.</p>	<p>The strategy does not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider potential issues in relation to water abstraction.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that conserve water resources.</p>
<b>Wyre Homeless Strategy 2008 – 2013 (June 2009 update)</b>			
<p>The strategy has been updated due to the number of completed actions from the previous action plan and also due to the Government's response to the implications for housing and homelessness stemming from the current economic downturn.</p> <p>The key aims of this strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Prevent homelessness wherever possible;</li> <li>▪ Develop effective multi agency working;</li> <li>▪ Provide a safety net of accommodation and support; and</li> </ul>	<p>The strategy does not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to recognise the causes of homelessness and seek to implement policies that will reduce the number of people sleeping rough.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address housing issues including homelessness.</p>

Review of Plans (etc.) – Local Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor changing needs and our performance.</li> </ul>			
<b>Settlement Study (August 2016) and Settlement Profile (October 2016)</b>			
<p>The Settlement Study assesses the role and function of the boroughs settlement and the Settlement Profile provides a brief description the settlements characteristics, including the population, local economy, public transport, environmental, ecological and heritage designations.</p>	<p>The study and profile does not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to recognise the different settlements and the relative roles they play.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address sustainable access to basic goods and services.</p>
<b>Hillhouse Technology Enterprise Zone Masterplan 2018</b>			
<p>The purpose of the Masterplan is to put in place a development framework that will be used as a material consideration in determining any future planning applications on the site. The Masterplan serves as a framework for the development of the site over its 25 year lifespan. As the site evolves, updated iterations of the masterplan will be produced every five years to ensure it remains accurate and supports the Enterprise Zone's development.</p>	<p>The key overall principles of the masterplan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prioritise the creation of a new access road off the roundabout on Fleetwood Road North (B5268) to improve connectivity into and through the site;</li> <li>Deliver a new clearly defined gateway entrance off Fleetwood Road North (B5268) to create a sense of arrival and define the site's operation as an Enterprise Zone;</li> <li>Develop a green grid landscape approach, allowing for the creation of a network of multifunctional green spaces that provide opportunities for sustainable drainage systems, ecological enhancements and sustainable access into and throughout the Enterprise Zone</li> <li>Deliver active movement through the site via connected pedestrian and cycle networks which link employees and visitors through the site and encourage activity, potentially through the creation of a recreational loop and activity parks;</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to encourage economic prosperity and connectivity of the Enterprise Zone.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider the targets of the masterplan within its objectives and indicators.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with existing employees and the local community to explore ways of strengthening relationships with local leisure providers</li> </ul>		
<b>Great Ecclestone extension Masterplan 2019</b>			
<p>The purpose of the Masterplan is to put in place a development framework that will be used as a material consideration in determining any future planning applications on the site. The Masterplan includes ambitious plans for extending the area, including the provision of new employment land, primary school, a health centre and 568 residential dwellings.</p>	<p>Key targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 hectare of employment land is to be included within the Masterplan area.</li> <li>Provision of a primary school, health centre, village hall and convenience shop</li> <li>30% affordable housing provision</li> <li>Sustainable Urban Drainage provision</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should incorporate the targets of the masterplan and account for the community provisions.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider the targets of the masterplan within its objectives and indicators.</p>
<b>Hollins Lane Masterplan 2019</b>			
<p>The purpose of the Masterplan is to put in place a development framework that will be used as a material consideration in determining any future planning applications on the site. The masterplan includes plans for 51 residential dwellings.</p>	<p>To achieve the vision, future development should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrate new development with the existing settlement of Hollins Lane through sensitive design in the layout and design of new houses which takes into account the local character;</li> <li>• Respond positively to the constraints and opportunities presented by the site, including environmental challenges;</li> <li>• Retain an attractive green edge to Hollins Lane through the retention where possible of the existing boundary hedgerow and mature trees;</li> <li>• Provide a choice of housing to meet the needs of the local area; and</li> <li>• Provide development with good connectivity to local services and facilities.</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should include measures for improving sustainable transport for the area, environmental policies and meet the housing needs.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider the targets of the masterplan within its objectives and indicators.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<b>Land West of the A6, Garstang Masterplan 2019</b>			
<p>The purpose of the Masterplan is to put in place a development framework that will be used as a material consideration in determining any future planning applications on the site. The Masterplan outlines the development plan for the site known as Land West of the A6, a total of 16.64ha.</p>	<p>Key targets include:</p> <p>A residential zone to deliver 270 units and 2.4 hectares of green infrastructure</p> <p>An employment zone to deliver 4.68 hectares of employment land</p>	<p>The Local Plan should include measures for improving sustainable transport for the area, environmental policies and meet the housing needs.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider the targets of the masterplan within its objectives and indicators.</p>
<b>Forton Extension Masterplan 2020</b>			
<p>The purpose of the Masterplan is to put in place a development framework that will be used as a material consideration in determining any future planning applications on the site. The Masterplan identifies four parcels of land that are suitable for development. Each of the Parcels will be built to a density of approximately 30 dwellings per hectare.</p>	<p>The Masterplan demonstrates that approximately 330 dwellings and 1 hectare of employment of employment land.</p> <p>The Local Plan requires that the 'Forton Extension' incorporates a Neighbourhood Centre, comprising of a community hall, convenience store, primary school and medical facility if necessary.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should include policies for meeting the housing need and community facilities required to meet the demands of the population.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider the targets of the masterplan within its objectives and indicators.</p>
<b>Land South of Blackpool Road, Poulton-le-Fylde Masterplan 2021</b>			
<p>The purpose of the Masterplan is to put in place a development framework that will be used as a material consideration in determining any future planning applications on the site. The Masterplan outlines the development plan for the site known as Land South of Blackpool Road that is allocated for 300 dwellings.</p>	<p>The Blackpool Road Masterplan is a development framework designed to deliver some 300 dwellings, a new primary school and a car park to serve Poulton-le-Fylde town centre.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should include policies for meeting the housing need and community facilities required to meet the demands of the population.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider the targets of the masterplan within its objectives and indicators.</p>



## APPENDIX B

### The Sustainability Baseline and Key Issues

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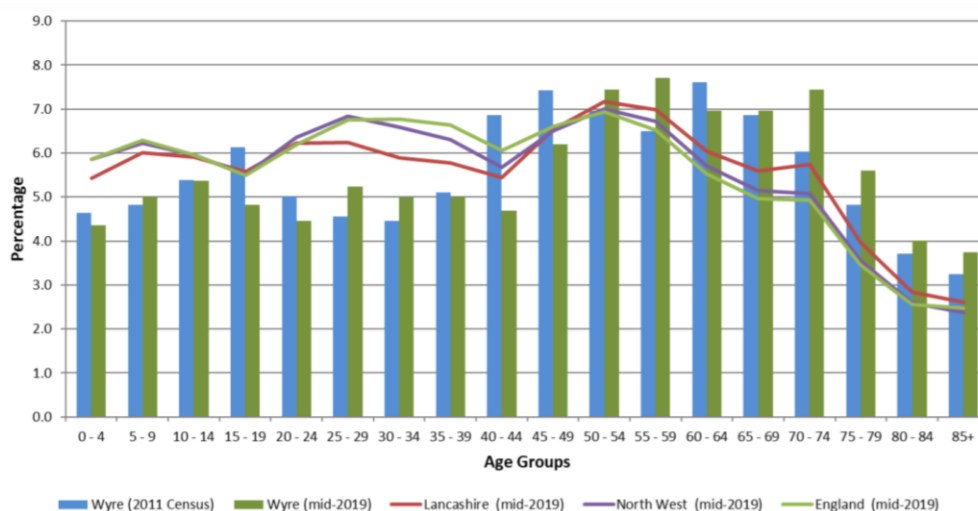
# Population

The total population for Wyre in mid-2019 was 112,091<sup>1</sup>. This is an increase of approximately 3,000 since 2015, and approximately 5,000 people since the 2011 Census. Figure B-1 illustrates how Wyre's population (2019 mid-year estimate) compares with the North West and Great Britain estimates. The percentages for each age band have been calculated as a proportion of both total male and female populations. Figure B-1 also illustrates that Wyre has a larger proportion of its population over the age of 50 and a lower proportion aged 20-39 when compared with North West and Great Britain<sup>2</sup>.

Wyre is an authority that covers 283 km<sup>2</sup> (land cover only) and is characterised by a distinct geographical division, with the urban concentration situated in the west of the borough and an expanse of rural area to the east<sup>3</sup>. The urban area to the west of the River Wyre is situated on a peninsula and comprises the coastal towns of Fleetwood (population 25,939), Thornton-Cleveleys (population 32,443) and to the south, slightly inland lies the market town of Poulton-le-Fylde (population 18,495)<sup>4</sup>. The main rural area settlements of Wyre include Garstang (population 4,268), Catterall (population 2,280), Knott End-on-Sea (4,417), Preesall (population of Preesall Parish 5,694) and Hambleton (population of Hambleton Parish 2,744).

Wyre borough contains 24 wards which has recently decreased from 26. According to the mid 2015 population estimates (based on the previous 26 wards in the borough) the most populated are Bourne (population 6,875), Rossall (population 6,654) and Warren (population 6,196) all of which are located within urban Wyre. The least populated ward in Wyre is Cabus (population 1,770) located within rural Wyre.

Figure B-1: Population Structure of Wyre



Source: Wyre Borough Council 2019 – 2020 AMR

<sup>1</sup> ONS (2020) Estimates of the population for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland: Mid-2019. Available at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland> [Accessed: 29/03/21]

<sup>2</sup> Wyre Council (2020) Authorities Monitoring Report. Available at:

[https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/download/683/authorities\\_monitoring\\_report](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/download/683/authorities_monitoring_report) [Accessed: 06/04/21]

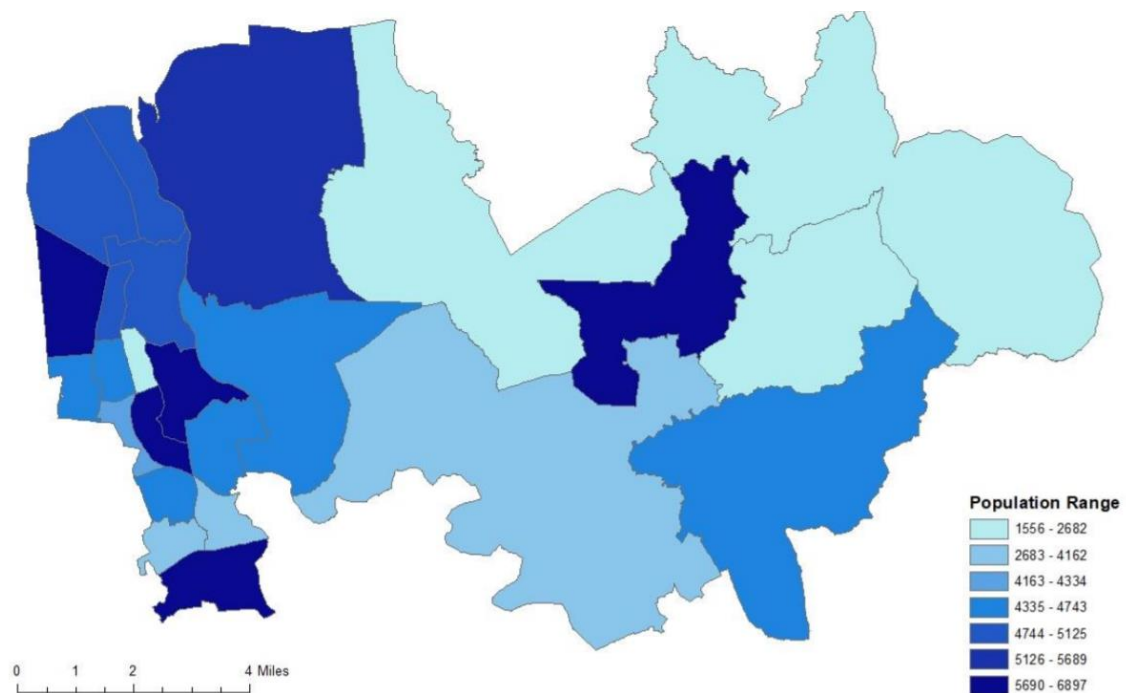
<sup>3</sup> Lancashire County Council. Wyre district. Available at: <https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/area-profiles/local-authority-profiles/wyre-district/> [Accessed: 06/04/21]

<sup>4</sup> Census 2011. Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/2011census/2011censusdata> [Accessed: 06/04/21]

It is estimated that between 2014 and 2039 the population of Wyre will increase by 6.4%, which is above the 4.4% predicted for the Lancashire-14 area, but below the England figure of 16.5%. The number of households is projected to grow by 12.7% between 2014 and 2039, which is greater than the Lancashire-14 percentage rise (10.4%), but below the predicted increase for England (23.1%).

Wyre has a lower population density when compared with regional and national population densities. However, the population density in Wyre is unevenly distributed, this is presented in Figure B-2 below. The majority of the population is concentrated in the urban area of Fleetwood, Thornton-Cleveleys, Poulton-le-Fylde and the town of Garstang. On average, the population density of Wyre is 397 persons per sq. km, compared to 422 persons per sq. km in Lancashire, 520 persons per sq. km in the North West and 432 person per sq. km in England<sup>5</sup>. The most densely populated ward is Pharos (situated within Fleetwood), with approximately 55 people per hectare in 2011. The least densely populated ward is Wyresdale (including Forton and Scorton), with 0.4 people per hectare in 2011.

Figure B-2: Population by Ward in Wyre



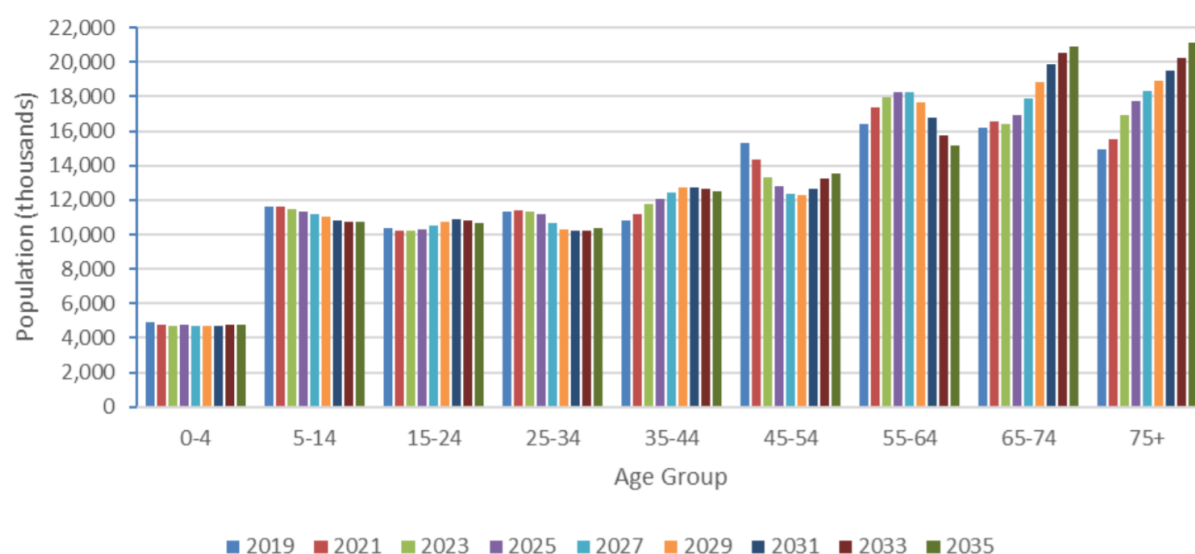
Source: Wyre Borough Council – 2019 - 2020 AMR

Wyre's population is projected to age considerably by the year 2035. Figure B-3 illustrates the age groups 5-14, 25-34, 45-54 and 55-64 have all been predicted to decrease in population, especially the 45-54 age groups which is expected to significantly decrease by 12%<sup>6</sup>. However, the age group of 65-74 is projected to increase, with the 75+ age group is expected to have a significant increase of 41%.

<sup>5</sup> Wyre Council (2020) Authorities Monitoring Report. Available at: [https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/download/683/authorities\\_monitoring\\_report](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/download/683/authorities_monitoring_report) [Accessed: 06/04/21]

<sup>6</sup> Wyre Council (2020) Authorities Monitoring Report. Available at: [https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/download/683/authorities\\_monitoring\\_report](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/download/683/authorities_monitoring_report) [Accessed: 06/04/21]

Figure B-3: Projected Population by age group for Wyre Borough



Source: Wyre Borough Council 2019 – 2020 AMR

Based on the mid-2019 population estimates, Wyre has approximately 31,000 older residents, which accounts for approximately 28% of the population<sup>7</sup>. This also ranks the Wyre borough as the first in Lancashire and the second in the North West in terms of the proportion of the older people against the total population. Wyre also has the largest population at pensionable age in Lancashire<sup>8</sup>. Wyre is ranked 121<sup>st</sup> overall in relation to the proportion of older people across the 326 districts and unitary authorities in England. During the previous year, Wyre was ranked 16<sup>th</sup>. Within Lancashire, areas bordering the River Wyre and close to Garstang are particularly popular with older residents. As a result, Wyre has high concentrations of older people, with seven wards in the top twelve highest claimants of State Pension in Lancashire. The ward of Cabus, north of Garstang, has the highest concentration in Lancashire. The percentage of households where the household reference person is 65 or over in Wyre stood at 36.6% in the 2011 Census, compared with 26% in the North West and in Great Britain. By 2040, the population aged 65 or over in Wyre is projected to reach 40,700, the largest number of any Lancashire authority<sup>9</sup>.

Figure B-4 shows that the average household size reduced across all areas of the Fylde Coast between 2001 and 2011<sup>10</sup>. The average household size in Wyre (2.24 people per household) is smaller than the average for England (2.34 people) in 2011. The average household size has fallen from 2.40 in 1991.

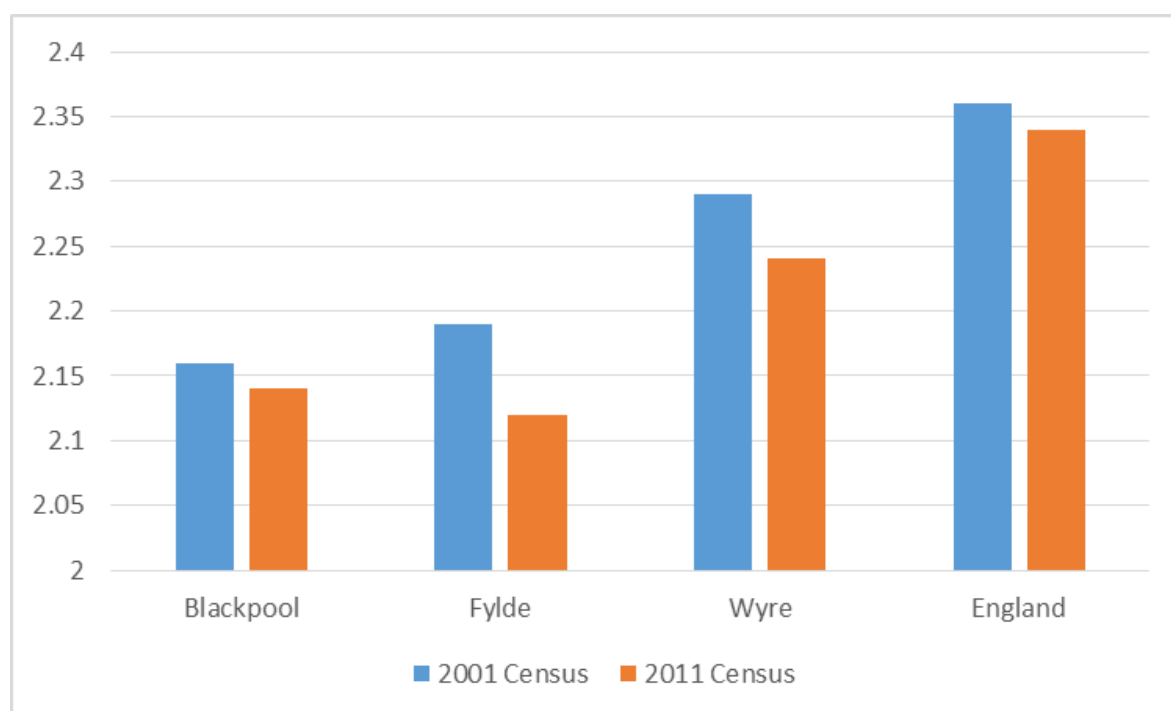
<sup>7</sup> ONS (2020) Estimates of the population for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland> [Accessed: 06/04/21]

<sup>8</sup> Lancashire County Council (2020) Mid-year population estimates. Available at: <https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/population-and-households/population/mid-year-population-estimates/> [Accessed: 06/04/21]

<sup>9</sup> Lancashire County Council (2018) Population Projections. Available at: <https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/population-and-households/population/population-projections/#:~:text=For%20the%20Lancashire%2D14%20area,expected%20to%20reach%201.23%20million.> [Accessed: 06/04/21]

<sup>10</sup> Blackpool Council, Fylde Council and Wyre Council (2014) Fylde Coast Strategic Housing Market Assessment. Available at: <https://new.fylde.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Fylde-Coast-SHMA-2014.pdf> [Accessed: 07/04/21]

Figure B-4: Average Household Size (Census 2001 and 2011)



Source: Fylde Coast SHMA 2014

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 percent higher than England. All groups other than white had a lower proportion of the population than regionally or nationally<sup>11</sup>.

### Data Gaps and Uncertainties

There are no significant data gaps or uncertainties.

### Key Issues/ Opportunities

The borough has a large proportion of older people (28%), with few young people remaining in the borough, when compared with the North West of England, and Great Britain.

Access to services within the urban areas of the borough is relatively good. However, access to services in the rural areas of the borough is more of an issue particularly for older residents.

Availability of health care provision, in particular, is likely to be an issue for older residents in some settlements.

<sup>11</sup> Wyre Council (2020) Authorities Monitoring Report. Available at: [https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/download/683/authorities\\_monitoring\\_report](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/download/683/authorities_monitoring_report) [Accessed: 01/04/21]



# Education and Qualifications

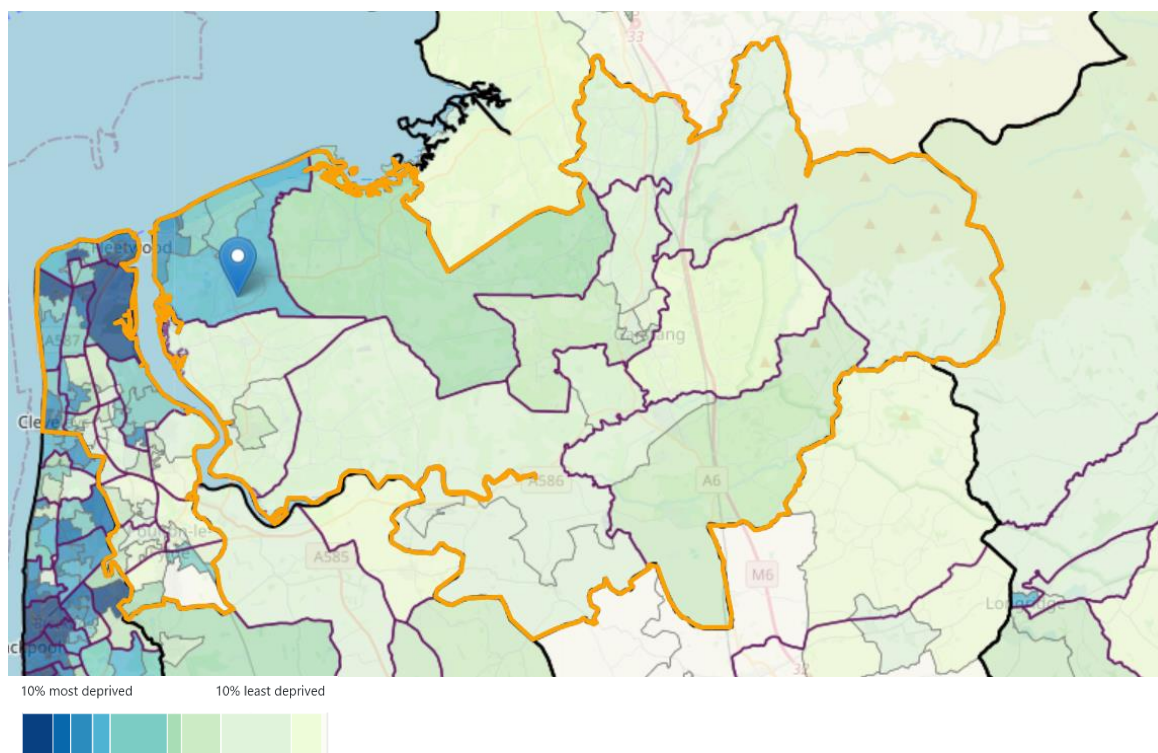
## Relevant SA Objectives

### 2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society.

- To improve access to and involvement in lifelong learning opportunities
- To improve access to and the provision of education and training facilities

Educational attainment in the borough on the whole is above performance at county and national levels. However, five wards; Mount, Park, Rossall, Pharos and Warren, have LSOAs in the lowest 10% most deprived for education, skills and training in the 2019 Indices of Deprivation, which accounts for 10% of the borough. Several wards also have LSOAs that fall within the least 20% deprived, accounting for 5% of the borough. These figures measure levels of attainment among children and young people, as well as skills attainment in the resident working-age population. Figure B-5 presents the results.

Figure B-5: Educations, Skills and Training Deprivation



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2019

The borough has 44 primary schools, eight secondary schools, one short stay school and three special schools<sup>12</sup>. Most settlements in the borough contain a primary school with Thornton-Cleveleys, Poulton-le-Fylde, Preesall and Fleetwood providing secondary education opportunities<sup>13</sup>.

Located in the authority is the specialist Fleetwood Nautical Campus, and also Myerscough College a centre of excellence for land-based courses such as agriculture and horticulture. Fleetwood is also home to the highly regarded independent Rossall School<sup>14</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> Wyre Council (2018) State of Wyre. Available at: [https://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200009/performance/380/state\\_of\\_wyre](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200009/performance/380/state_of_wyre) [Accessed: 01/04/21]

<sup>13</sup> Lancashire County Council. MARIO. Available at: <http://mario.lancashire.gov.uk/agsmario/default.aspx> [Accessed: 06/04/21]

<sup>14</sup> Lancashire County Council (2021) Wyre district. Available at: <https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/area-profiles/local-authority-profiles/wyre-district/> [Accessed: 01/04/21]

For the 2018/2019 academic year, the average attainment 8 score for GCSEs was 46.4% in Wyre district. This was a little under the average for the Lancashire County Council area of 46.7%<sup>15</sup>. For the academic year 2016/2017, the average figure for Wyre was 45.7%, and across Lancashire, the figure was 45.4%. In 2018, there was an average of 2.6% of 16-18 year olds classified as not in education, employment or training (NEET). Wyre has the sixth lowest proportion of NEET young people when compared against Lancashire<sup>16</sup>.

Levels of educational attainment show a clear link to levels of affluence in later life, as access to employment improves with academic success. A total of 33% of the population in the Wyre have attained either a Level 4 or Level 5 qualification, lower than corresponding figures for the North West (36.1%) or the country as a whole (40.3%) in 2019<sup>17</sup>. Wyre has a lower proportion of those at NVQ3 and above when compared to the North West and Great Britain. This is a change from 2015, when Wyre had a higher proportion of those at all NVQ levels than both regionally and nationally. This may have implications for the sort of employment that is or might be developing in Wyre. Table B-1 presents this information.

Table B-1: Qualifications (Jan 2019 – Dec 2019)

Qualification	Wyre (%)	North West (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ4 and above	33.0	36.1	40.3
NVQ3 and above	52.9	55.2	58.5
NVQ2 and above	75.8	74.5	75.6
NVQ1 and above	89.3	85.0	85.6
Other qualifications	N/A	6.3	6.7
No qualifications	N/A	8.7	7.7

Source: Nomis, Qualifications (Jan 2019-Dec 2019)

## Data Gaps and Uncertainties

Percentage of employees receiving job-related training to NVQ Level 4 or higher.

Number and location of establishments offering life-long learning opportunities.

## Key Issues/ Opportunities

Educational attainment in the borough is good when compared to the county, regional and national levels and should be maintained, although there are some concentrations of poor attainment.

There is a lower than average number of people attaining level 3 and level 4 qualifications in the borough which may have implications for the type of employment developing in the borough now and in the future. This could also deter inward investment into the borough.

Work-based learning opportunities should be developed to minimise the number of 16-18 year olds not in education or employment training and increase levels of attainment of qualifications.

<sup>15</sup> Lancashire County Council (2017) Children and young people dashboard. Available at: <https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/health-and-care/health/children-and-young-people-dashboard/> [Accessed: 01/04/21]

<sup>16</sup> Wyre Council (2018) State of Wyre. Available at: [https://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200009/performance/380/state\\_of\\_wyre](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200009/performance/380/state_of_wyre) [Accessed: 01/04/21]

<sup>17</sup> NOMIS. Qualifications (Jan 2019-Dec 2019) Available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157102/report.aspx?town=wyre#tabquals> [Accessed: 01/04/21]



# Health

## Relevant SA Objectives

### 3. To improve physical and mental health and wellbeing for all and reduce health inequalities

- To improve access to health and social care services especially in isolated areas
- To reduce health inequalities amongst different groups in the community
- To promote healthy lifestyles
- Encourage the development of strong, cohesive communities

### 5. To improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups

- Ensure that public transport services meet people's needs
- Ensure that highways infrastructure meets people's needs (including walking and cycling routes)
- Promote the use of sustainable travel modes and reduce dependence on the private car
- Improve access to cultural and recreational facilities
- Maintain and improve access to essential services and facilities, including in rural areas
- Improve access to open space
- Conserve and enhance opportunities for public access to the countryside and coast

At the time of the 2011 Census, 76.8% of the Wyre's population considered themselves to be in very good and good health, compared to 79.3% in the North West and 81.2% in England and Wales<sup>18</sup>. This subjective data indicates that the health of the borough's population is below regional and national levels. However, this is likely to be due to the large ageing population of Wyre.

Life expectancy for males has slightly reduced and for females has slightly increased across the borough between 2015 and 2018. Table B-2 presents the most recent data<sup>19</sup>. During these periods, life expectancy in Wyre was above the North West and slightly less than the England averages.

Table B-2: Life Expectancy at Birth for Males and Females (2015 - 2018)

	Wyre		Lancashire		North West		England	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>2015 - 2017</b>	83.6	85.9	83.4	85.6	83.0	85.2	83.8	86.1
<b>2016 - 2018</b>	83.5	86.0	83.4	85.6	83.2	85.3	83.9	86.2

Source: Lancashire AMR, 2019 - 2020

The Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) for the Wyre borough demonstrates that health and wellbeing is generally better in the borough when compared with the North West and slightly worse than that for England and Wales<sup>20</sup>. The SMR was the joint fourth lowest of all the authorities in Lancashire. Table B-3 presents the SMR and the mortality rates for circulatory disease and cancer in the borough compared to the North West and England and Wales.

<sup>18</sup> ONS (2013) General Health in England and Wales: 2011 and comparison with 2001. Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandwellbeing/articles/generalhealthinenglandandwales/2013-01-30> [Accessed: 04/06/21]

<sup>19</sup> Wyre Council (2020) Authorities Monitoring Report. Available at: [https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/download/683/authorities\\_monitoring\\_report](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/download/683/authorities_monitoring_report) [Accessed: 01/04/21]

<sup>20</sup> Lancashire County Council (2021) Wyre district. Available at: <https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/area-profiles/local-authority-profiles/wyre-district/> [Accessed: 01/04/21]

Table B-3: Standardised Mortality Ratio

Indicator	Wyre Borough	Lancashire	England and Wales
Standardised Mortality Ratio* (2013-2017)	104.2	107.7	100.00 (England and Wales)
Mortality Rate (circulatory disease**) (per 100,000 population – for the period 2005 – 2007)	113.6	96.4	79.1 (England only)
Mortality Rate (cancer) (per 100,000 population – for the period 2005 – 2007)	102.6	129.5	115.5 (England only)
Households with one or more person with a long-term limiting illness (%) (2001 Census)	40.11	38.37	33.55 (England only)

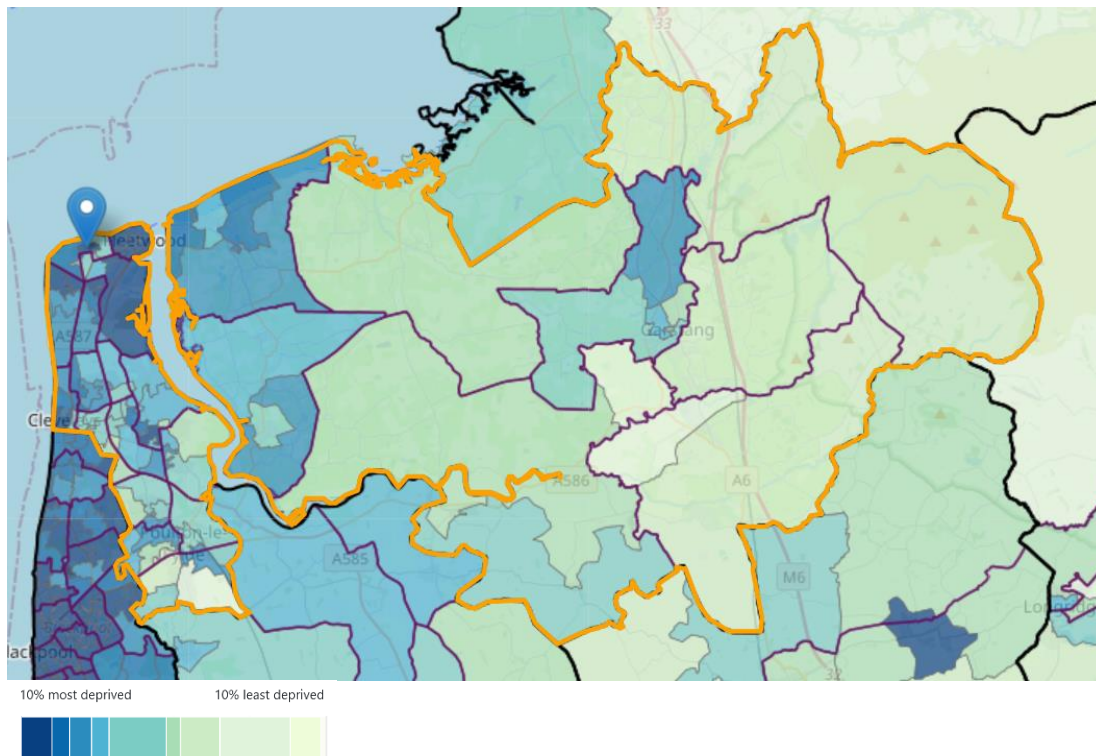
Source: Lancashire Area Profiles

\* SMRs compare the actual number of events in an area (e.g. Wyre) with the expected number of events based on mortality rates of a reference population (e.g. England and Wales). The SMR is a ratio of observed to expected number of deaths. If local mortality rates are high compared with national rates, the number of deaths observed will be greater than the expected number and the SMR will be greater than 100. For areas with low mortality SMRs will be less than 100.

\*\* Circulatory disease defined as coronary heart disease, stroke and related conditions (circulatory disease) at all ages under 75 years, age standardised using the European Standard Population as defined by the World Health Organisation.

In the 2015 Indices of Deprivation four wards – Mount, Pharos, Warren and Rossall - had LSOAs in the lowest 10% most deprived for health deprivation and disability<sup>21</sup>. The index identifies areas with relatively high rates of premature death, people whose quality of life is impaired by poor health or those who are disabled. In the 2019 Indices of Deprivation the same four wards - Mount, Pharos, Warren and Rossall – were still ranked within the lowest 10% most deprived for health deprivation. The results are shown below in Figure B-6.

Figure B-6: Health and Disability Deprivation 2019



Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation, 2019

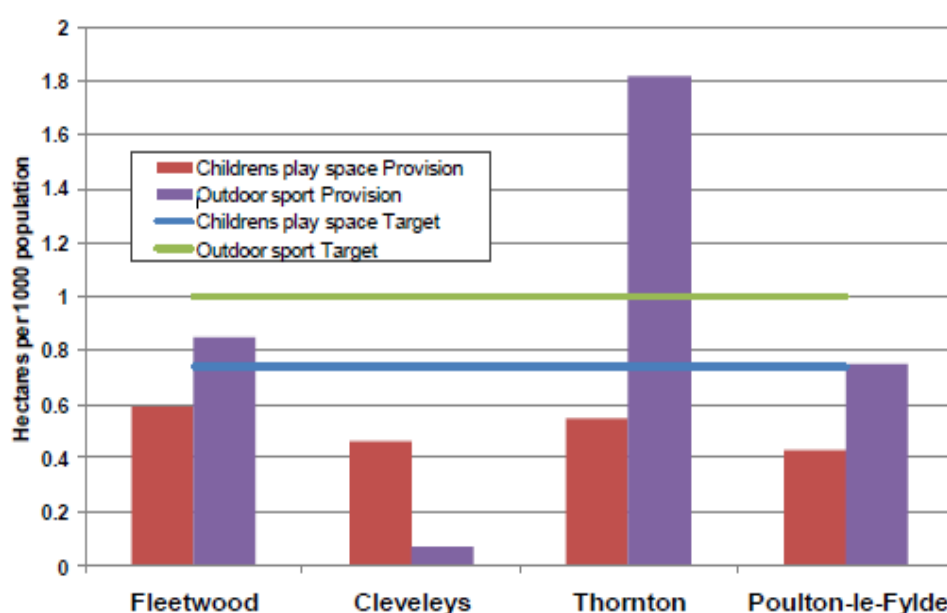
<sup>21</sup> Indices of Deprivation: 2019 and 2015. Available at: [http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod\\_index.html](http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod_index.html) [Accessed: 01/04/21]

There are inequalities within Wyre. Men in the least deprived areas can expect to live approximately eleven years longer than men in the most deprived areas<sup>22</sup>. For women this difference is 17 years. This is evidence for increasing inequality in Wyre, as the life expectancy difference had been nine and ten years for men and women respectively.

The teenage pregnancy rate in Wyre between in 2016 was 17.3 per 1000, compared with 22.3 for the North West, and 18.8 per 1,000 in England<sup>23</sup>. This represents a significant decrease in teenage pregnancy rates, and the rate between January and December 2007 was 34.5 per 1000, compared with 45.1 per 1000 across the North West and 41.7 per 1,000 in England.

It is recognised that open spaces can contribute to forming and maintaining sustainable communities by improving the health and well-being of the local population, by providing opportunities for outdoor leisure and exercise. Wyre Borough Council undertook an Open Space Audit during 2010<sup>24</sup>. Figure B-7 illustrates that the Council's 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 B-7: Hectares per Thousand Population for Children's Play Space and Outdoor Sport



Source: Wyre Borough Council 2014 - 2015 AMR

Wyre borough contains approximately 5,078ha of the Forest of Bowland AONB, representing 17.94% of Wyre's land cover, including the Bleasdale Moors, located in the East of the borough. This AONB provides an excellent recreational resource for visitors and locals alike.

Sports facilities across the district are largely concentrated within Fleetwood, Cleveleys and Poulton-le-Fylde, however, there are facilities such as grass pitches, sports halls, fitness clubs and golf courses located within the rural areas of the borough. Research from Sport England<sup>25</sup> indicates that approximately 30% of the population of Wyre participate in less than 30 minutes exercise a week. This is slightly higher than the North West overall average at 27%. Approximately 61% of adults in the North West describe themselves as 'Active', meaning they participate in over 150 minutes of exercise a week.

<sup>22</sup> Lancashire County Council (2017) Health and well-being. Available at: <https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoizjk5Nzk1ZjltZGI5NS00OWI0LThmM2MtOTUxZjl5ODAzZTkwiwidCI6IjlmNigzZTI2LWQ4YiktNDYwOS05ZW0LWUxYTM2ZTRiYjRkMlslmMiQih9> [Accessed: 01/04/21]

<sup>23</sup> Wyre Council (2018) State of Wyre. Available at: [https://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200009/performance/380/state\\_of\\_wyre](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200009/performance/380/state_of_wyre) [Accessed: 01/04/21]

<sup>24</sup> Wyre Council (2010) Open Spaces Audit. Available at: [https://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200460/environment/830/open\\_spaces\\_audit\\_2010](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200460/environment/830/open_spaces_audit_2010) [Accessed: 06/04/21]

<sup>25</sup> Sport England. Trends. <https://activelives.sportengland.org/Result?viewStatId=2> [Accessed: 01/04/21]

## Data Gaps and Uncertainties

There are no significant data gaps or uncertainties.

## Key Issues/ Opportunities

Health in the Wyre borough is generally below national and regional levels with even poorer levels of health identified in five of Wyre's wards (Jubilee, Mount, Pharos, Rossall and Warren).

Access to doctor's surgeries and dentists within the rural areas is more limited and could be improved. This is particularly important for older people.

There are opportunities to further promote access to outdoor recreational pursuits in open areas to benefit the health of the local population, particularly within the Forest of Bowland AONB.

There are also opportunities to further promote walking and cycling across the borough.

## Crime and Safety

### Relevant SA Objectives

#### 1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime

- To reduce levels of crime
- To reduce the fear of crime
- To reduce levels of anti-social behaviour
- To encourage Secured by Design principles

Wyre Borough Council together with the Lancashire Constabulary, Lancashire County Council, North Lancashire clinical Commissioning Groups and Lancashire Public Health and Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service has a statutory duty to work together in partnership and with other groups, communities and organisations to reduce crime and fear of crime in the borough. Statistics released by the ONS<sup>26</sup> showed that recorded crime per 1,000 population currently stands at 59 for 2019/2020 which is below the Lancashire-14 average of 87.

Wyre has the third lowest crime rate in Lancashire behind Ribble Valley and Fylde respectively. Table B-4 below indicates that violence against a person in Wyre decreased by 14% between 2018 and 2019. Total recorded crime (excluding fraud) incidents decreased between 2018 and 2019 with the exception of criminal damage and arson (32%) and robbery (29%). Pharos, Rossall and Mount wards in Fleetwood have more than double the borough average number of recorded crimes, with Rossall seeing the 4th highest increase (60.2%) in the 12 months ending August 2018 compared with the same 12 months a year earlier.

Table B-4: Recorded Crime for Key Incidents in Wyre Borough, 2018 - 2019

Incident	Recorded 2018	Recorded 2019	Per 1,000 population (mid-2019)	% Change 2018 - 2019
Violence against the person	3,561	3,068	27.4	-14
Sexual offences	254	234	2.1	-8
Robbery	24	31	0.3	29
Theft Offences	2,102	1,976	17.7	-6
Criminal damage and arson	696	918	8.2	32

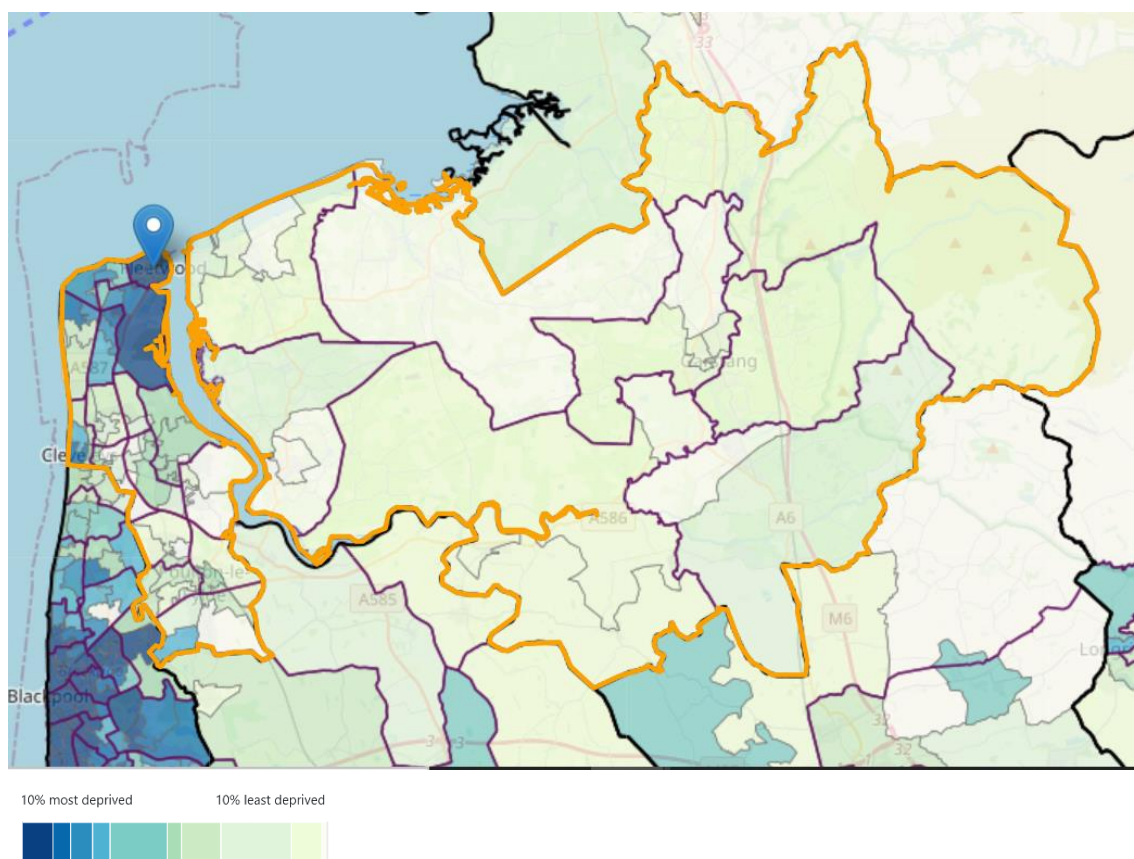
<sup>26</sup> ONS (2021) Recorded crime data by Community Safety Partnership area. Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/recordedcrimedatabycommunitysafetypartnerhiparea> [Accessed: 06/04/21]

Incident	Recorded 2018	Recorded 2019	Per 1,000 population (mid-2019)	% Change 2018 - 2019
Other crimes against society	839	812	7.2	-3
Vehicle Offences	923	473	4.2	-49
Total recorded crime - excluding fraud	8,399	7,512	67.0	-11

Source: Wyre Borough Council 2019 - 2020 AMR

Pharos and Mount wards each have LSOAs in the lowest 10% most deprived for crime deprivation nationally<sup>27</sup>. The majority of wards within Wyre have LSOAs in the least 20% most deprived for crime deprivation nationally. Figure B-8 presents these results.

Figure B-8: Crime Deprivation



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2019

There were 1,391 cases of fly tipping in Wyre in 2018/2019, which represented only 20 more incidents than recorded in 2017/2018 (1,371)<sup>28</sup>.

### Data Gaps and Uncertainties

There are no significant data gaps or uncertainties.

<sup>27</sup> Indices of Deprivation: 2019 and 2015. Available at: [http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod\\_index.html](http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod_index.html) [Accessed: 01/04/21]

<sup>28</sup> Lancashire County Council (2020) Household waste recycling, municipal waste and fly-tipping. Available at: <https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/media/901212/waste-recycling-and-fly-tipping.pdf> [Accessed: 01/04/21]



## Key Issues/ Opportunities

Wyre has low crime levels compared to other parts of Lancashire and has fallen in recent years. Opportunities should be sought to improve crime levels further.

While incidents of crime are relatively low, there are issues associated with the perception of juvenile nuisance and anti-social behaviour and further work is needed to reduce such problems.

Violence against a person is the biggest proportion of offences within Wyre.

Pharos and Mount wards are within a Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) in the 10% most deprived for crime deprivation.

## Water

### Relevant SA Objectives

#### 11. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources and reduce the risk of flooding

- To protect and enhance ground and surface water quality
- To protect and enhance coastal waters
- Encourage sustainable use of water resources
- Encourage the inclusion of flood mitigation measures such as SuDs
- Reduce and manage flooding

Water is an essential resource required for domestic and industrial use. The borough lies within two catchment areas including the River Wyre and the River Lune<sup>29 30</sup>. The key watercourses in the borough include the Wyre itself, and its major tributaries, River Cocker, Pilling Water and Worm Ridgy Pool.

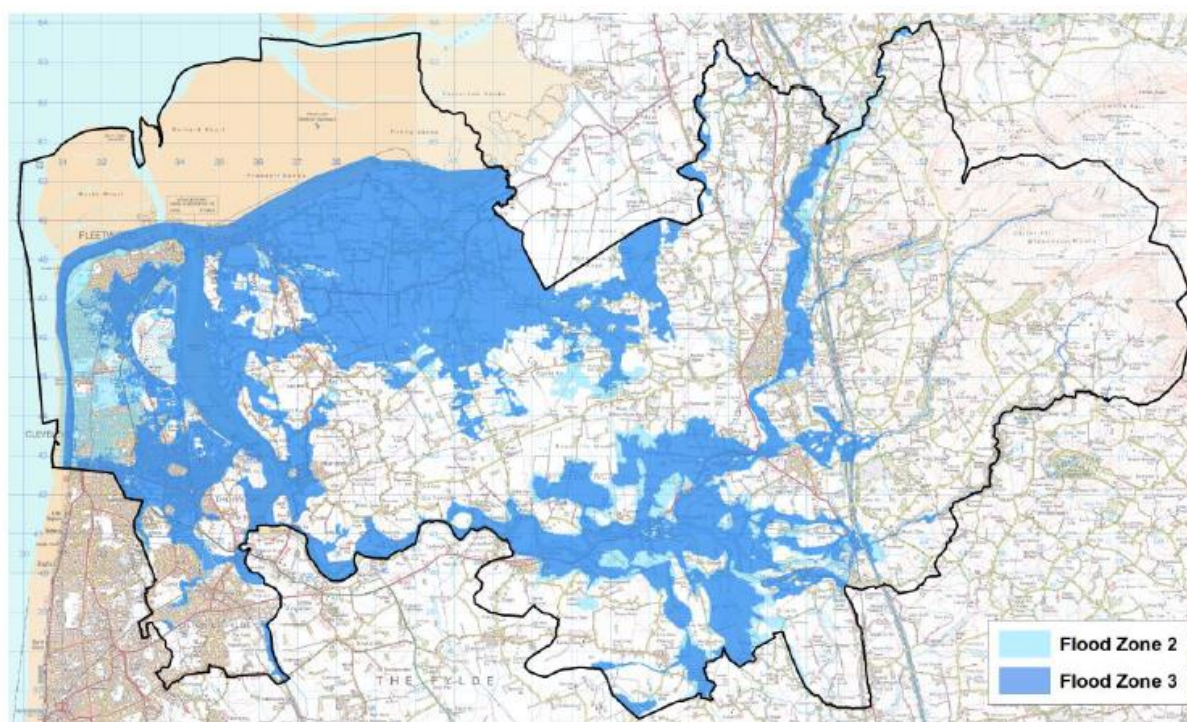
Wyre comprises relatively low-lying, coastal and riparian land, with the risk of coastal and river flooding considerable. Much of the coastal area to the north of the borough and the River Wyre is classified as Flood Zone 3 by the Environment Agency (at risk of flooding from tidal sources of greater than 0.5% or from fluvial sources greater than 1%). The Environment Agency has classified 28,500 of Wyre's properties at high risk of flooding. Figure B-9 shows Flood Zone 3 within Wyre<sup>31</sup>.

<sup>29</sup> EA (2014) Wyre: Catchment flood management plan. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/wyre-catchment-flood-management-plan> [Accessed: 01/04/21]

<sup>30</sup> EA (2009) Lune: Catchment flood management plan. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/lune-catchment-flood-management-plan> [Accessed: 01/04/21]

<sup>31</sup> Wyre Council (2020) Authorities Monitoring Report. Available at: [https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/download/683/authorities\\_monitoring\\_report](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/download/683/authorities_monitoring_report) [Accessed: 01/04/21]

Figure B-9: Flood Zones 2 and 3 within Wyre



Source: Wyre Borough Council 2019 – 2020 AMR

The western facing frontage from Cleveleys to Fleetwood has a long history of extremely volatile beach levels and flooding events. Beach levels are known to fluctuate by up to 4m on a single tide and major flooding events have been recorded since 1555. Coastal erosion continued until the construction of coastal defences between the 1920s and 1930s from Cleveleys to Rossall Point and the 1960s around Fleetwood. The existing rear sea wall at the back of the promenade was completed in 1982 following major flooding of over 1,800 properties in 1977. The northern frontage has shown little drop in beach levels over the past 10 years. In many places along the frontage, beach levels have risen significantly; particularly at the eastern end where photographic evidence indicates beach level rises of up to 2m over the last fifty years. The stability of this frontage led to the line being advanced in 1956 with the construction of the Marine Hall complex. However, sea level rise will place greater pressures on this natural protective frontage and greater reliance may be placed on the concrete sea defences. It is therefore important that the natural defences are managed both to secure coastal protection and to maintain the environmentally important sand dune habitat. The estuary is a busy navigation channel for both commercial and leisure craft. Its narrow approach channel provides protection against the majority of storms.

The upgrading of flood defences from Rossall Hospital to Fleetwood Golf Course were completed June 2018. The scheme was completed on schedule. Wyre Beach & Dune Management Scheme<sup>32</sup> has been approved by Environment Agency. The over £40 million scheme will commence in May 2021 and seeks to reduce the risk of coastal erosion and flooding for over 11,000 properties and other infrastructure in Wyre.

A number of surface water operational catchments are located in Wyre borough. Table B-5 illustrates how each individual catchment compares in biological and chemical water quality.

<sup>32</sup> Wyre Council. Wyre Beach Management Scheme. Available at: [https://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200485/coastal\\_defence/1361/wyres\\_beach\\_management\\_scheme](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200485/coastal_defence/1361/wyres_beach_management_scheme) [Accessed: 01/04/21]

Table B-5: Surface Water Operational Catchments within the Wyre Borough. Data from Environment Agency catchment Data Explorer (2015)

Management Catchment	Operational Catchment	Description
Wyre	Fleetwood Peninsula Tributaries	Drains mix of residential, industrial and agricultural land. 50% of water bodies achieving good/moderate overall status, with 100% failing chemical status (2019).
	Brock and Tributaries	Drains mainly a rural environment, characterised by dairy farming and intensive poultry units. 100% of water bodies achieving moderate/poor ecological status or potential and 100% achieving failing on chemical status (2019).
	Wyre and Calder	100% of water bodies achieving moderate overall classification, with 100% failing on chemical status. 20% were classified as good for ecological status (2019)
Lune	Pilling, Ridgy, Cocker and Conder	30% of water bodies achieving good ecological status but 100% failing on chemical status.
Ribble	Hodder and Loud	Drains much of the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. 100% of water bodies achieving good/moderate ecological status or potential and 100% failing on chemical status (2019).
North West TraC	Morecambe Bay	45% of water bodies achieving good/moderate ecological status or potential and 100% failing on chemical status (2019)

For the North West River Basin as a whole in 2019, 87% of surface waters are achieving moderate to good ecological status or potential and 100% are failing on chemical status<sup>33</sup>.

Within the Wyre borough there are two types of water supplies; Public (or Mains) Water Supplies which are provided by the Water Company (United Utilities) and Private Water Supplies which are the responsibility of the individual supply user/s. For the area in which Wyre is situated, United Utilities forecast a small supply deficit by 2020/2021, and the deficit is expected to increase through the remainder of the planning horizon (2044/2045). A programme of supply-demand solutions will be required from 2022/23 to maintain adequate water supply reliability in the Strategic Resource Zone<sup>34</sup>.

In the year 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020, there were initially 34 planning applications objected by the Environment Agency<sup>35</sup>. 31 were objected due to the developments being at risk of flooding or would increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. Of the 31 initially objected, 18 of these objections were withdrawn based on revised submissions and/or conditions imposed, two of which were withdrawn by the applicant. Three were refused. Prior approval was not determined for four applications. Therefore, four new planning permissions were granted contrary to Environment Agency advice in areas at risk from flooding. At the time of writing, six decisions were still pending decision/consideration. There have been zero new planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds.

Wyre Borough Council's Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment<sup>36</sup> concludes that residual flood risk can be managed in a number of ways. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment recommends that any

<sup>33</sup> Catchment data explorer (2020) North West – Summary, River Basin District. Available at: <http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/RiverBasinDistrict/12/Summary> [Accessed: 06/04/21]

<sup>34</sup> United Utilities (2019) Final Water Resources Management Plan 2019. Available at: [https://www.unitedutilities.com/globalassets/z\\_corporate-site/about-us-pdfs/wrmp-2019---2045/final-water-resources-management-plan-2019.pdf](https://www.unitedutilities.com/globalassets/z_corporate-site/about-us-pdfs/wrmp-2019---2045/final-water-resources-management-plan-2019.pdf) [Accessed: 06/04/21]

<sup>35</sup> Wyre Council (2020) Authorities Monitoring Report. Available at: [https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/download/683/authorities\\_monitoring\\_report](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/download/683/authorities_monitoring_report) [Accessed: 01/04/21]

<sup>36</sup> Wyre Borough Council (2016) Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. Available at: [https://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200460/environment/1091/level\\_1\\_strategic\\_flood\\_risk\\_assessment](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200460/environment/1091/level_1_strategic_flood_risk_assessment) [Accessed: 06/04/21]



proposed new development is not considered in isolation from the existing residential population and that this applies both in terms of not increasing flood risk to existing properties and businesses but a key aim to reduce the overall flood risk by taking opportunities to reduce the flood risk for all.

Bathing water quality within the borough is monitored in two locations: Cleveleys and Fleetwood<sup>37</sup>. Monitoring has been undertaken at these locations since 1988. In 2019, Fleetwood and Cleveleys were each rated 'good', consistent with the ratings from the previous years (2017 and 2018).

Wyre borough overlies a variety of aquifer types (bedrock designation) according to the Environment Agency's online mapping<sup>38</sup> including a Principle aquifer, Secondary A aquifer, Secondary B aquifer and secondary (undifferentiated) aquifer. There are no Principle aquifers under the superficial deposits designation.

## Date Gaps and Uncertainties

Number of new developments incorporating SuDS.

## Key Issues/ Opportunities

Water quality across the borough is generally good, however, it is important that these levels are maintained and improved where possible.

Large areas of the coastal area to the north of the borough and the River Wyre are at risk of flooding and are identified as being within Flood Zone 3. The Environment Agency has classified 28,500 of Wyre's properties at high risk of flooding.

Areas at risk from flooding should be protected from development that would increase that risk. New developments should be encouraged to use Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to manage runoff and further reduce flood risk.

New developments and households within the borough should also be encouraged to minimise water use and to re-use rainwater where possible i.e., grey water recycling systems and rainwater harvesting.

There may be opportunities to further improve bathing water quality at both Cleveleys and Fleetwood.

# Soil and Land Quality

## Relevant SA Objectives

### 14. To ensure sustainable use of natural resources

- Reduce the demand for raw materials
- Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials in construction
- Reduce the amount of derelict and vacant land
- Ensure that existing contaminated land is remediated and prevent the contamination of greenfield sites
- Encourage development of brownfield land where appropriate and available
- Maintain and enhance soil quality
- Increase the proportion of waste recycling and re-use
- Reduce the production of waste
- Reduce the proportion of waste landfilled

In total, gross take up on previously developed land (PDL) stood at 0.63 hectares during 2015-2016. In the year 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, 74 per cent of Wyre's new housing was built on previously developed land. This represents a decrease of two per cent from the previous year. There are

<sup>37</sup> Wyre Council. Bathing water quality. Available at: [https://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200484/wyres\\_coastline/748/bathing\\_water\\_quality](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200484/wyres_coastline/748/bathing_water_quality) [Accessed: 06/04/21]

<sup>38</sup> EA. Aquifers. Available at: <http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/117020.aspx> [Accessed: 01/04/21]

currently 22 sites on Wyre Borough Council's Brownfield Land Registry, with two sites currently pending planning permission<sup>39</sup>. This is updated annually and so may not be representable/accurate at the time of writing.

The borough's most important site both economically and in terms of potential contamination is the Hillhouse Technology Enterprise Zone located on the outskirts of Thornton-Cleveleys. Much of this site is still in use as a chemical works however, ICI Chemicals and Polymers Ltd. has since moved its operations elsewhere, leaving a large area of land open for future development. This site would need to undergo extensive investigation as part of any application for redevelopment. It is anticipated that the majority of contaminated sites exist in the three principal settlements of the borough. Being the largest settlements in the borough, these areas have undergone the most development in the past and have to an extent been exploited by industry. It is important however that the more rural areas of the borough are not overlooked as many of the smaller settlements house industrial estates, such as Brockholes Industrial Estate in in Catterall. Further still, potential pollution from small sewage treatment plants and farming activities can contaminate land through the spreading of sewage sludge on agricultural land<sup>40</sup>.

There are currently no entries on the Wyre Borough Council's Contaminated Land Register.

There is 22,582.90ha of farmed land across the borough which is mainly classified under grades two (Grade 2 is regarded as 'best and most versatile' land) and three (Grade 3a is regarded as 'best and most versatile' land and Grade 3b considered to be moderate quality) (see Figure B-10). DEFRA contain a breakdown of agricultural land within each grade and this is presented in Table B-6 below. There has been no change to the breakdown of agricultural land since 2011.

Table B-6: Agricultural Land across the Borough

		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3 <sup>41</sup>	Grade 4	Grade 5
Wyre	ha	0	8,367	12,088	2,532	2,963
	%	0.0	29.6	42.7	8.9	10.5

Source: Wyre Borough Council 2019-2020 AMR

General cropping, horticulture, grazing livestock (lowland) and other are the common farm types within the Wyre borough<sup>42</sup>.

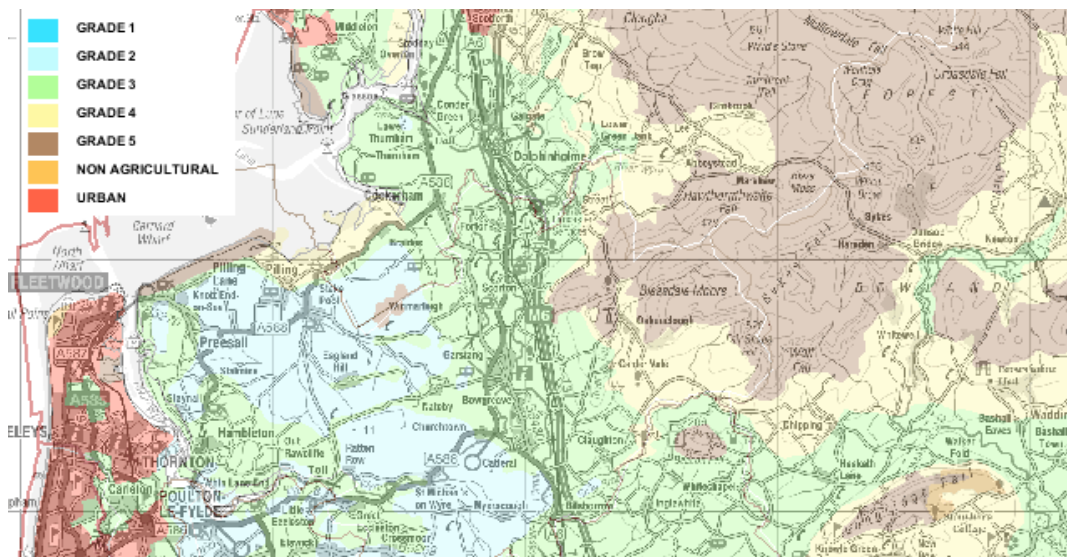
<sup>39</sup> Wyre Council Brownfield Register. Available at: [https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/file/6239/wyre\\_brownfield\\_land\\_register](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/file/6239/wyre_brownfield_land_register) [Accessed: 07/04/21]

<sup>40</sup> Wyre Borough Council (2001) Statutory Contaminated Land Strategy. Available at: [http://www.wyre.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/4838/ed077\\_statutory\\_land\\_contamination\\_strategy\\_2001.pdf](http://www.wyre.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/4838/ed077_statutory_land_contamination_strategy_2001.pdf) [Accessed: 06/04/21]

<sup>41</sup> This Grade is subdivided into two further grades 3a and 3b. 3a is classed along with Grades 1 and 2 as 'the best and most versatile' agricultural land.

<sup>42</sup> Lancashire County Council (2021) Wyre district. Available at: <https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/area-profiles/local-authority-profiles/wyre-district/> [Accessed: 01/04/21]

Figure B-10: Agricultural Land Classification



Source: MAGIC

Geological sites and landforms are protected in the same way as important biological sites – see below. Nationally important locations are listed as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) while regionally there are Local Geological Sites (LGSs). LGSs are designated using locally developed criteria and are currently the most important places for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected sites like SSSIs. Within the Wyre borough, there are three LGSs, these include:

- Bamacre Brook, near Preston - river section.
- Wild Goose Wood, near Garstang - railway cutting.
- River Wyre Section, Knott End - river section and drumlin field to landward.

### Data Gaps and Uncertainties

Distribution of areas known to have been subject to significant subsidence.

The amount derelict land and buildings and vacant buildings across the borough.

Area of land currently in use but with planning allocation/permission for redevelopment and with other known redevelopment potential

Key sources of Contaminated Land

### Key Issues/ Opportunities

There are currently 22 sites on Wyre Borough Council's Brownfield Land Registry, with two sites currently pending planning permission. The aim should be to continue to remediate and re-use them, although this decision should be made on a site-by-site basis as some brownfield sites may now have developed significant biodiversity interests.

Wyre borough comprises of large areas of 'the best and most versatile agricultural land'. This land should be protected from inappropriate development.

The borough contains important geological resources including three Local Geological Sites and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) which should be protected from inappropriate development and opportunities to raise awareness of geological designations and resources should be pursued where possible.

# Air Quality

## Relevant SA Objectives

### 13. To protect and improve air quality

- To protect and improve local air quality

Air quality affects the state of the natural environment and has implications for human health. AQMAs are designated when local authorities have identified locations where national air quality objectives are unlikely to be achieved. There is one AQMA in the Wyre borough within the settlement of Poulton-le-Fylde designated for NO<sub>2</sub><sup>43</sup>. The AQMA covers an area encompassing Chapel Street (A588), along with the junctions with Higher Green and Vicarage Road.

Wyre Borough Council monitored, until 2014, the level of NO<sub>2</sub> at 25 sites via diffusion tubes. Table B-7 contains the results of this monitoring between 2009 and 2013. In 2014, with none of the sites recording mean NO<sub>2</sub> concentration levels equal to or above the national objective of 40ug/m<sup>3</sup>, it was determined that there was no further need for detailed assessment<sup>44</sup>.

A combined indicator of air quality for small local areas was developed as part of the English Indices of Deprivation and the results are available for the 941 Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOAs) in the Lancashire-14 area<sup>45</sup>. The air quality indicator is one of the sub-indicators that forms part of the living environment deprivation domain. The air quality indicator is a modelled estimate of the concentration of the four pollutants: nitrogen dioxide, benzene, sulphur dioxide and particulates. Air quality data for 2016 on a 1km grid were obtained from the UK Air Information Resource. For each pollutant, the atmospheric concentration is related to a guideline or standard value.

An index value of 1 is equivalent to the national standard for that pollutant. The index values for the four pollutants were then summed to create an overall air quality index score for the LSOA. Values of less than 1.0 indicate that the pollutant is below the objective set and thus 'safe'. The combined air quality figure which represents the overall quality score or ratio for each LSOA is derived simply by the addition of the scores for each of the four pollutants. A higher value implies a poorer overall air quality. All LSOAs in Wyre are determined to be less than the 'safe' index value, with the majority of LSOAs in the borough scoring less than 0.8.

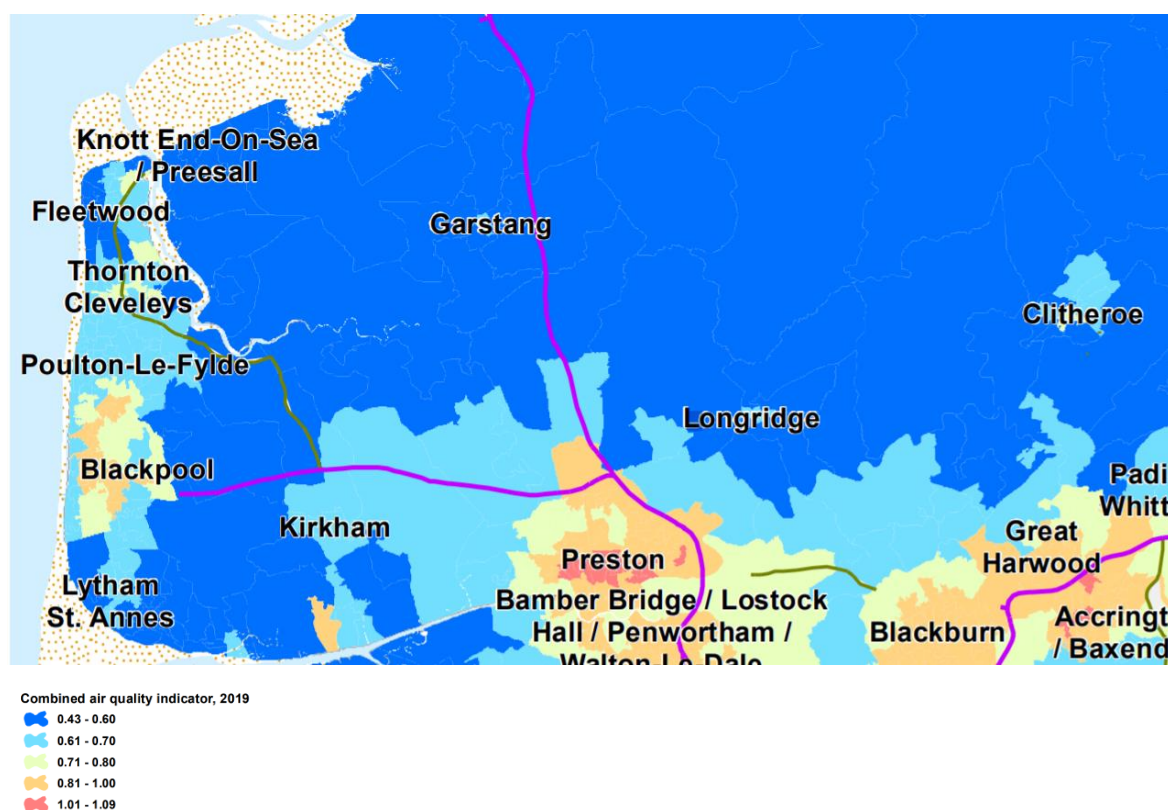
The results in Figure B-11 demonstrate that air quality is generally good across the borough. However, the borough does still have one AQMA declared for Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), Chapel Street, an area encompassing Chapel Street, in Poulton-le-Fylde along with the junctions with Higher Green, and Vicarage Road.

<sup>43</sup> DEFRA. Local Authority Details, Wyre Borough Council. Available at: [https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/local-authorities?la\\_id=324](https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/local-authorities?la_id=324) [Accessed: 06/04/21]

<sup>44</sup> Wyre Council (2014) Air Quality Progress Report for Wyre Council. Available at: [https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/file/3900/air\\_quality\\_progress\\_report\\_2014pdf](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/file/3900/air_quality_progress_report_2014pdf) [Accessed: 06/04/21]

<sup>45</sup> Lancashire County Council. Air quality results from the 2019 Indices of Deprivation. Available at: <https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/media/896972/airquality-imd-2019.pdf> [Accessed: 06/04/21]

Figure B-11: Estimated Combined Air Quality Indicator in Lancashire (2019)



Source: Air quality results from the 2019 Indices of Deprivation, Lancashire.gov.uk

Highways England have proposed an offline bypass around the village of Little Singleton which aims to reduce congestion, improve safety, and remove a major bottleneck on the main road to Fleetwood, the A585<sup>46</sup>. This congestion between Windy Harbour and Skippool decreases air quality in the local area, impacting the local community of Little Singleton. This bypass would be expected to reduce congestion, and therefore, improve air quality.

### Data Gaps and Uncertainties

There are no significant data gaps or uncertainties.

### Key Issues/ Opportunities

In general terms air quality in the borough is very good although there is one Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) identified in Wyre located in Poulton-le-Fylde (designated for nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) exceedances).

Opportunities should be sought to reduce road traffic and promote sustainable transport use to further improve air quality.

Opportunities should also be sought to improve air quality within the borough and in particular within the designated AQMA (or not make it any worse).

<sup>46</sup> Highways England (2021) A585 Windy Harbour to Skippool. Available at: <https://highwaysengland.co.uk/our-work/north-west/a585-windy-harbour-to-skippool/> [Accessed: 08/04/21]

# Energy and Climate Change

## Relevant SA Objectives

### 12. To limit and adapt to climate change

- To reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- To require the inclusion of SuDS in new development
- To reduce the demand for energy and increase energy efficiency
- To increase the use of renewable energy
- To reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the transport sector

Although climate change is a global phenomenon, action to avoid its most serious effects and to minimise the emission of greenhouse gases need to occur at a local level. The Wyre borough will not be immune to the impacts of climate change, either directly or as a result of policy responses at the national and international levels.

Energy use in Wyre is considered average when compared to national means. Table B-7 illustrates Wyre borough's final energy consumption figures for 2018 compared with 2017 figures<sup>47</sup>. The data demonstrates that electricity consumption has decreased, but gas consumption has increased between 2017 and 2018.

Table B-7: Energy Consumption in Wyre 2017 - 2018

	Wyre			North West			Great Britain		
	2017	2018	% change	2017	2018	% change	2017	2018	% change
Electricity (GWh)	495	490	-1.0	30,599	30,323	-0.9	287,382	284,279	-1.1
Gas (GWh)	1,003	1,017	1.4	65,635	64,920	-1.1	512,267	514,561	0.4
Transport (kt)	224	221	-1	13,827	13,648	-1	107,132	105,399	-2

Source: DBEIS Total final energy consumption at regional and local authority level: 2005 to 2018

The 2018 carbon dioxide results gives a total figure of 9.2 million tonnes for the 14-authority Lancashire area (this equates to 6.3 tonnes per person) (see Table B-8). Total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the 12-authority Lancashire area for 2018 were at 5.9 tonnes per person, per annum, above the UK average (5.2 tonnes).

<sup>47</sup> DBEIS (2020) Total final energy consumption at regional and local authority level: 2005 to 2018. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/total-final-energy-consumption-at-regional-and-local-authority-level-2005-to-2018> [Accessed: 06/04/21]



Table B-8: Local and regional estimates of carbon dioxide, 2018 (thousands of tonnes)

Area	Industry and commerce	Domestic	Transport	Land use change	Total	Per capita CO <sub>2</sub> Emission (tonnes) <sup>48</sup>
Wyre	195.4	174.6	221.1	21.0	612.1	5.5
Lancashire (14-authority area)	2,928.5	2,306	2,838.1	88.1	8,160.8	5.4
North West	14,179.0	10,709.0	13,648.5	-232.4	38,304.1	5.3
United Kingdom	133,293.3	96,429.8	126,801.1	-11,699.9	344,824.3	5.2

Source: DBEIS Total final energy consumption at regional and local authority level: 2005 to 2018

In the 14-authority Lancashire area, Wyre borough ranks seventh in total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2018, the same as in 2014. Interestingly, in the borough the highest carbon dioxide emissions are from transport, (sixth highest in the 14-authority area).

Transport emissions include freight and passenger transport, both private and for business purposes. The estimates of road transport CO<sub>2</sub> are made on the basis of the distribution of traffic, therefore some of the emissions within an authority represent through traffic, or part of trips into or out of the area whether by residents or non-residents (see Transportation below).

### Data Gaps and Uncertainties

Per capita ratios, it should be noted, that while emissions per resident may be a useful measure for domestic emissions, CO<sub>2</sub> levels from industry and road transport are affected by many factors other than the size of the resident population so these ratios should be interpreted with caution.

Estimates of emissions have an inherent uncertainty due to uncertainty in the underlying activity data and emissions factors. The uncertainty of GHG emissions estimates varies considerably by sector. LULUCF emissions estimates are the most uncertain, followed by waste management (only available at the national level) and agriculture.

UK emissions data is analysed by “end-user” type for energy and transport, e.g. agriculture, domestic gas use, or ‘industry and commercial electricity’. However, it is not reflective of embodied carbon at the point of end use – i.e. emissions from the production of goods are assigned to where the production takes place. Therefore, emissions from the production of goods which are exported are included in the data, and emissions from the production of goods which are imported are excluded.

### Key Issues/ Opportunities

Total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the 12-authority Lancashire area for 2018 were at 5.9 tonnes per person, per annum, above the UK average (5.2 tonnes). In the borough the highest carbon dioxide emissions are from transport, (sixth highest in the 14-authority area).

Reducing the carbon footprint through energy conservation and efficiency and the promotion of renewable energy sources should be a priority for the borough.

New developments should be encouraged to include sustainable design principles.

Reducing transport on the borough’s roads and encouraging more sustainable modes of transport would contribute to reducing the effects of climate change.

BREEAM ratings should be encouraged.

<sup>48</sup> Per capita rates are based on the ONS 2014 mid-year estimates of population

# Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

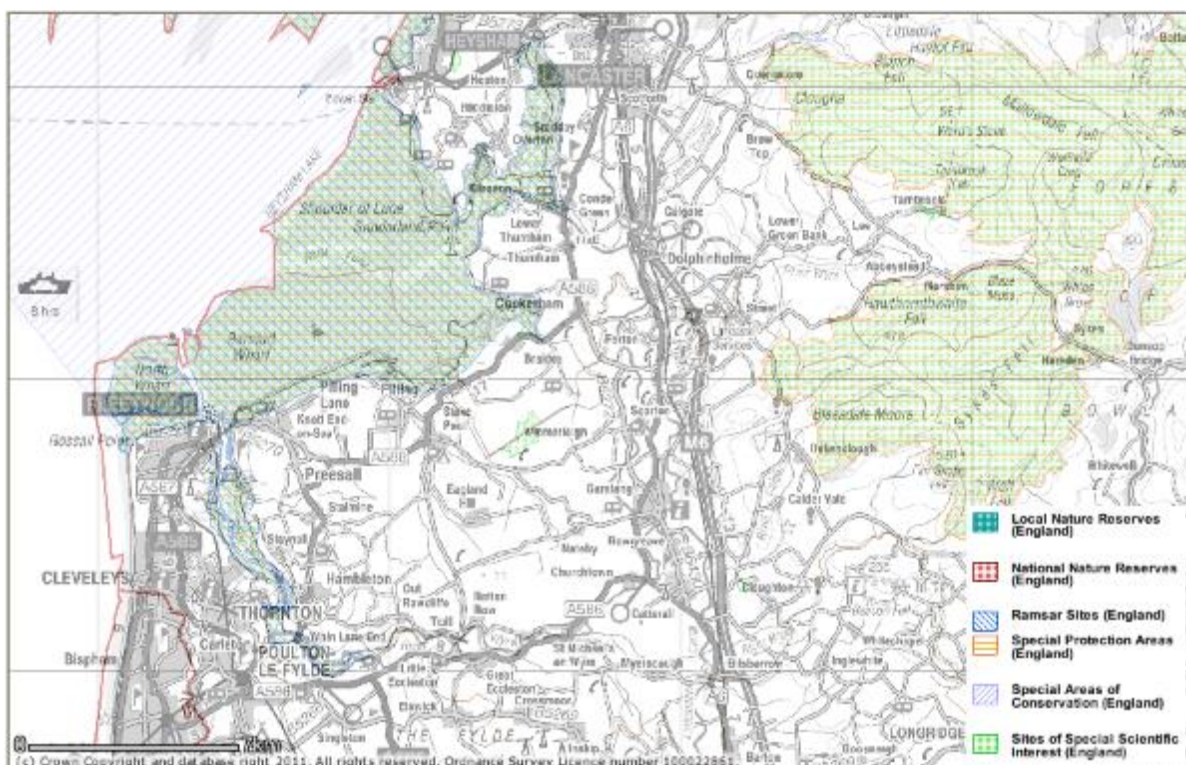
## Relevant SA Objectives

### 8. To protect and enhance biodiversity

- Protect and enhance designated sites of nature conservation importance
- Protect and enhance wildlife especially rare and endangered species
- Protect and enhance habitats and wildlife corridors
- Provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and open green spaces
- Protect and enhance geodiversity

Wyre borough contains large areas of high quality natural environment and has a wealth of biodiversity sites of international, national, regional and local importance for nature conservation. Figure B-12 displays international and national nature conservation designations within Wyre borough.

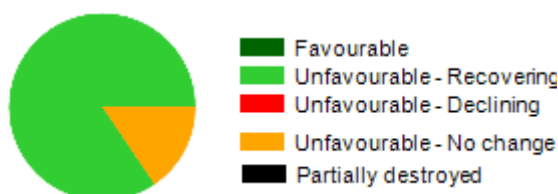
Figure B-12: International and National Nature Conservation Designations Within Wyre



Source: MAGIC

Wyre borough has approximately 6,297ha of land designated as SSSI in 2021 distributed amongst five Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) sites, which are wholly or partially within the borough. These include:

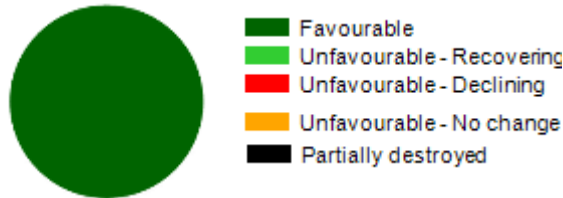
- **Winmarleigh Moss** - important as the largest area of lowland raised mire remaining in Lancashire. The condition of the SSSI is presented below (as of April 2021).





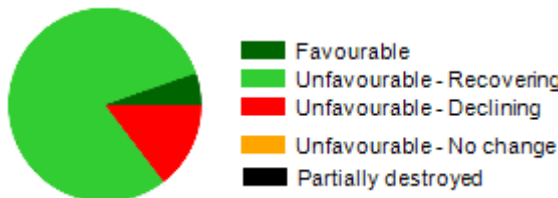
Source: Natural England

- **Wyre Estuary** - one of the two largest areas of intertidal estuarine flats in Britain (the other being the Wash). The whole estuarine complex is of international significance for wintering wading birds and of national significance for wintering wildfowl. The condition of the SSSI is presented below (as of April 2021).



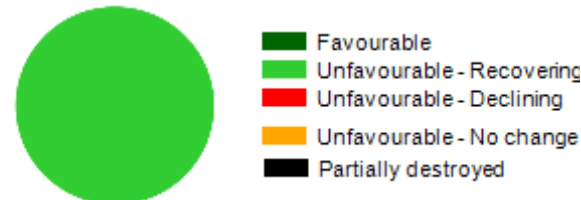
Source: Natural England

- **Bowland Fells** - These extensive upland fells support the largest expanse of blanket bog and heather moorland in Lancashire and provide suitable habitat for a diverse upland breeding bird community. The condition of the SSSI is presented below (as of April 2021).



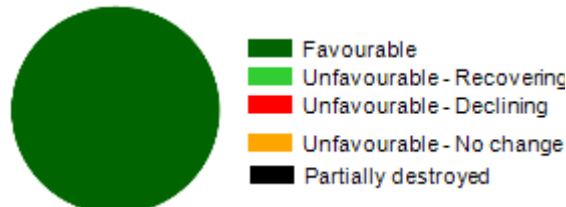
Source: Natural England

- **Rough Hey Wood** - mixed plantation of oak, sycamore and alder, dating back over 100 years, with patches of exotic conifers of more recent origin in the centre. The condition of the SSSI is presented below (as of April 2021).



Source: Natural England

- **Lune Estuary** - As part of Morecambe Bay, the site forms a major link in the chain of estuaries along the west coast of Britain used by birds on migration between the breeding grounds in the far north, and the wintering grounds further south and is of international importance for the passage and wintering waterfowl it supports (as of April 2021).



Source: Natural England

All of the SSSIs wholly within Wyre borough are considered to be in a favourable or recovering condition, which is above DEFRA's target of 95%.

Morecambe Bay is of particular importance to the Wyre borough. As well as being designated as a SSSI (Lune Estuary), it is also designated as an SPA, SAC, and a Ramsar site for its important bird

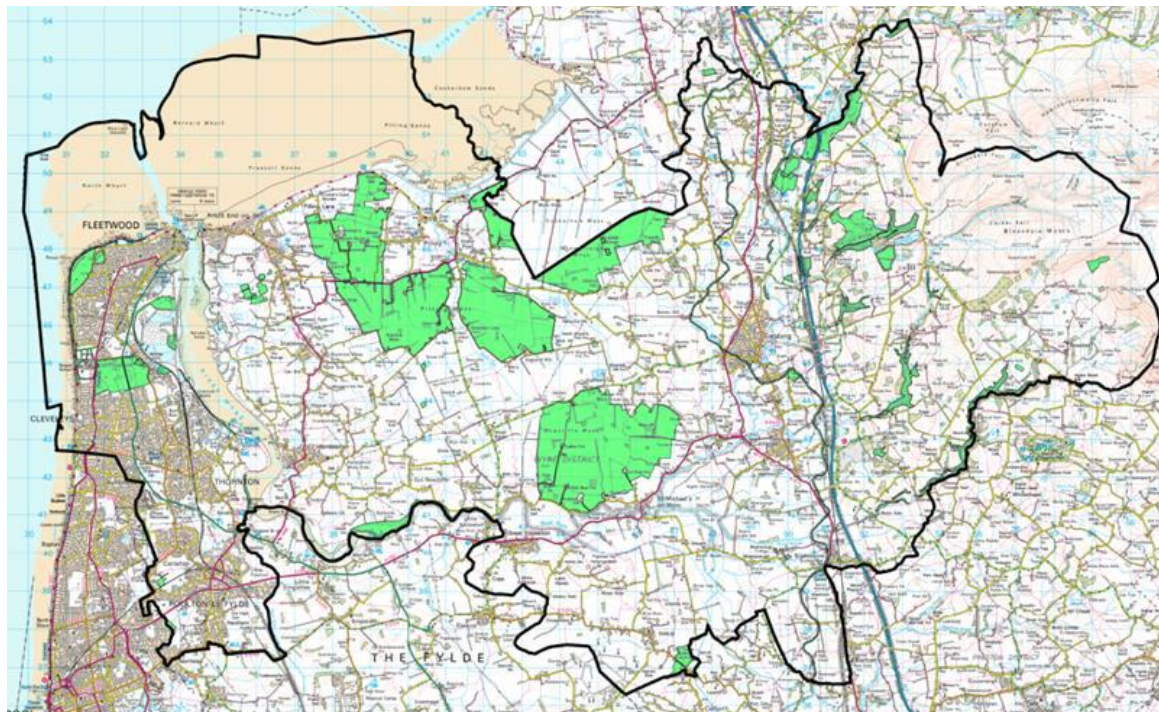
populations and special habitats<sup>49</sup>. Wyre remains to have approximately 4,058 hectares of SACs which covers Morecambe Bay. As a result of the European Habitats Directive, Morecambe Bay is currently one of 45 European marine sites in England. European marine sites are defined to mean any SPAs and SACs that are covered by tidal water and protect some of our most special marine and coastal habitats and species of European importance. Wyre has approximately 6,228 hectares of SPAs which also covers Morecambe Bay, Morecambe Bay & Duddon Estuary and Bowland Fells.

The Bowland Fells SSSI is also designated as a SPA due to its importance for moorland bird populations<sup>50</sup>.

There are no Local Nature Reserves or National Nature Reserves within the Wyre borough.

In Lancashire there are over 1,100 Biological Heritage Sites (BHSs) covering 25,000ha, representing 8% of the county's area. There are 67 BHSs under active management within Wyre borough covering 3,259ha. These sites expired during 2018 and therefore need to be re-assessed. 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<sup>51</sup>. BHSs are presented in Figure B-13.

Figure B-13: Biological Heritage Sites within the Wyre Borough



Source: Wyre Borough Council 2015 - 2016 AMR

The UK government published 'Biodiversity: The UK Action Plan' in 1994. This plan combined new and existing conservation initiatives with an emphasis on a partnership approach. It contains 59 objectives for conserving and enhancing species and habitats as well as promoting public awareness and contributing to international conservation efforts. Following on from the initial strategy publication, 391 Species Action Plans (SAPs) and 45 Habitat Action Plans (HAPs) were published for the UK's most threatened (i.e. "priority") species and habitats. In addition there are approximately 150 Local Biodiversity Action Plans, normally at county level. As a result of new drivers and requirements, the 'UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework' published in July 2012, succeeded UK Biodiversity Action Plans (UK BAP). This in turn was updated in 2018, as many of the targets had or were due to expire. The UK BAP lists of priority species and habitats remain, however, important and valuable reference

<sup>49</sup> Natural England (2019) Site Improvement Plan: Morecambe Bay. Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6708495835463680> [Accessed: 06/04/21]

<sup>50</sup> Natural England (2018) Site Improvement Plan: Bowland Fells (SIP022). Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5876088022499328> [Accessed: 06/04/21]

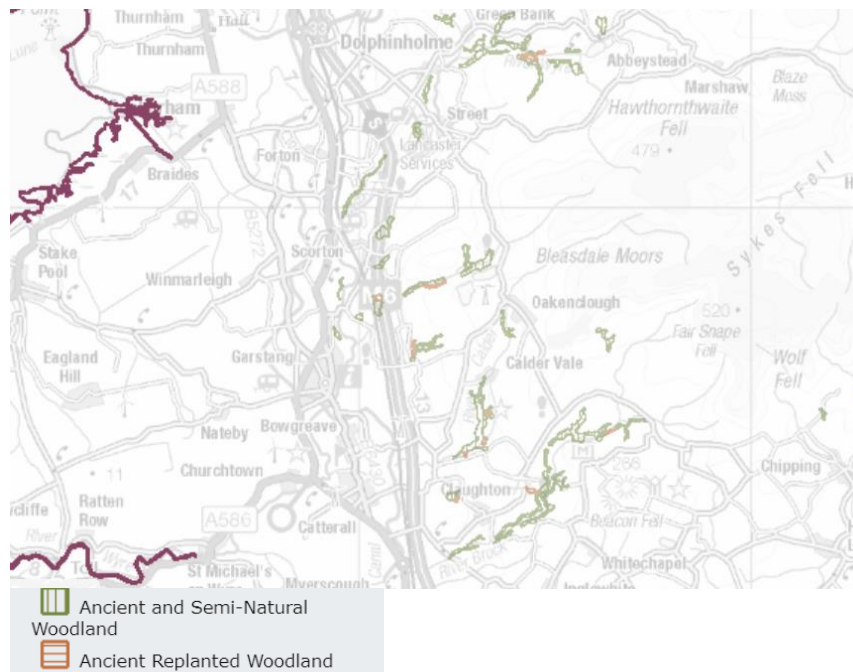
<sup>51</sup> Wyre Council (2020) Authorities Monitoring Report. Available at: [https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/download/683/authorities\\_monitoring\\_report](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/download/683/authorities_monitoring_report) [Accessed: 01/04/21]

sources. Notably, they have been used to help draw up statutory lists of priority species and habitats in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (see NI species and NI habitats lists), as required under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (England).

The borough supports healthy woodland and farmland bird populations. Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*) populations are also reasonable in the Forest of Bowland, with 2,470 pairs recorded in a Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) survey in 1998 recorded in the latest Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan.

There are several areas of ancient and semi-natural along with ancient replanted woodland located in the east of the borough. Figure B-14 shows the locations of woodland in the borough.

Figure B-14: Ancient and Semi-Natural and Ancient Replanted Woodland in the Wyre Borough



Source: MAGIC

## Data Gaps and Uncertainties

Data on relative access of residents to nature and natural greenspace.

Percentage wards meeting Box and Harrison Nature Conservation Area standard (1 ha per 1000 population).

Priority habitats lost to development (ha) by habitat type.

Area and connectivity of wildlife corridors.

## Key Issues/ Opportunities

There are large areas with a high quality natural and biodiverse environments in the borough, which should be preserved and enhanced. There are opportunities to deliver at least 10% biodiversity net gain through development proposals.

Wyre is home to The Bowland Fells SPA, The Morecambe Bay and Morecambe Bay & Duddon SPA, SAC and Ramsar site. Wyre borough has approximately 6,297ha of land designated as SSSI in 2021 distributed amongst five SSSI sites, which are wholly or partially within the borough. There are 67 BHSs under active management within Wyre borough covering 3,259ha.

The high quality of the environment provides opportunity to develop recreation and tourism in the borough, although care should be taken to ensure that development is appropriate and does not adversely affect biodiversity resources.

There are opportunities for the condition of SSSIs to be improved and opportunities should be sought to deliver biodiversity enhancements where possible, for example by improving the connectivity between designated sites and areas of open space.

A strategic approach should be adopted to the planning and provision of green infrastructure. This has benefits for wildlife, recreation, health and well-being and climate change adaptation.

A review of highways and transport issues in the area may provide an opportunity for further integration of the Green Infrastructure network.

There are opportunities to see cross-benefits between the provision of green infrastructure, biodiversity net gain and the enhancement of watercourses with climate change mitigation and adaptation, water quality improvements, public health and community benefits.

## Cultural Heritage

### Relevant SA Objectives

#### 5. To improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups

- Ensure that public transport services meet people's needs
- Ensure that highways infrastructure meets people's needs (including walking and cycling routes)
- Promote the use of sustainable travel modes and reduce dependence on the private car
- Improve access to cultural and recreational facilities
- Maintain and improve access to essential services and facilities, including in rural areas
- Improve access to open space
- Conserve and enhance opportunities for public access to the countryside and coast

#### 7. To deliver urban renaissance

- Improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres
- Improve access within urban areas by sustainable means
- Promote adjacency of employment, recreation and residential areas in urban areas
- Support the preservation and / or development of a high quality built environment
- Protect and enhance townscape character and quality
- Promote the development of multi-functional green infrastructure in urban areas
- Enhance the reputation of urban areas as places to live, work and visit

#### 10. To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource

- To conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment heritage assets and their setting
- To conserve, protect and enhance historic landscape/townscape value

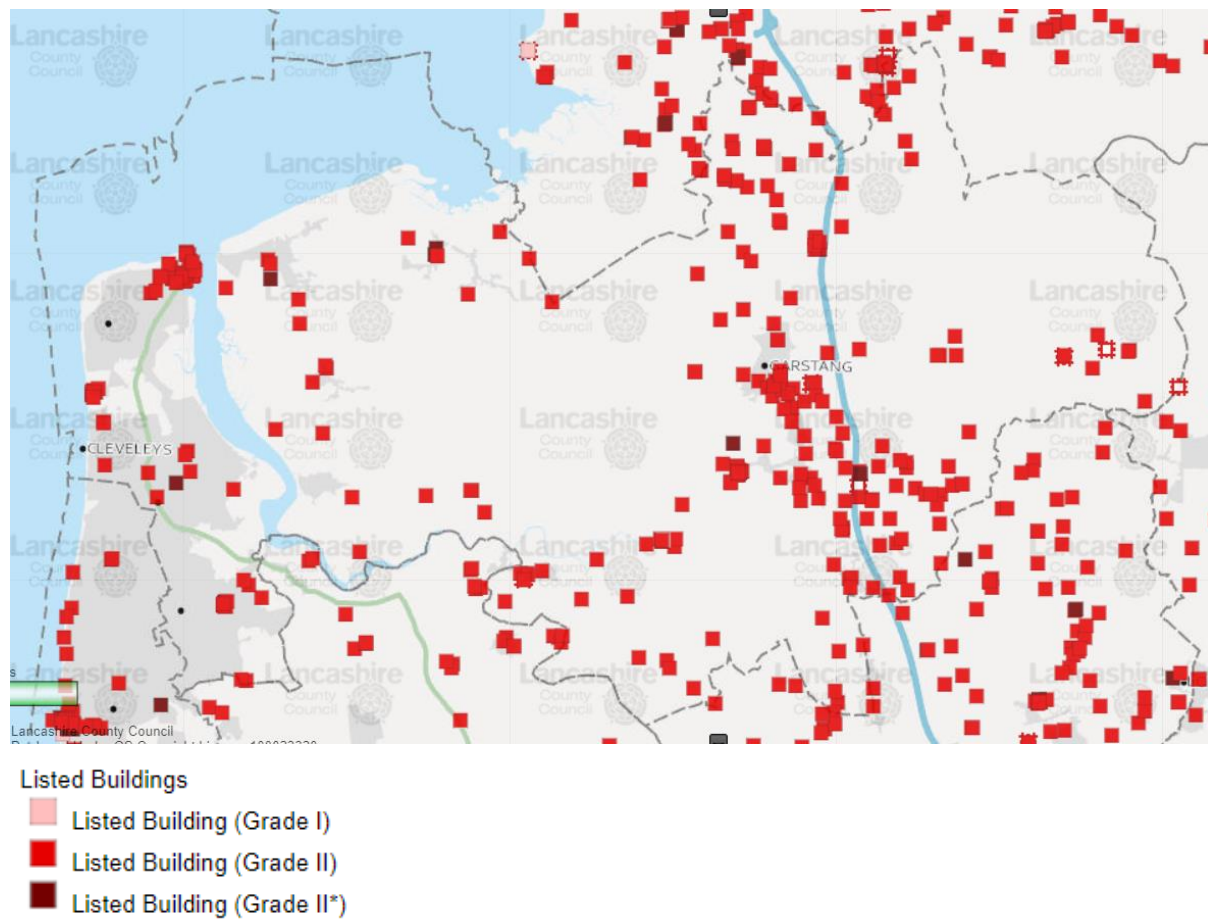
Wyre borough has a wealth of cultural heritage assets. There is a strong relationship between the towns and villages and the surrounding natural and built environment, including the local landscape character. There are eight Scheduled Monuments, 303 Listed Buildings, seven Conservation Areas, and two Grade II Registered Park and Gardens<sup>52</sup> both located in Fleetwood; the Mount including Surrounding Cobble Wall and Fleetwood Memorial Park (Historic England). The change in the

<sup>52</sup> Historic England. Search the List. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list> [Accessed: 07/04/21]



number of heritage assets between 2018 and 2020 is set out in Table B-9. The Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments in the borough are shown in Figure B-15.

Figure B-15: Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments in Wyre Borough



Source: MARIO

Table B-9: Heritage Assets in Wyre

Heritage Assets	2018 – 2019	2019 – 2020	Change
Conservation Areas	7	7	0
Scheduled Monuments	7	8	+1
Listed Buildings	304	306	+2
Parks and Gardens	2	2	0

Conservation Areas in the borough exist in the following settlements:

- Calder Vale;
- Churchtown
- Fleetwood
- Garstang;

- Lower Dolphinholme;
- Poulton; and
- Scorton.

Four heritage assets have been identified as ‘at risk’ on Historic England’s Register 2020<sup>53</sup> (see Table B-10).

Table B-10: Listed buildings and monuments in Wyre on the Heritage at Risk Register 2020

Site name	Designation	Condition	List number	Description
Sacred Heart Catholic Church Thornton Cleveleys, Thornton	Listed Place of Worship grade II	Poor	1391575	Roman Catholic church designed by Pugin and Pugin, dated 1899. External face of rock-faced coarse-dressed sandstone with ashlar dressing. Elaborate Gothic with mullioned pointed arched window with curvilinear tracery. Suspected inclusion of now corroding iron locating dowels within base of tracery mullions is causing widespread failure.
Church of St Luke, Church Lane, Winmarleigh	Listed Place of Worship grade II	Poor	1072851	Fine rural church by Paley and Austin, dated 1876. Fine extensive stencil decoration to the interior, especially of note to the crossing and chancel, has been damaged due to water ingress. Chapel and organ chamber are under pitched roofs and the adjacent valley gutters are complex. Significant settlement cracks to the north east corner of the chancel.
Bleasdale Circle enclosed Bronze Age urnfield	Scheduled Monument	Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems	1011678	The monument includes Bleasdale Circle Bronze Age urnfield. It is located on the summit of a gently rounded plateau situated between the two head streams of the River Brock, and now lies within a small plantation. These are a rare type of Bronze Age burial monument, with fewer than 50 identified examples and provide an important insight into beliefs and social organisation during this period.
Fleetwood	Conservation Area	Poor	N/A	N/A

The interaction between people, places and time are also important factors in relation to the historic environment. Some of the evidence of past activity is visible and identified, but there is also the potential for unrecorded archaeology to be present within historic landscapes.

Non-designated heritage assets are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified by plan-making bodies as having a degree of heritage significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, but which do not meet the criteria for designated heritage assets. Local authorities and neighbourhood planning authorities can identify such assets. It is important that these assets are identified as non-designated. These assets can be a useful indicator of the historic character of an area and be a useful indicator of archaeological potential of an area.

In addition to the designated built heritage resource, it is also important to recognise the historic character of the landscape in the borough and the diverse range of historic landscape types

<sup>53</sup> Historic England (2020) Heritage at Risk 2020. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk> [Accessed: 07/04/21]

particularly within the Forest of Bowland (see the Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation programme). There are a number of locally distinctive towns in the borough that have been identified in the Lancashire Historic Towns Survey<sup>54</sup>. Those included in the study are Fleetwood, Garstang and Poulton.

The link between the historic environment and the landscape charter is important and should be considered as a whole, rather than of separate assets. Further detail on landscape features within the borough are set out below.

## Data Gaps and Uncertainties

No significant data gaps or uncertainties were identified.

## Key Issues/ Opportunities

There are eight Scheduled Monuments, 303 Listed Buildings, seven Conservation Areas, and two Registered Park and Gardens.

Four heritage assets have been identified as 'at risk' on Historic England's Register 2020. Opportunities should be sought to improve heritage assets listed on Historic England's 'At Risk' Register.

Cultural heritage assets (both designated and undesignated) should be appropriately conserved and enhanced where appropriate.

Risk to heritage can be reduced by good land management, or by informed planning policies and decisions that take full account of the significance of the historic assets.

In addition to protecting statutory sites, it is important to ensure that the wider historic landscape is protected and also non-designated heritage and archaeological resources.

New developments should be designed to a high quality.

# Landscape

## Relevant SA Objectives

### 7. To deliver urban renaissance

- Improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres
- Improve access within urban areas by sustainable means
- Promote adjacency of employment, recreation and residential areas in urban areas
- Support the preservation and / or development of a high quality built environment
- Protect and enhance townscape character and quality
- Promote the development of multi-functional green infrastructure in urban areas
- Enhance the reputation of urban areas as places to live, work and visit

### 9. To protect and enhance the borough's landscape and townscape character and quality

- To protect and enhance landscape character and quality
- To protect and enhance townscape character and quality
- To promote sensitive design in development
- To promote local distinctiveness
- To minimise noise pollution

<sup>54</sup> Lancashire Historic Town Survey. Available at:

[https://www.amounderness.co.uk/historic\\_town\\_assessment\\_report.html#:~:text=Lancashire%20Historic%20Towns%20Survey,%20As%20part%20of%20a,and%20the%20fourteen%20Local%20Planning%20Authorities%20of%20Lancashire.](https://www.amounderness.co.uk/historic_town_assessment_report.html#:~:text=Lancashire%20Historic%20Towns%20Survey,%20As%20part%20of%20a,and%20the%20fourteen%20Local%20Planning%20Authorities%20of%20Lancashire.) [Accessed: 07/04/21]



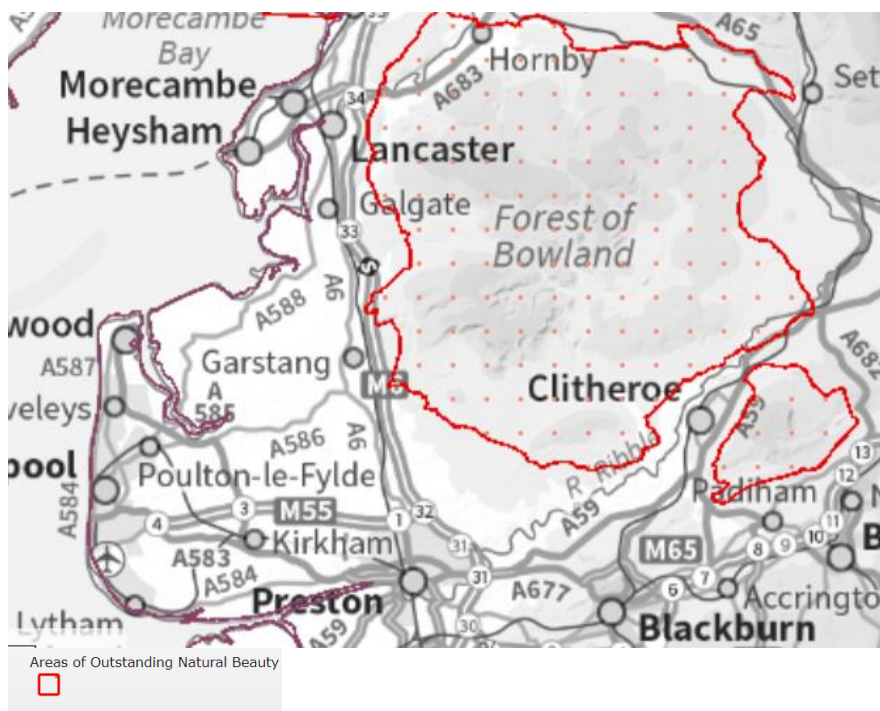
- To minimise light pollution

Wyre comprises a good quality and diverse natural environment with many of its assets protected by local, national and international designations. These include the Forest of Bowland AONB and a proportion of Morecambe Bay wetlands. Wyre contains approximately 5,078 hectares of the Forest of Bowland AONB (see Figure B-16). The Forest of Bowland AONB covers approximately 17.94% of the borough. The Forest of Bowland AONB Management Plan covers the period 2019 -2024<sup>55</sup>. The Forest of Bowland AONB is the 11<sup>th</sup> largest of the 38 designated AONBs in England and Wales, situated mainly in Lancashire but extending into North Yorkshire. The area is upland country consisting of a plateau of rolling hills and moors and dissected by deep valleys.

The Civic Trust and Ministry for Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) administer the Green Flag Award, given for the quality and management of parks and other public open spaces. In 2011, Wyre Estuary County Park was the only site within Wyre to be awarded Green Flag status, making it one of the best green spaces in the country. This accounted for 1.32% of the total open space within Wyre. However, in 2015, five open spaces in Wyre were awarded with green flag status. These were Kepple Lane, Vicarage Park, Hawthorne Park, Memorial Park and Wyre Estuary Country Park. In 2020, Kepple Lane was no longer awarded green flag status<sup>56</sup>.

No National Parks are located within the borough’s boundaries.

Figure B-16: Forest of Bowland AONB



Source: MAGIC

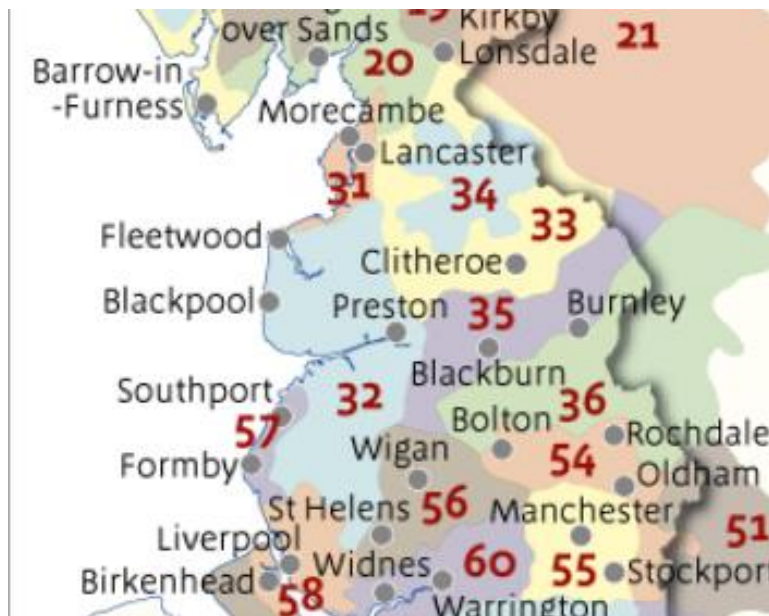
Wyre falls within National Character Areas 31, 32 and 33 (see Figure B-17)<sup>57</sup>.

<sup>55</sup> Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan 2019. Available at: <https://www.forestofbowland.com/files/images/FOB%20ManPlan0719bLoRes.pdf> [Accessed: 07/04/21]

<sup>56</sup> Wyre Council (2020) Authorities Monitoring Report. Available at: [https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/download/683/authorities\\_monitoring\\_report](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/download/683/authorities_monitoring_report) [Accessed: 01/04/21]

<sup>57</sup> Natural England (2014) National Character Area profiles. NCAs in north west England. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles#ncas-in-north-west-england> [Accessed: 07/04/21]

Figure B-17: National Character Areas



Source: Natural England

### 31 Morecambe Coast and Lune Estuary

The key characteristics of the Morecambe Coast and Lune Estuary are:

- Broad relatively flat lowlands enclosed by steeply sloping, commonly wooded escarpments, opening out dramatically into the undulating landscape of the coastal strip with substantial drumlin features.
- Predominantly sheep and cattle grazing, enclosed by well-maintained hedgerows with mature trees. Stone walls at higher elevations.
- Panoramic vistas across valley and Lancaster from higher ground.
- Range of coastal landscape features towards the mouth of the estuary including: extensive salt marshes; reclaimed mosses and marshland; a small area of remnant mossland at Heysham; sand and shingle beaches north of the estuary; and sandstone cliffs at Heysham.
- Development generally concentrated along the coastal strip where Heysham power station and caravan sites dominate the coastal scenery, with the remaining pastoral elements providing important countryside wedges.

### 32 Lancashire and Amounderness Plain

The key characteristics of the Lancashire and Amounderness Plain are:

- Relatively flat and gently rolling plain broken by isolated hills such as Parbold Hill, Beacon Park and Ashurst's Beacon.
- Large scale agricultural landscape with a patchwork of pasture and arable fields and blocks of wind sculptured mixed woodland.
- Medium- to large-scale field pattern with a high density of field ponds to the east and extensive drainage systems of raised ditches and dykes to the west.
- Remnants of lowland mires and mosses in the west.
- Salt marshes are prominent at the head of estuaries.
- A rectilinear network of lanes and tracks, commonly without fences or hedges.
- Predominantly isolated brick farmsteads in rural areas with the main urban settlement concentrated in the planned Victorian coastal resorts and inland towns.

## 32 Bowland Fringe and Pendle Hill

The key characteristics of this landscape character area are:

- Undulating, rolling landscape, with local variation created by numerous river valleys and by the moorland outliers of Beacon Fell, Longridge Fell and Pendle Hill.
- Extensive views across the river valleys and Lancashire plain below. On the northern edge of the area, drumlins are characteristic, while on the south, strong mounded outcrops or 'reef knolls' of limestone form distinct landscape features in the Ribble and Hodder valleys.
- Semi-natural woodland, much of which is ancient, occurs in the main valley bottoms, side valleys and ridges, and is dominated by oak, ash and alder.
- Land use is mainly permanent, improved pasture for livestock and dairy farming.
- Rough grazing, rushy pasture and traditionally managed meadows at higher elevations are of national importance for breeding waders such as redshank, lapwing, curlew and snipe. These are also important habitats for breeding skylark.
- There are numerous rivers of importance for many protected species, including bullheads, salmon, trout, eels, otters, kingfishers and dippers. There are also many brooks and small reservoirs.
- There are many archaeological sites, particularly on the moorland fringes and in valleys where agriculture has been less intensive.
- Isolated country houses set in formal parkland are typical of the area, and may be enclosed by belts of woodland and estate fencing.

The Lancashire Landscape Character Assessment identifies Open Coastal Marsh, Enclosed Coastal Marsh, Mosslands, Coastal Dunes, Coastal Plain, Undulating Lowland Farmland, Moorland Fringe, Wooded Rural Valleys, Moorland Hills and Moorland Plateau to the east<sup>58</sup>.

### Data Gaps and Uncertainties

No significant data gaps or uncertainties were identified.

### Key Issues/ Opportunities

A proportion of the borough is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) which reflects the high quality landscape of the borough. The Forest of Bowland AONB covers approximately 17.94% of the borough. It also provides opportunities for further developing tourist activity within the borough.

In 2015, five open spaces in Wyre were awarded with green flag status. These were Kepple Lane, Vicarage Park, Hawthorne Park, Memorial Park and Wyre Estuary Country Park. In 2020, Kepple Lane was no longer awarded green flag status.

It is important for landscape character and quality to be maintained and where possible restored and enhanced.

The borough's high quality landscape is an important resource for attracting visitors and enhancing the quality of life for residents.

In addition to considering the wider strategic preservation of the borough's landscape, opportunities should be sought to enhance design and landscaping at the local level to improve the quality of the local environment.

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<sup>58</sup> A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire. Landscape Character Assessment. Available at: <https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/media/152746/characterassessment.pdf> [Accessed: 07/04/21]

# Minerals and Waste

## Relevant SA Objectives

### 14. To ensure sustainable use of natural resources

- Reduce the demand for raw materials
- Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials in construction
- Reduce the amount of derelict and vacant land
- Ensure that existing contaminated land is remediated and prevent the contamination of greenfield sites
- Encourage development of brownfield land where appropriate and available
- Maintain and enhance soil quality
- Increase the proportion of waste recycling and re-use
- Reduce the production of waste
- Reduce the proportion of waste landfilled

Lancashire County Council, Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council and Blackpool Borough Council have prepared a Joint Minerals and Waste Development Framework<sup>59</sup>. This sets out the strategy for future minerals and waste development and replaced the Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2006. It addresses issues including mineral extraction; waste management and recycling; protecting mineral resources and restoring minerals and waste sites.

Table B-11 presents data for the rate of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting achieved in Wyre and the north west<sup>60 61</sup>. In 2018/19, the amount per household in the Lancashire-12 area of 546.4 kg was not far above the England average of 537.2 kg, with Wyre significantly behind. The recycling rate was slightly behind the north west average but roughly in line with the average for England.

Table B-11: Household Waste Sent for Reuse, Recycling or Composting

Authority	Rate Achieved 2017/2018 (%)	Residual Household Waste per Household (kg) 2017/2018	Rate Achieved 2018/2019 (%)	Residual Household Waste per Household (kg) 2018/2019	Change in %
Wyre	42.9	459.5	43.2	449.1	0.3
Lancashire-12	42.1	572.9	44.6	546.4	2.5
North West	44.7	519.7	45.3	529.8	0.6
England	43.2	543.6	43.5	537.2	0.3

Source: Lancashire Area Profiles, DEFRA

Waste disposal is an important strategic issue for Lancashire. The only landfill site in Wyre is Jameson Road Landfill Site located approximately 2km south of Fleetwood town centre. Within Wyre there are two small quarries. See details provided in Table B-12. It should be noted that while some

<sup>59</sup> Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan. Available at: <http://new.lancashire.gov.uk/council/planning/local-planning-policy-for-minerals-and-waste/> [Accessed: 07/04/21]

<sup>60</sup> DEFRA (2021) Local authority collected waste: annual results tables. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables> [Accessed: 07/04/21]

<sup>61</sup> Lancashire County Council (2020) Household waste recycling, municipal waste and fly-tipping. Available at: <https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/media/901212/waste-recycling-and-fly-tipping.pdf> [Accessed: 07/04/21]

of the sites listed below may not currently be operational, the table is intended to provide an indication of where key quarrying activities have, currently and are likely to take place in the future.

Table B-12: Quarries and Landfill Sites in Wyre

Site Name	Area and Location	Use
Jameson Road Landfill Site	60ha, located approximately 2km south of Fleetwood town centre	Municipal waste disposal facility, incorporating household waste disposal centre.
Myerscough Quarry, Barton, near Preston	52.4ha, located approximately 1km south of Bilsborrow off the A6 Garstang Road, adjacent to the Lancaster Canal.	Former sand and gravel quarry, undergoing restoration.
Sharples Quarry (Tarnacre Hall Farm)	36ha, located to the north of the A586 Tarnacre Lane, midway between St Michaels on Wyre and Churchtown.	Sand and Gravel Quarrying.

Source: Lancashire County Council

There is also a 15ha waste processing facility on the Hillhouse Technology Enterprise Zone in Thornton. The Global Renewables UR-3R development began operation in 2010 and aims to treat 276,000 tonnes of household waste from Blackpool, Lancashire, Fylde and Wyre every year. Lancashire County Council and Blackpool Council have also invested in the development of the two new waste processing facilities at Thornton and Leyland. These facilities will help recover over 85% of the waste produced by Lancashire's households and will make Lancashire one of the greenest counties in the UK in terms of sustainable waste management. In February 2016, Lancashire County Council confirmed that the facilities at Thornton and Leyland would be mothballed in a bid to reduce budget cost.

To reduce the need for natural resources, recycled and secondary materials should be used where feasible in construction projects and new developments that occur in the borough. However, it has not been possible to obtain any data about this issue to date.

A small number of Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) within the borough. The MSAs have been delineated around deposits of limestone, sand and gravel, gritstone, shallow coals, brickshales and salt. Within the MSAs, planning permission will not be supported if the proposals are incompatible with working the minerals. There are currently no allocations for mineral extraction in Wyre.

## Data Gaps and Uncertainties

Volume of waste produced – total and sub-divided by sector.

Data regarding the use of recycled and secondary materials in the construction industry.

## Key Issues/ Opportunities

The major strategic landfill site is located on Jameson Road approximately 2km south of Fleetwood town centre. Within Wyre there is also a 15ha waste processing facility on the Hillhouse Technology Enterprise Zone in Thornton.

Opportunities should be sought to further improve composting and recycling performance where this is possible through the LPPR.

Opportunities should be sought to reduce the rate of fly tipping in the borough through the LPPR.

Sustainable sourcing and waste management principles should be promoted for all new developments that occur in the borough.

Wyre borough is home to two quarries.

Development in Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) should be avoided so not to sterilise resources.

# Transportation

## Relevant SA Objectives

### 5. To improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups

- Ensure that public transport services meet people's needs
- Ensure that highways infrastructure meets people's needs (including walking and cycling routes)
- Promote the use of sustainable travel modes and reduce dependence on the private car
- Improve access to cultural and recreational facilities
- Maintain and improve access to essential services and facilities, including in rural areas
- Improve access to open space
- Conserve and enhance opportunities for public access to the countryside and coast

### 7. Improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres

- Improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres
- Improve access within urban areas by sustainable means
- Promote adjacency of employment, recreation and residential areas in urban areas
- Support the preservation and / or development of a high quality built environment
- Protect and enhance townscape character and quality
- Promote the development of multi-functional green infrastructure in urban areas
- Enhance the reputation of urban areas as places to live, work and visit

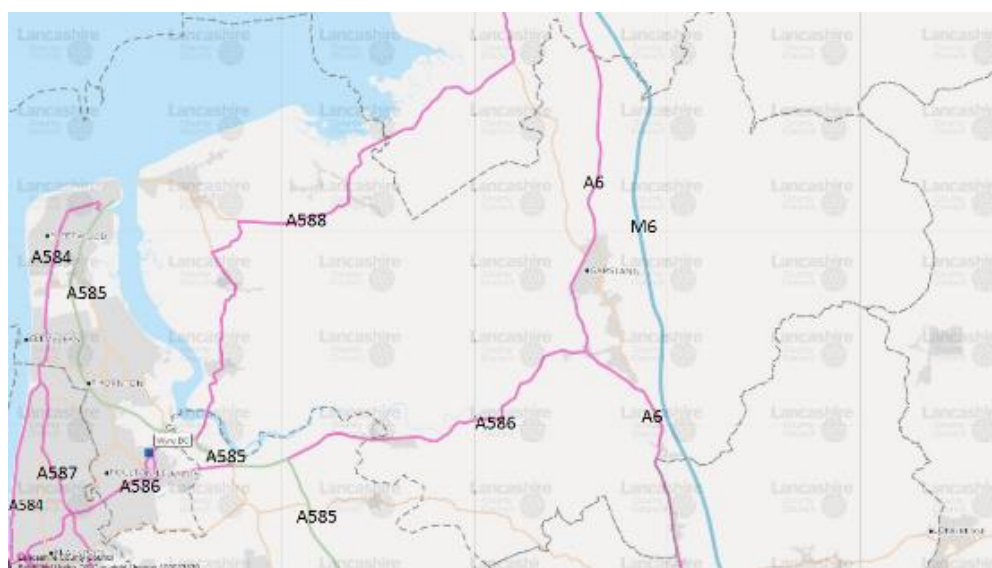
The most important transport routes in the borough are the M6 (see Figure B-18) and the West Coast Main Line railway which parallels the M6. The A585 trunk road provides the principal road link to the urban area of the borough from the rest of the region, linking with the M55 and the M6. The road operates at full capacity resulting in congestion and acts as a barrier to vulnerable road users. Highways England have proposed an offline bypass around the village of Little Singleton which aims to reduce congestion, improve safety, and remove a major bottleneck on the main road to Fleetwood, the A585<sup>62</sup>. In addition, the A585 Norcross roundabout scheme was completed in July 2020, which involved increasing the size of the roundabout, widening approaches to the junction and new traffic lights<sup>63</sup>. In conjunction with the proposed bypass, the two highways improvement schemes will reduce congestion, support future development, and accommodate anticipated traffic growth.

<sup>62</sup> Highways England (2021) A585 Windy Harbour to Skippool. Available at: <https://highwaysengland.co.uk/our-work/north-west/a585-windy-harbour-to-skipool/> [Accessed: 08/04/21]

<sup>63</sup> Highways England (2020) A585 Norcross roundabout. Available at: <https://highwaysengland.co.uk/our-work/north-west/a585-norcross-roundabout/> [Accessed: 19/04/21]



Figure B-18: Location of Major Roads in Wyre



Source: Lancashire County Council

There are very good train services to Preston and Blackpool North as the only direct access to the rail network for the borough is through Wyre's only railway station at Poulton-le-Fylde (served by Northern, First TransPennine Express and Virgin). The train station is an integral part of the community which acts as a direct link between the West Coast Mainline at Preston, through to Blackpool. Electrification of the line to Blackpool North prevented any rail services from running between November 2017 and April 2018. In the period 2018-2019, Poulton-le-Fylde station saw a total of 433,189 passengers. This is a 2.4% increase on the previous year where there was a total of 423,230 passengers. There are also limited direct services to Manchester, Liverpool and York via Leeds and one service (weekdays only) direct to London in the morning and one returning at night. I

The tram service along the Fylde coast ends in Fleetwood and is provided by Blackpool Transport who also runs a local bus services in the area. Stagecoach is another important bus operator in the borough. The Blackpool-Fleetwood tramway provides a local public transport link between Fleetwood, Cleveleys and Blackpool. The 11-mile tram link from south Blackpool (Starr Gate) to Fleetwood reopened in April 2012 after being closed for a major upgrade. The large-scale investment represents a major transport improvement for visitors and residents along the Fylde Coast. Passenger numbers were over recent years adversely affected by the economic downturn and closures for upgrades, but the new investment led to significant passenger number increases from the 2012/13 financial year onwards.

Adjacent to the Fleetwood tram terminus is the landing point for the local Knott End Ferry (seasonal), which crosses the River Wyre and is operated under contract by Wyre Marine Services. A map of all the key infrastructure links in the borough is shown in Figure B-19 below<sup>64</sup>.

<sup>64</sup> Wyre Council (2012) Infrastructure Delivery Plan. Available at: [https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/download/383/infrastructure\\_delivery\\_plan](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/download/383/infrastructure_delivery_plan) [Accessed: 09/04/21]



Figure B-19: Map of Current Infrastructure in Wyre



Source: Wyre Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2017

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

The proposals of A Fylde Coast Highways and Transport Masterplan (2015) include:

- The extension of the Blackpool Tramway from the promenade at North Pier to Blackpool North railway station which will improve access to the UK national rail network from Blackpool, Fleetwood and Cleveleys;
- A new junction 2 on the M55 near Preston and Preston Western Distributor road which will improve links to the Fylde via a direct dual carriageway connection from the motorway to the A583/A584; and

As relevant to Wyre, the masterplan also puts forward proposals for the future to:

- Carry out a study into the potential for improving facilities at stations on the North Fylde railway line. Electrification of the Blackpool North line will see changes to a number of stations to accommodate Pendolino trains, and the study will look into the potential to improve features such as accessibility and parking;
- Develop a Fylde Coast long term public transport strategy to find the most cost effective ways to provide access to services in rural and remote areas, and market improved facilities to encourage visitors to consider alternatives to the car; and
- Take opportunities to make cycling a better option for shorter journeys and develop a Fylde Coast cycle network which builds on existing routes and initiatives already underway to create better routes for commuters and family-friendly routes for tourists.

Public Rights of Way (PRoWs) in Wyre are separated into two geographical area; the urban core, managed by Wyre Council and the rural area, managed by Lancashire County Council. A range of footpaths and some bridleways connect settlements in Wyre.

Several National Cycle routes cross the borough. National Cycle Network Route 6 passes through Watford, Luton and Milton Keynes, and continues north to Lancashire and Windermere. National Cycle Network Route 62 connects Fleetwood to Selby in north Lancashire.

Travel to work statistics indicate that the use of the private car is significantly above the regional and national averages. A much smaller proportion of Wyre's residents made their journeys to work via public transport compared to regional and national averages (see Table B-13).

Table B-13: Journey to Work by Mode

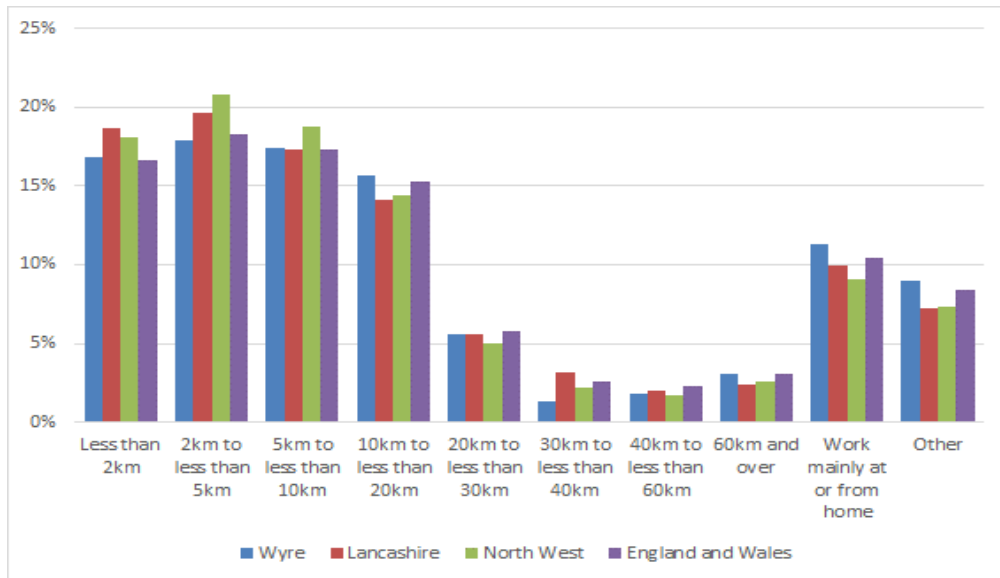
Usual Journey to Work Mode	Wyre (%)	North West (%)	England (%)
Working mainly at home	7.3	5.9	6.9
Underground, light rail, metro or tram	0.1	0.4	2.6
Train	0.7	1.7	3.3
Bus, minibus or coach	2.5	5.0	4.7
Motorcycle, scooter or moped	0.3	0.5	0.3
Driving a van or car	0.5	0.4	0.5
Passenger of a van or car	40.3	36.8	34.8
Taxi or Minicab	3.7	3.7	3.2
Bicycle	1.7	1.3	1.8
On foot	4.9	6.3	6.3
Other	0.5	0.3	0.3

Source: Lancashire Area Profiles, Census 2011

Data from the 2011 Census revealed that the majority of residents in the borough travel less than 10km to work (see Figure B-14). However, Wyre had a greater proportion of commuters that travel distances greater than 60 km to work compared to either regionally or nationally. This is thought to be due to the location of the main urban areas situated on a peninsula served by a single road and a single railway station. The Fylde coast has long been seen as an area with close ties between the three authorities of Fylde, Blackpool and Wyre. A substantial total of 10,119 Wyre district residents were employed in Blackpool, whilst 7,312 Blackpool residents commuted to Fylde district. In the opposite direction, 5,167 went from Fylde to Blackpool, whilst 4,902 moved between Blackpool and Wyre<sup>65</sup>. The area also shows strengthening links with central Lancashire, with Preston in particular attracting workers from Fylde and Wyre.

<sup>65</sup> Lancashire County Council (2016). Commuter flows in Lancashire and beyond. Available at: [Commuter flows in Lancashire and beyond - Lancashire County Council](#) [Accessed: 07/04/21]

Table B-14: Distance Travelled to Work 2011



Source: Lancashire Area Profiles, Census 2011

Data from the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) includes a 'barriers to services' sub-domain, which relates to the physical proximity of local services and is made up of the following indicators<sup>66</sup>:

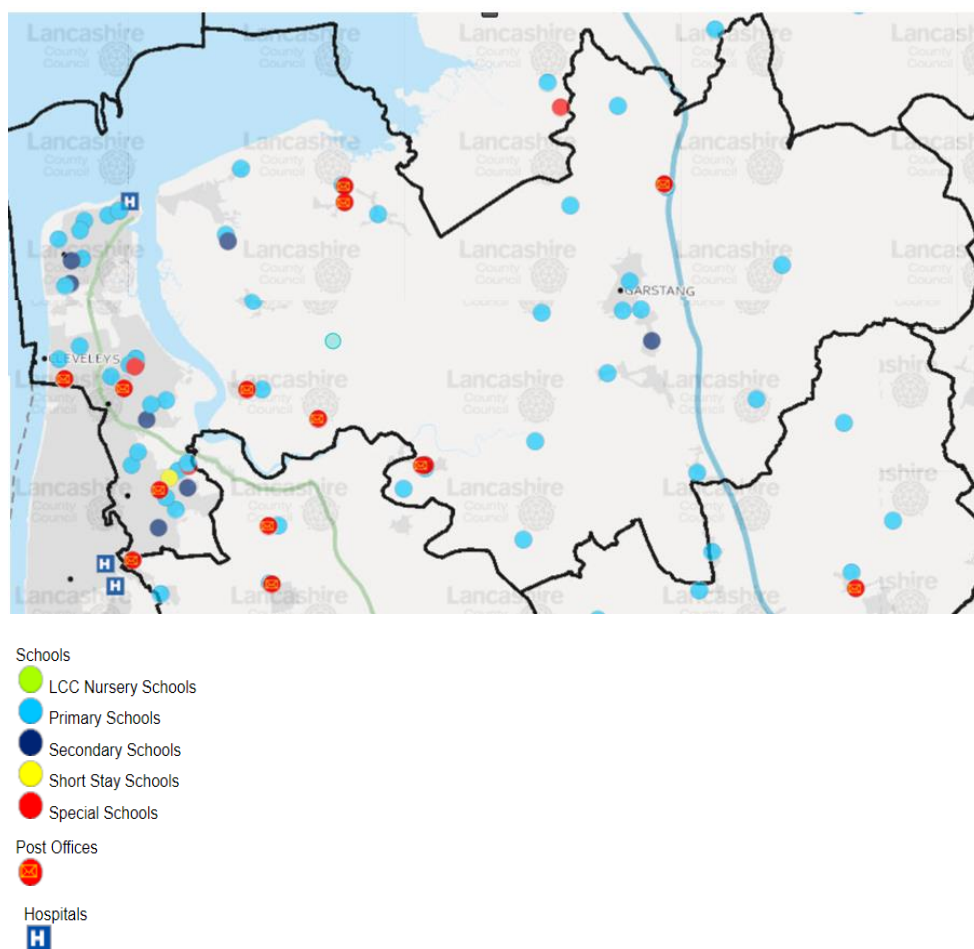
- Road distance to a post office: A measure of the mean distance to the closest post office for people living in the Lower-layer Super Output Area;
- Road distance to a primary school: A measure of the mean distance to the closest primary school for people living in the Lower-layer Super Output Area;
- Road distance to a general store or supermarket: A measure of the mean distance to the closest supermarket or general store for people living in the Lower-layer Super Output Area; and
- Road distance to a GP surgery: A measure of the mean distance to the closest GP surgery for people living in the Lower-layer Super Output Area.

The distribution of schools, hospitals and post offices is shown below in Figure B-20, indicating the relative distances between these key services and major population centres<sup>67</sup>.

<sup>66</sup> Indices of Deprivation: 2019 and 2015. Available at: [http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod\\_index.html](http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod_index.html) [Accessed: 01/04/21]

<sup>67</sup> Lancashire County Council. MARIO. Available at: <http://mario.lancashire.gov.uk/agsmario/default.aspx> [Accessed: 06/04/21]

Figure B-20: Location of key services in Wyre



Source: MARIO

Services are primarily focused around the major population centres of Garstang, Cleveleys and Poulton-le-Fylde, with only one hospital in Wyre, in Fleetwood. This may pose a challenge to more rural areas of the borough in accessing emergency services quickly.

Table B-15 below shows that 32% of the borough falls within the 30% most deprived nationally for access to the above services. In essence, this indicates that borough's performance is in line with national averages.

Table B-15: IMD 2015 and 2019 Data for Geographical Barriers (Access to Services) in Wyre

% Most Deprived Nationally	Year	Count of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in Wyre
10% most deprived	2015	9	13
	2019	0	0
10-20% most deprived	2015	7	10
	2019	6	9
20-30% most deprived	2015	6	9
	2019	2	3
30-40% most deprived	2015	5	7

% Most Deprived Nationally	Year	Count of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in Wyre
	2019	1	1
Remaining LSOAs	2015	42	61
	2019	56	87

Source: IMD 2019

Table B-16 presents the proportion of new developments completed in 2012-13 that have access to six major services (these include: GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, areas of employment and major retail centre). As can be seen 80% per cent of all new dwellings had access to all six major services. Table B-37 also illustrates which services were not accessible within 30 minutes travel by public transport. Lancashire County Council monitored this indicator for Wyre Council using particular software. However, the software is no longer available and therefore could not be monitored during more recent years. The Council is, however, looking to replace the software and monitoring and will hopefully be undertaken in future AMRs.

Table B-16: New Residential Development 2012-13 within 30 minutes Public Transport Time of Six Major Services

Available Services	Number of Dwellings	% of Dwellings
6	148	80
5	19	10.3
4	7	3.8
3	3	1.6
2	0	0
1	1	0.5
0	1	0.5

Source: Wyre Borough Council 2012 - 2013 AMR

There is difficulty in reaching the hospital in Preston by public transport due to its location, and to a lesser extent the Royal Lancaster Infirmary due to distance, is a major factor in this deficiency (see Table B-17). Overall, the policies have been successful in directing development to more accessible locations than previously. This data is no longer available, and thus analysis of the success of policies cannot be attained more recently than 2013.

Table B-17: Amount of New Residential Development 2019- 2020 located within 1km to a GP, Primary School, Secondary School, Areas of Employment and Major Retail Centre

Service	% of Dwellings
GP	49
Primary School	75
Secondary School	26
Areas of Employment	60
Major Retail Centres	58

Source: Wyre Borough Council –2019- 2020 AMR

## Data Gaps and Uncertainties

Number of homes with broadband internet access.

Average journey time per mile during morning peak.

Public Rights of Way and cycle routes across the borough.

Proposed transport infrastructure improvements.

### Key Issues/ Opportunities

It is necessary to conserve and enhance public rights of way and access to open space and green infrastructure.

Opportunities should be sought to reduce dependence on the private car and increase public transport use and other sustainable modes of transport such as walking and cycling. The borough has the potential to offer excellent cycling networks.

It will be important to ensure that any new employment sites can be easily accessed by public transport.

Even with poor road and rail connections within the borough out-commuting by the resident population occurs on a daily basis for employment reasons. Improving transport connections with Wyre and surrounding authorities could help to encourage inward investment but could also enable the borough's residents to commute more easily to neighbouring authorities for employment purposes. It could also lead to a greater leakage of skills and daily spending from the borough.

## Economy

### Relevant SA Objectives

#### 6. To encourage sustainable economic growth, inclusion and business development across the borough

- To diversify and increase employment opportunities
- To encourage new business formation and inward investment
- To encourage sustainable tourism
- To reduce levels of unemployment in areas most at need
- Improve household earnings

#### 7. To deliver urban renaissance

- Improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres
- Improve access within urban areas by sustainable means
- Promote adjacency of employment, recreation and residential areas in urban areas
- Support the preservation and / or development of a high quality built environment
- Protect and enhance townscape character and quality
- Promote the development of multi-functional green infrastructure in urban areas
- Enhance the reputation of urban areas as places to live, work and visit

Employment opportunities in Wyre are focused in and around Fleetwood, Thornton-Cleveleys and Poulton-le-Fylde<sup>68</sup>. The majority of businesses and employers are situated in the west of the borough. Wyre borough has a wide variety of important local employers. A number have a heritage that is linked to the Fleetwood fishing however the Fleetwood Fishing Fleet has declined substantially over recent years, but the fish processing sector remains busy with supplies arriving overland from Scottish and other ports. The borough, and particularly Fleetwood, has suffered from recent economic decline with respect to the loss of approximately 5,000 jobs in the fishing industry and 9,000 jobs in the closure of the ICI plant at Hillhouse in 1999. This had widespread direct and indirect effects with

<sup>68</sup> Lancashire County Council (2021) Wyre district. Available at: <https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/area-profiles/local-authority-profiles/wyre-district/> [Accessed: 01/04/21]

regards to unemployment and deprivation<sup>69</sup>. The former ICI site at Thornton-Cleveleys is currently being transformed by NPL Estates and is a strategically significant business site that will grow in importance over the coming years which is enhanced by the sites Enterprise Zone status. There is also an iconic Fleetwood company known to a worldwide audience is Lofthouse of Fleetwood Ltd (Fishermans Friends). In addition, developments such as the Affinity Outlet Lancashire in Fleetwood, a retail complex that has generated substantial employment<sup>70</sup>.

The economic activity rate measures the proportion of the adult population in paid employment, unemployed actively seeking employment or who are full-time students. The figure for Wyre in 2015 - 2016 was 69.1%, lower than for the North West (75.5%) and Great Britain (77.8%) (AMR 2015-2016). In 2020, the percentage of economically active people in Wyre was 80.3%, higher than the regional (77.7%) and national figures (78.9%) (AMR 2019-2020). Within Wyre the working age population in February 2021 claiming Out of Work Benefits was below the regional and national averages. Owing to the largely rural character of the borough in the east and the coastal character of the west it is not surprising that the percentage of people employed in the Soc 2-3 and 4-6 Major Groups are slightly higher than the national average (see Table B-18)<sup>71</sup>. Other prominent sectors are construction, hotels and restaurants and public administration and defence. The high percentage employed in the public administration and defence sectors could be explained by the job offer within the borough and the large number of those educated to NVQ levels 1 and 2.

Table B-18: Employment by Occupation (Oct 2019 – Sep 2020)

Sector	Wyre (%)	North West (%)	England and Wales (%)
<b>Soc 2010 Major Group 1-3</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>49.2</b>
Managers, Directors and senior officials	10.1	10.4	11.5
Professional Occupations	18.6	20.7	22.3
Associate Professional and Technical	16.1	13.9	15.2
<b>Soc 2010 Major Groups 4-5</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>19.5</b>
Administrative & Secretarial	No data available	10.9	9.9
Skilled Trades Occupations	14.6	10.0	9.5
<b>Soc 2010 Major Groups 6-7</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>15.9</b>
Caring, Leisure and other Service Occupations	No data available	9.1	9.0
Sales and Customer Service	No data available	7.9	6.9

<sup>69</sup> Wyre Borough Council (2008) Employment Land Review: Final Report. Available at: [https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/file/253/employment\\_land\\_review\\_-\\_final\\_report](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/file/253/employment_land_review_-_final_report) [Accessed: 07/04/21]

<sup>70</sup> Blackpool, Fylde & The Wyre Councils (2009) Visitor Accommodation Study Fylde Coast Sub-Region. Available at: <https://www.blackpool.gov.uk/Residents/Planning-environment-and-community/Documents/HLL-Fylde-Coast-Accommodation-Study---Revised-Final-Report.pdf> [Accessed: 07/04/21]

<sup>71</sup> Nomis (2020) Employment by Occupation (Oct 2019 – Sep 2020). Available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157102/report.aspx> [Accessed: 07/04/21]



Sector	Wyre (%)	North West (%)	England and Wales (%)
<b>Soc 2010 Major Group 8-9</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>15.3</b>
Process Plant & Machine Operatives	No data available	6.0	5.6
Elementary Occupations	No data available	10.9	9.7

Source: Nomis

Wyre has a slightly lower percentage for Soc 2010 Major Groups 1-3 and 8-9 than the North West and when compared to the national figures. In Wyre there are a higher proportion of those working in skilled trades, administrative and secretarial, sales and customer service occupations and positions than in the North West or England. The numbers of managers and senior officials are lower in Wyre than regional and national figures, which is also true for professional occupations. This could be due to the lack of professional occupations and management positions available in the Wyre borough.

The 2017 count of employees and working owners in Wyre stood at around 31,000<sup>72</sup>. The authority saw a very large reduction in employment between 2009 and 2017 (-9.1%) that was well in excess of the county and national averages. In the Lancashire-14 area, Rossendale (0.58), Wyre (0.62) and Chorley (0.66) recorded the lowest jobs density rates, falling into the bottom 20% of the UK rankings<sup>73</sup>. Many residents within these areas commute to jobs outside of their respective district boundaries. The average earnings results confirm that these three authorities, but particularly Rossendale and Wyre, have lower levels of workplace-based earnings, and better earnings by place of residence. These figures indicate that many residents commute outside their respective areas for better paid jobs.

The Fylde Coast (i.e. Wyre, Fylde and Blackpool) is considered to operate as a distinct and isolated market, not necessarily following national and regional trends. This can insulate it from recession but has also seen the market fail to capitalise on the strong economy in the way that Preston, Chorley and other more accessible Lancashire districts have since the turn of the century. The location of the borough means that 4.9% of working residents travel off the Fylde Peninsula and even beyond Preston or Lancaster, a further 6.63% travel at least as far as Preston or Lancaster: giving at least 5,200 residents in total travelling to Preston/Lancaster or beyond. It is recognised that out-commuting by the resident population occurs on a daily basis for employment reasons.

The Employment Land and Commercial Leisure Study<sup>74</sup> identified an oversupply of employment land in parts of the borough, and a supply of inadequate, unsustainable land, hampered by ownership constraints, as well as poor access, quality and location issues, and as a result the, employment land portfolio should be adjusted in order to meet potential future requirements.

Over recent decades, the advent of cheap air travel has led to declining demand for domestic holidays, particularly in traditional seaside resorts such as those on the Fylde Coast. Around one in nine jobs in Wyre is tourism related<sup>75</sup>.

Wyre attracts in excess of 3 million visitors per year, generating £191 million in spending in the local economy. The tourism industry in the area has historically been quite seasonal, and this helps to explain the low proportion of full-time employment in Wyre (64.9%) when compared to the regional and national average (68.9%).

<sup>72</sup> Lancashire County Council (2021) Wyre district. Available at: <https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/area-profiles/local-authority-profiles/wyre-district/> [Accessed: 07/04/21]

<sup>73</sup> Lancashire County Council (2021) Job Density. Available at: <https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/economy/employment-surveys/job-densities/> [Accessed: 07/04/21]

<sup>74</sup> Wyre Employment Land Study Update and Update Addendum 2015 and 2018. Available at: [https://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200458/economy/1066/wyre\\_employment\\_land\\_study\\_update\\_and\\_update\\_addendum\\_2015](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200458/economy/1066/wyre_employment_land_study_update_and_update_addendum_2015) [Accessed: 07/04/21]

<sup>75</sup> Blackpool, Fylde & The Wyre Councils (2009) Visitor Accommodation Study Fylde Coast Sub-Region. Available at: <https://www.blackpool.gov.uk/Residents/Planning-environment-and-community/Documents/HLL-Fylde-Coast-Accommodation-Study---Revised-Final-Report.pdf> [Accessed: 07/04/21]

Wyre has a strong level of business start-ups. In 2018 there were 4,215 VAT-registered and/ or PAYE-Registered Enterprises in the borough, up from 3,705 in 2011. This ranks Wyre 5<sup>th</sup> in Lancashire for the number of active enterprises. The greatest numbers of VAT registered businesses were in the construction and the retail sectors, which account for 26.15% of the registrations which is slightly higher than regional and national trends (22.44% for the north west and 20.47% for Great Britain)<sup>76</sup>. In 2007 76% of VAT based enterprises in the borough were business with 0-4 persons employed, similar to regional (73%) and national (76%) figures. The high-number of business start-ups and the data in Table B-19 demonstrates the entrepreneurial qualities of the borough.

Table B-19: Average Number of Employees per Business

Number of Employees	Wyre (%)	North West (%)	England (%)
0-4	76	73	76
5-9	13	13	13
10-19	6	7	6
20 +	4	6	5

Source: ONS, 2007

Wyre has five wards identified in the 2019 IMD which contain LSOAs in the bottom 10% nationally for employment deprivation – Jubilee, Mount, Pharos, Rossall and Warren<sup>77</sup>. These are the same wards identified as in the bottom 10% of LSOAs in 2015. Moreover, 22 LSOAs are in the bottom 30% for employment deprivation nationally, which is two more than those in the bottom 30% in 2015. The employment deprivation data is shown in Figure B-21.

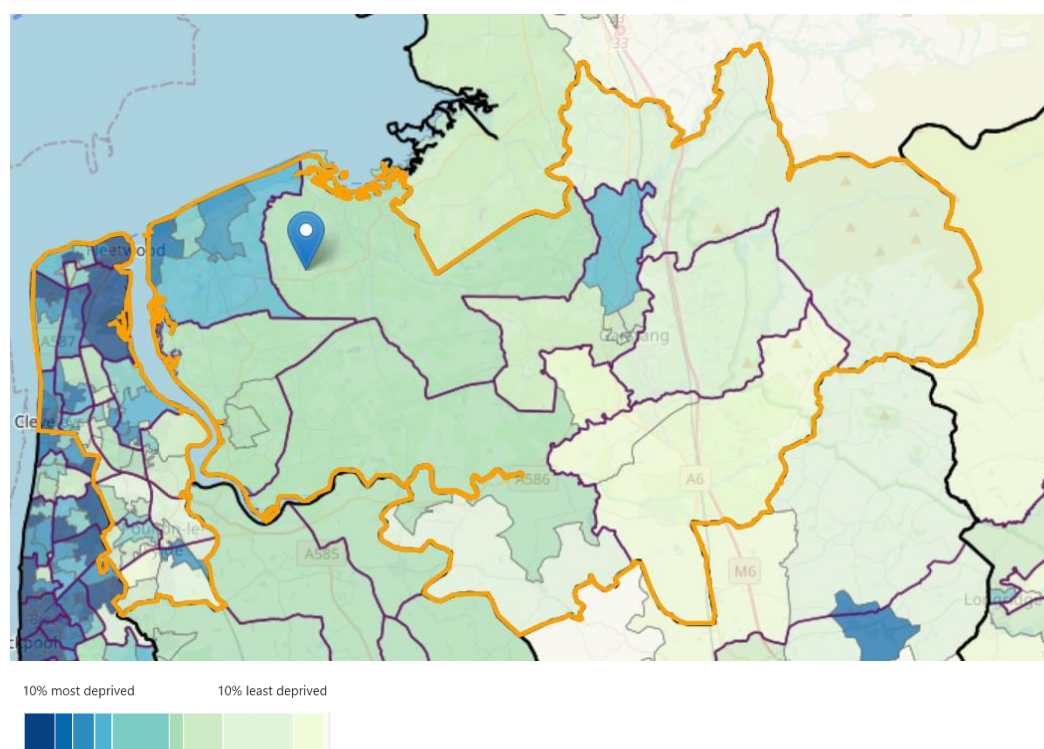
The provisional results for 2017 for residents in employment, Wyre has the fourth lowest rate of median weekly pay in Lancashire of £369.10, which is £71.10 less per week than the national median with Hyndburn (£365.2), Blackpool (£332.20) and Blackburn with Darwen (£340.00) rates being lower<sup>78</sup>. Weekly pay for males (£413.50) has decreased on the previous year (by -13.6%) and shows a marked difference when compared with the pay for females (£317.90 and increase of 5.6% on previous year) highlighting a difference of £95.60 between them.

<sup>76</sup> Lancashire County Council (2021) Wyre district. Available at: <https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/area-profiles/local-authority-profiles/wyre-district/> [Accessed: 01/04/21]

<sup>77</sup> Indices of Deprivation: 2019 and 2015. Available at: [http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod\\_index.html](http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod_index.html) [Accessed: 01/04/21]

<sup>78</sup> Wyre Council (2018) State of Wyre. Available at: [https://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200009/performance/380/state\\_of\\_wyre](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200009/performance/380/state_of_wyre) [Accessed: 01/04/21]

Figure B-21: Employment Deprivation



Source: IMD 2019

## Data Gaps and Uncertainties

Number and value of inward investment projects.

Number of rural diversification schemes implemented.

Number of Zone A rental data £/m<sup>2</sup>.

## Key Issues/ Opportunities

Historically, the borough has suffered from an insufficient local labour supply and many younger people have left Wyre, resulting in businesses being forced to employ workers from outside of the immediate area. This then results in commuting issues as many of the businesses, particularly those in more rural areas, are not on public transport routes.

The economic slowdown has affected most parts of the UK and there is a need to ensure that the impacts on residents are reduced and that future needs continue to be met. Diversification of the employment market and provision of attractive employment and business opportunities will be central to this.

Transport and accessibility is a barrier to growth in the borough, due to the difficulty of reaching the M55 or M6 from locations such as Fleetwood and Thornton.

Housing development should be in close proximity to employment opportunities to boost the local economy and reduce out-commuting.

The high proportion of those employed within the public administration and low proportion of those employed within the financial sector.

There are further opportunities to capitalise upon the borough's environmental and cultural assets and to develop the tourist industry.

Those claiming Out of Work Benefits within Wyre borough is well below the regional and national averages.

Wyre has five wards identified in the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) as being in the bottom 10% nationally for employment deprivation.

# Deprivation and Living Environment

## Relevant SA Objectives

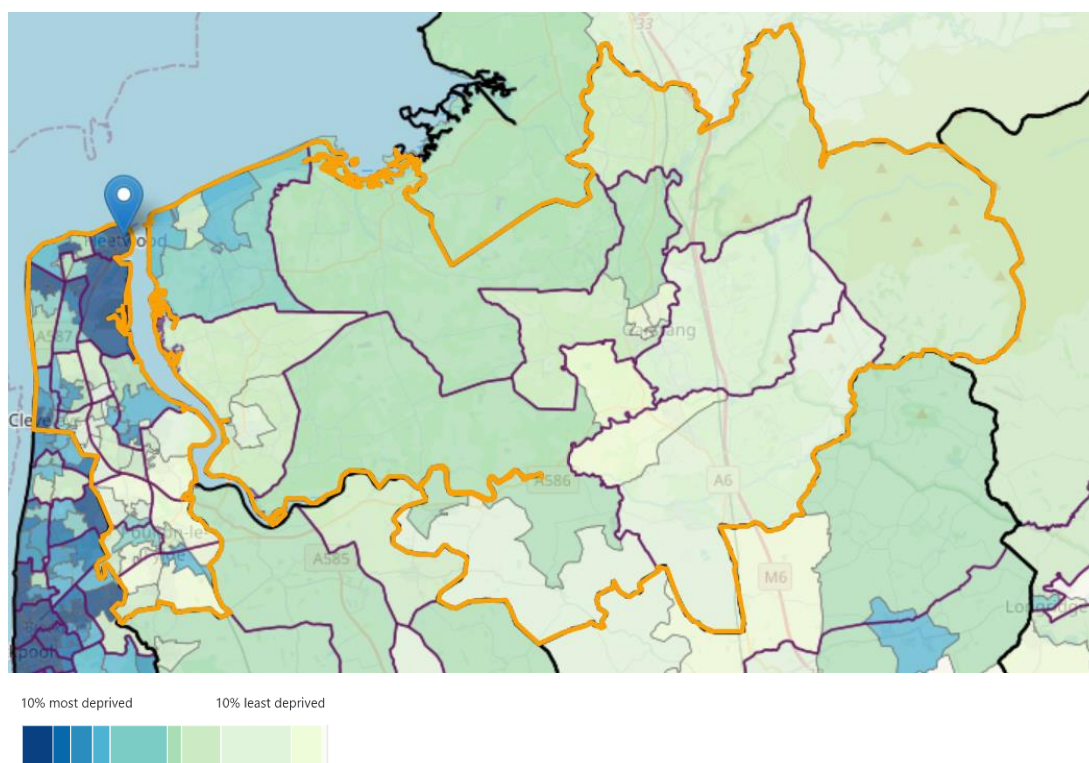
See also economic and social objectives identified in sections above.

### 5. To improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups

- Ensure that public transport services meet people's needs
- Ensure that highways infrastructure meets people's needs (including walking and cycling routes)
- Promote the use of sustainable travel modes and reduce dependence on the private car
- Improve access to cultural and recreational facilities
- Maintain and improve access to essential services and facilities, including in rural areas
- Improve access to open space
- Conserve and enhance opportunities for public access to the countryside and coast

Deprivation is a multi-faceted and complex problem which influences and is influenced by a wide range of factors. Overall levels of deprivation in Wyre are low when compared to national averages, as measured by the IMD<sup>79</sup>. Four wards – Mount, Pharos, Rossall and Warren - have LSOAs in the bottom 10% nationally in this aggregated measure<sup>80</sup>. This is shown in Figure B-22.

Figure B-22: IMD Overall Deprivation in Wyre



Source: IMD 2019

Living environment deprivation across the borough shows similar levels of deprivation to the overall scores. Figure B-23 shows the results from the 2019 IMD for this indicator which demonstrates that LSOAs in both Pharos and Jubilee ranked in the bottom 10% most deprived for living environment

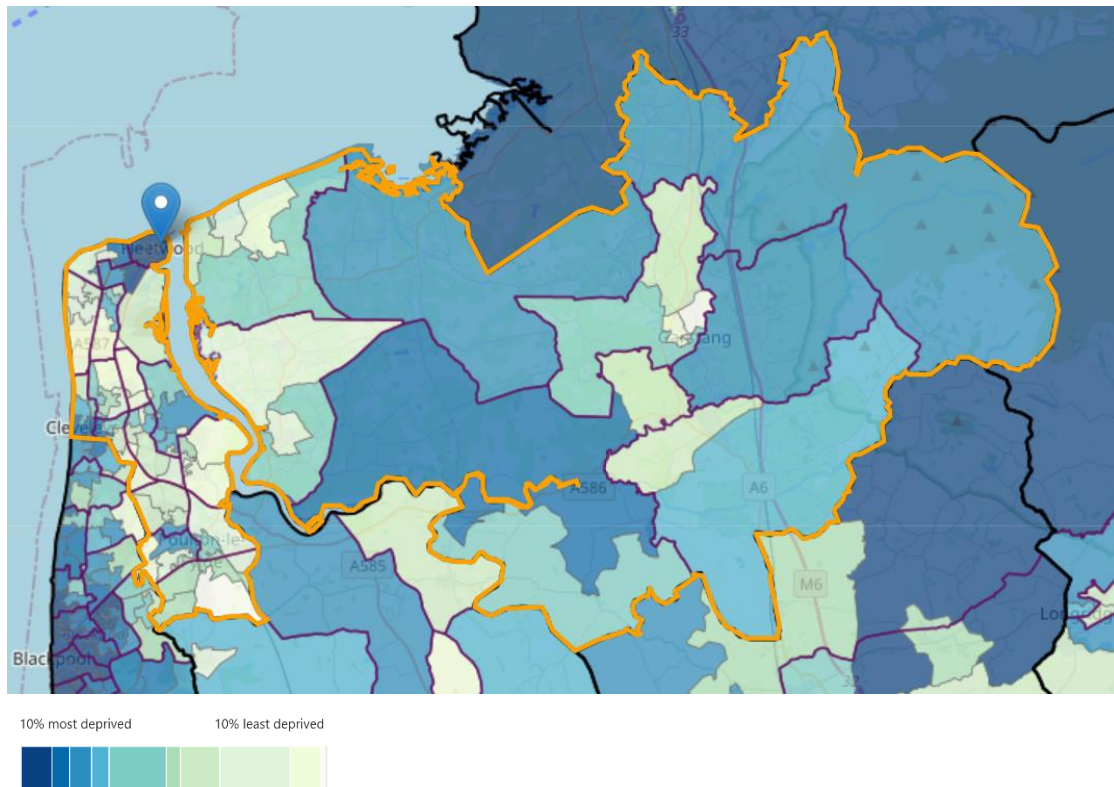
<sup>79</sup> The IMD combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation. The IMD covers multiple deprivation, crime, education, skills and training, employment, health and disability, income, income affecting children, income affecting older people, barriers to housing and services and living environment.

<sup>80</sup> Indices of Deprivation: 2019 and 2015. Available at: [http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod\\_index.html](http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod_index.html) [Accessed: 01/04/21]



deprivation<sup>81</sup>. These are the same LSOAs ranked in the bottom 10% in 2015, indicating no change between the years.

Figure B-23: Living Environment Deprivation in Wyre



Source: IMD 2019

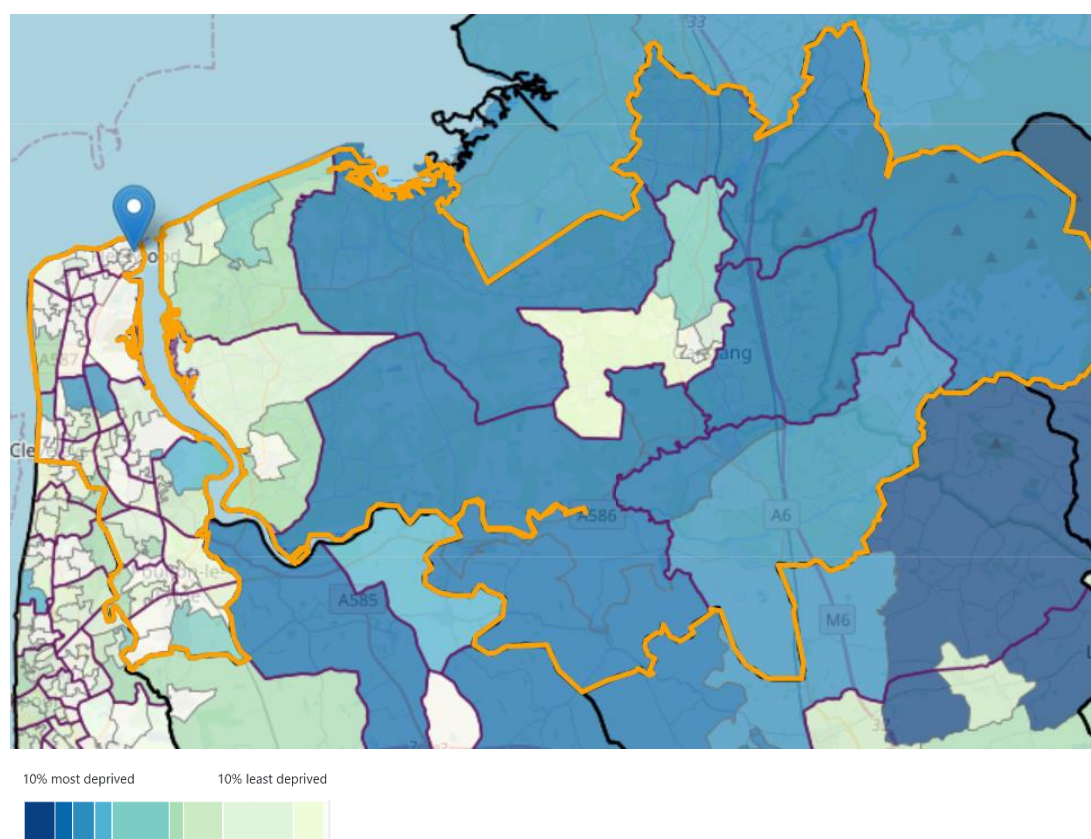
None of the wards had LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived in terms of barriers to housing<sup>82</sup> and services provision (Figure B-24)<sup>83</sup>.

<sup>81</sup> Indices of Deprivation: 2019 and 2015. Available at: [http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod\\_index.html](http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod_index.html) [Accessed: 01/04/21]

<sup>82</sup> The purpose of this domain is to measure barriers to housing and key local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers' and 'wider barriers' which also includes issues relating to access to housing, such as affordability.

<sup>83</sup> Indices of Deprivation: 2019 and 2015. Available at: [http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod\\_index.html](http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod_index.html) [Accessed: 01/04/21]

Figure B-24: Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation in Wyre



Source: IMD 2019

The 'Life in Wyre' 2018 Survey<sup>84</sup> revealed that 80% of the population was satisfied or very satisfied with their local area as a place to live. This is not changed significantly since 2014. Satisfaction with where they live is considerably lower in Fleetwood (62%) compared to other areas in the Borough.

The 2018 'Life in Wyre' Survey also indicated that 62% of people are fairly or very satisfied with the sports and leisure facilities provided by Wyre Borough Council and 66% were satisfied with the borough's parks and open spaces.

The Place Survey 2008/9 for Wyre Research Report<sup>85</sup> revealed 83% of those who offered an opinion agreed that the borough is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well. This is significantly higher than the county figure of 74%.

### Data Gaps and Uncertainties

Percentage of the population that are within 20 minutes travel time (urban – walking, rural – driving) of a range of three different sports facility types at least one of which has achieved a quality mark.

Percentage of residents who feel that the Council keeps them informed.

Number of community action groups.

### Key Issues/ Opportunities

Many areas of rural Wyre portray low to moderate levels of deprivation with higher levels concentrated in the inner urban areas, notably Fleetwood. However, owing to its rural nature there are issues associated with access to services and facilities, which largely affect the wards in the east of the borough, particularly with regard to barriers to housing.

<sup>84</sup> Wyre Council. Life in Wyre 2018: Area Report. Available at: [https://www.wyre.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/5581/life\\_in\\_wyre\\_survey\\_2018\\_area\\_reports.pdf](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/5581/life_in_wyre_survey_2018_area_reports.pdf) [Accessed: 07/04/21]

<sup>85</sup> Lancashire County Council (2009) Place Survey 2008/9 Wyre. Available at: [http://www3.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/consultation/responses/viewdoc.asp?file\\_id=376](http://www3.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/consultation/responses/viewdoc.asp?file_id=376) [Accessed: 07/04/21]

Fleetwood has the only wards in Wyre with wards in the bottom 10% nationally for income deprivation and living environment deprivation.

The 'Life in Wyre' 2018 Survey revealed that 80% of the population was satisfied or very satisfied with their local area as a place to live. This has not changed significantly since 2014. Satisfaction with where they live is considerably lower in Fleetwood (62%) compared to other areas in the Borough.

There will be long-term challenges associated with the localised closure of facilities such as post offices. Maintaining and ensuring access to other centres and facilities in the borough will be particularly important.

There may be scope in the future to more actively involve the local community in decision-making which will also enable the Council to understand the needs and desires of the residents which in the long-term could help contribute to the establishment of more sustainable communities.

## Housing

### Relevant SA Objectives

#### 4. To ensure housing provision meets local needs

- Ensure that there is sufficient housing to meet identified needs in all areas
- Ensure that housing meets acceptable standards
- Increase the availability of affordable housing

In 2001 there were 45,299 households within the Wyre borough. In 2011 this rose to 47,281. Table B-20 outlines the household composition compared with national and regional figures from the 2011 Census.

Table B-20: Household Composition (%) In Wyre Borough, 2011 Census

Variable	Wyre	North West	England
All Household Spaces With At Least One Usual Resident (Household Spaces)	47,281	3,009,549	22,063,368
1 Person in Household	30%	32%	30%
2 People in Household	39%	33%	34%
3 People in Household	15%	16%	16%
4 People in Household	11%	12%	13%
5 People in Household	4%	4%	5%
6 People in Household	1%	1%	2%
7 People in Household	0%	0%	0%
8 or More People in Household	0%	0%	0%

Source: Census 2011

In 2011, Wyre had a slightly lower incidence of one-person households. As in 2001, Wyre borough seems to have a higher rate of married couples with no children (this was not measured in 2011); in



2001, this was 14.7% compared with 12.3% for the North West, and 13.0% for England. By comparison, two-person householders were 6% higher in Wyre than for the region in 2011.

Table B-21 outlines the housing tenure division for Wyre borough in comparison to regional and national proportions. Wyre borough had a much higher proportion of housing owned outright at over 43%, around one third higher proportionately than the North West, or England as a whole.

Table B-21: Housing Tenure (%) in Wyre Borough, 2011 Census

Tenure	Wyre	North West	England
Owned outright	43.19%	31.04%	30.57%
Own with mortgage or loan	4.38%	33.48%	32.77%
Shared ownership	0.52%	0.52%	0.79%
Rented from Council	1.10%	7.70%	9.42%
Other social rented	6.09%	10.59%	8.26%
Private rented	13.53%	15.38%	16.84%
Living free	1.19%	1.29%	1.33%
All households	47,281	3,009,549	22,063,368

Source: Census 2011

Wyre also has a high proportion of detached (40.6%) and semi-detached (28.3%) homes than the national level at 30.7% detached housing and 22.3% semi-detached<sup>86</sup>.

The Strategic Housing Market Assessment addendum indicated for the whole borough, there is an annual need for 134 affordable homes over the next five years (2017-2022) which takes account of the sizeable pipeline of affordable housing that could be delivered, increasing to estimated 189 affordable homes beyond the initial five year period.

The ratio of median house price to median individual earnings in Wyre in 2019 was 5.83, which is less than in 2010 (7.05), and that of 2015 (6.20). The 2019 ratio is also lower than the national figure of 7.83 for England.

A much lower proportion of dwellings in Wyre were vacant than regional average. Approximately 1.5% of the dwelling stock in Wyre was vacant as of 2019, compared to approximately 3.4% in Lancashire and 2.7% in England<sup>87</sup>.

There were 176 second homes in Wyre borough at the 2011 Census, accounting for 0.36% of the housing stock.

Average house prices throughout Wyre borough over recent years have increased, most notably since 2003. However, following a peak in mid-2007, prices first fluctuated to the first quarter of 2011, and then declined. The average house price in Wyre borough at the end of 2019 was £154,000, a decrease of 0.64% from the same period in the previous year. This was 7% less than the average house price for the North West and was 0.6% below the average house price in Lancashire. It was still below the national average for England by 36%.

Table B-22 shows the numbers of homeless applications made by Wyre Housing Association and Wyre Borough Council since the first homelessness strategy was published. It should be noted that

<sup>86</sup> Blackpool Council, Fylde Council and Wyre Council (2014) Fylde Coast Strategic Housing Market Assessment. Available at: <https://new.fylde.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Fylde-Coast-SHMA-2014.pdf> [Accessed: 07/04/21]

<sup>87</sup> Wyre Council (2020) Authorities Monitoring Report. Available at: [https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/download/683/authorities\\_monitoring\\_report](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/download/683/authorities_monitoring_report) [Accessed: 07/04/21]

this data only refers to actual homeless applications and not the total number of enquiries received by the services.

Table B-22: Homeless Applications and Accepted Applications in Wyre 2003 - 2008

Year	Homeless applications	Full duty accepted total and (percentage %)
2003/2004	229	122 (53%)
2004/2005	287	175 (61%)
2005/2006	155	80 (51%)
2006/2007	158	77 (48%)
2007/2008	66	33 (50%)

Source: Wyre Homelessness Review 2008

Table B-22 shows a peak in homelessness acceptances in 2004/5 following an upward trend since the late 1990's. The numbers begin to fall in 2005/6 and have continued to do so. A very significant reduction in total homeless applications is recorded in the last year and this is to be expected given the emphasis being placed on preventative measures. The percentage of applicants awarded a full duty has remained fairly constant at around 50% and this is consistent with local and national figures. The three main causes of homelessness in Wyre over those 5 years were:

- Parents and other relatives unable or unwilling to accommodate (30%\*);
- Termination of Assured Short Hold tenancy and other reason for loss of private sector accommodation (25%\*); and
- Relationship breakdown with violence (22%\*).

\* Mean average over 5 years

These are also the three main causes of homelessness in Lancashire, the North West region and the Country as a whole<sup>88 89</sup>.

There are currently 329 households threatened with homelessness in Wyre, accounting for approximately 10% of the households threatened in Lancashire<sup>90</sup>. In 2017/18 there were 29 reports of rough sleepers in Wyre, with 13 of these being located and identified by the Housing Options Team. In 2018/19 there were 23 reports of rough sleepers in Wyre and 17 located and identified by the Housing Options Team<sup>91</sup>. It is clear that whilst rough sleeping may not historically have been an issue in Wyre, the numbers are on the increase.

Between April 2020 and March 2021, 882 approaches/ homeless applications were made to Wyre Council. Out of the 883, a total of 461 have been owed a legal homelessness duty by Wyre Council. It should be noted that some of the 882 approaches may have only required advice on their housing circumstances.

In the year 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016, there were no permanent planning permissions granted for new pitches or new plots constructed for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. In 2015, the temporary planning permission for Travelling Showpeople site expired (Wyre Borough Council AMR 2015- 2016). A need for 20 additional Travelling Showpeople plots has been identified

<sup>88</sup> Wyre Borough Council (2009) Homelessness Strategy 2008 – 2013. Available at: [http://www.wyre.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/4834/ed073\\_wbc\\_homelessness\\_strategy\\_2008-2013\\_update\\_june\\_2009.pdf](http://www.wyre.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/4834/ed073_wbc_homelessness_strategy_2008-2013_update_june_2009.pdf) [Accessed: 07/04/21]

<sup>89</sup> Wyre Council. Draft Wyre Council Homelessness and Rough Sleeper Strategy 2019 – 2023. Available at: <https://wyre.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s7435/OS%20Appendix%201%20Homelessness%20and%20Rough%20Sleeper%20Strategy.pdf> [Accessed: 07/04/21]

<sup>90</sup> Lancashire County Council. Homeless households assessed and owed a duty, in priority need, living in temporary accommodation, 2019/20, plus rough sleepers, 2020. Available at: <https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/media/898733/homelessness.pdf> [Accessed: 07/04/21]

<sup>91</sup> Wyre Council. Draft Wyre Council Homelessness and Rough Sleeper Strategy 2019 – 2023. Available at: <https://wyre.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s7435/OS%20Appendix%201%20Homelessness%20and%20Rough%20Sleeper%20Strategy.pdf> [Accessed: 07/04/21]

and planning permission has been secured for a new site at Garstang to meet the need in full. No need has been identified in Wyre for Gypsy and traveller accommodation<sup>92</sup>.

## Data Gaps and Uncertainties

Amount of social housing meeting Decent Homes Standard

Completion rates in the borough.

Number of care homes or older person accommodations in Wyre.

Percent of new homes within Wyre that meet the BREEAM 'Very Good'

## Key Issues/ Opportunities

In October 2020, the Planning Inspectorate have said that it could no longer confirm a five-year housing land supply on the basis of applying a 10% buffer as required for an Annual Position Statement. In accordance with the National Planning Practice Guidance and National Planning Policy Framework, the council will now need to be able to demonstrate a five-year supply position with a 5% buffer when dealing with planning applications and appeals. The council's APS submission demonstrates a deliverable housing land supply position of 5.9 years, if the Inspectors conclusions were accepted in full, there would be a minimum 5.2 years supply with a 5% buffer.

The latest Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identified that there was a shortage of affordable housing in the Wyre borough.

A greater proportion of residents in Wyre own properties outright than in the north west and England.

Wyre has a high proportion of detached (40.6%) and semi-detached (28.3%) homes than the national amount which 30.7% is and 22.3% respectively.

There were 176 second homes in Wyre as identified in 2011 census. More recent data should be considered when available.

There is a need to provide for the housing needs of the younger sectors of society, to prevent them from moving to cheaper areas of Lancashire.

There are currently 329 households threatened with homelessness in Wyre, accounting for approximately 10% of the households threatened in Lancashire. The issue of homelessness must continue to be addressed.

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<sup>92</sup> Wyre Council (2020) Authorities Monitoring Report. Available at: [https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/download/683/authorities\\_monitoring\\_report](https://www.wyre.gov.uk/downloads/download/683/authorities_monitoring_report) [Accessed: 07/04/21]

## APPENDIX C

### Consultation Comments

Table C-1: Consultation comments and Arcadis' response

Consultation Comment	Arcadis Comment	Action
Environment Agency		
While the report mentions the protecting and enhancing biodiversity and habitats, there is no specific reference to biodiversity net gain	Agree – will add a reference to a requirement for minimum 10% biodiversity net gain	Added as an opportunity.
We have a particular interest in the effects on the aquatic environment and how the requirements of biodiversity net gain and the enhancement of watercourses and associated features and habitats could have cross-cutting benefits. This could include climate change adaption and mitigation, water quality improvements and public health and community benefits associated with the enhancement and expansion of Green Infrastructure (GI) resources. Such opportunities should therefore be explored.	These opportunities will be included in Appendix B.	Added as an opportunity.
Under Objective 11 - An additional indicator that shows how many dwellings were approved in FZ2 and / or 3 would quantify how much development in flood risk areas was taking place that was considered to be appropriate by the decision makers.	Agree – an additional indicator will be added.	Done
The following plans have not been identified in relation to the Local Plan and SA objectives:  National: The Government's 25 Year Environment Plan Regional: Shoreline Management Plan 22 – Great Ormes Head to Scotland Local: Lune and Wyre abstraction licensing strategy	Agree – will add.	Done – added to Appendix A.
Historic England		
The report outlines a list of common themes identified in the review of plans and programmes. Whilst we welcome the recognition of the need to protect and enhance the historic environment, this should also include the conservation of them. Therefore, the bullet on this topic should be amended.	Bullet point in 3.2 will be amended.	Done
The background section should be expanded to provide a summary of the main characteristics of Wyre which should also include the historic environment and local character and distinctiveness.	Will add to Appendix B.	Added
The baseline information in the scoping report on the historic environment should include all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical	Reference to unrecorded archaeology will be added to Appendix B.	Added

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Consultation Comment	Arcadis Comment	Action
remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged. This not only involves undesignated (or local heritage assets) but the potential for unrecorded archaeology, and historic landscape character areas for example.		
The NPPF recognises the importance of undesignated heritage assets and therefore this should be included within the baseline data. The source of this information should be included within the scoping report; references made to them and recognise the opportunities for their enhancement and contribution to other aspects of the Plan area.	Reference to undesignated heritage assets will be included in Appendix B and the key issues and opportunities.	Added
The importance of local character and identity including the landscape and townscape of an area is an important consideration. The scoping report should recognise the importance of this, and the source of this information should also be included within the scoping report, with reference made to them in key issues and opportunities.	Reference to the important link between heritage assets and local landscape and townscape character will be added to Appendix B.	Added and included reference to section on 'landscape'.
Relevant Plans, programmes and policies - In addition, it might be worth including some Historic England advice notes.	This is not a plan or programme so will not be added.	No action required.
According to our Heritage Counts Data (Indicator Data   Historic England), The area has 303 listed buildings, 8 Scheduled Monuments and 2 Registered Park and Garden as well as 7 conservation areas. This should be amended.	Will amend	Have amended.
Heritage assets are not normally defined as 'features' (as used in bullet 3). This should be amended to better reflect the wording in national policy.	Will amend	Done
Heritage risks should read risk to heritage (bullet 4). In addition, in making planning decisions affecting heritage assets it is the significance of the asset that needs to be considered not the national important of historic sites. This needs to be amended.	Will amend	Done
Not all buildings are of merit to be designated as a heritage asset. The wording of bullet 6 appears to suggest that anything that is built today will become a heritage asset. This is incorrect and needs to be amended. The importance of local character and distinctiveness (including historic landscape character) should be mentioned here in relation to high quality design rather than the need to create heritage assets of the future. This would also tie in with the sub-objectives in SA Objective 1.	Will amend	Removed second half of bullet point.
Whilst we broadly welcome the content of Objective 10 which will cover the historic environment. However, it is not just about the protection and enhancement of cultural heritage but also their conservation and we would welcome reference to this being included. It is important to note that heritage is not just 'buildings and sites' and this can include scheduled monuments as well as landscapes and	Objective 10 will be amended to include conservation and to reference the historic environment.	Done

SA Scoping Report

Consultation Comment	Arcadis Comment	Action
conservation areas, so this needs to be replaced with historic environment and heritage assets which would ensure that all is covered.		
SA Objective 10 - Indicator 1: what is the distribution of the listed heritage assets? How is this defined to be able to be monitored?	The distribution of the heritage assets can be found on sources such as Magic Maps.	Edited to “changes to the number and distribution of...”
SA Objective 10 - Indicator 2: English Heritage should be corrected to read Historic England Heritage at Risk Register	Will amend.	Done
SA Objective 10 - Indicator 3: What is meant by townscape characterisation as an indicator?	Will remove indicator.	Done
SA Objective 10 - Indicator 4: Whilst this is welcomed – does the Council already have this register defined in order to be able to monitor the Plan’s outcomes against it? There is no mention of this within the issues section.	Not relevant so will remove.	Done
Natural England		
Natural England advise that the Schedule (PPPs) should include the Draft North West Inshore and North West Offshore Marine Plan, along with the Shoreline Management Plan for the North West, and the Wyre-Lune Marine Conservation Zone.	Will add to Appendix A. The MCZ is not a plan or programme so will not be added.	Done.
Natural England advise that the review of highways and transport issues may provide an opportunity to give further consideration the Green Infrastructure (GI) network for the Wyre area, and its protection/enhancement through appropriate objectives and/or indicators within the SA.	This will be referenced as an opportunity in the scoping report.	Done



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