



WYRE LOCAL PLAN TO 2031 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL REPORT

Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability
Appraisal

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Incorporating

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Abbreviations

AA	Appropriate Assessment
AAP	Area Action Plan
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BHS	Biological Heritage Site
cSAC	Candidate Special Area of Conservation
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government
DPD	Development Plan Document
EZ	Enterprise Zone
FZ	Flood Zone
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
LA	Land Allocation
LDS	Local Development Scheme
NE	Natural England
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Policy Guidance
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
pSPA	Potential Special Protection Area
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Site
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SCI	Sites of Community Importance
SCS	Sustainable Community Strategy
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable (urban) Drainage System

1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction to and Purpose of this Report

This SA Report has been prepared by Arcadis UK Ltd (formerly known as Hyder Consulting (UK) Ltd.) 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 emerging Local Plan. The new Local Plan is scheduled for adoption in 2018 and will replace the existing Wyre Local Plan that was adopted in July 1999 and the Fleetwood -Thornton Area Action Plan that was adopted in 2009.

The SA process commenced in the summer of 2014 with a Scoping Study which set the scope and level of detail of the SA. In summer 2015, an SA of the Local Plan Issues and Options was undertaken which appraised the emerging vision and objectives and draft development and policy area options.

This SA Report provides a summary of the SA process and documents the findings of the appraisal and its influence on the Local Plan's development. It will be used as a consultation document and issued to statutory bodies and stakeholders for comment alongside the Publication Local Plan. It will also be made available to the public.

1.2 What is SA?

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.

Sustainable Development

The UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" describes a common purpose for Sustainable Development:

"The goal of sustainable development is 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 for future generations."

The UK Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 set a new framework for sustainable development and describes how this should be pursued. Five Guiding Principles were identified:

- Living within environmental limits;
- Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society;
- Achieving a Sustainable Economy;
- Promoting Good Governance; and
- Using Sound Science Responsibly.

It is a legal requirement that the Local Plan is subject to SA; this is set out in the Town and Country Planning, England Regulations 2012. Guidance stipulates that the SA must comply with the requirements of the SEA Regulations, which transpose the SEA Directive into UK law.

SEA is a systematic 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. Article 1 of the SEA Directive states that the aim is to:

"...provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development."

It is possible to combine the processes of SEA and SA because they share a number of similarities.

The guidance which requires that SA and SEA be conducted as a combined process (i.e. a process which assesses social, economic and environmental effects) is that published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG). 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 SA of the Local Plan. This SA Report includes a series of boxes which clearly identify the specific requirements of the SEA Regulations that need to be fulfilled.

1.3 Habitats Regulations Assessment

European Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna (the 'Habitats Directive') requires that any plan or programme likely to have a significant impact upon a Natura 2000 site (Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Area (SPA)), which is not directly concerned with the management of the site for nature conservation, must be subject to an Appropriate Assessment. The overarching process is referred to as Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). In addition, it is a matter of law that candidate SACs (cSACs), Sites of Community Importance (SCI), Ramsar sites and potential SPAs (pSPAs) are also considered in this process.

HRA Screening has been undertaken to determine if the Local Plan (either in isolation and/or in combination with other plans or projects) would generate an adverse impact upon the integrity of a Natura 2000 site, in terms of its conservation objectives and qualifying interests. Its findings have been used to influence this SA where appropriate. This process is documented in a separate report submitted to Natural England for approval.

2 Wyre and the Local Plan

2.1 Background to the Borough

Wyre is one of 14 local authorities situated within Lancashire¹ (see Figure 1-1). The borough covers an area of 283 km² and contains 24 wards (see Figure 1-3). According to the 2015 mid-year estimates, Wyre had a population of 109,700. The borough contains two distinct areas that have different economic and social needs. The River Wyre provides a barrier between the urban areas of Fleetwood and Thornton-Cleveleys on the western side of the borough, and Garstang and its hinterland on the eastern side (see Figure 1-2).

Figure 1-1 Local Authorities in Lancashire



¹ Please note: administrative Lancashire does not include Blackpool or Blackburn with Darwen as they are unitary authorities.

Figure 1-2 Wyre Borough Boundary

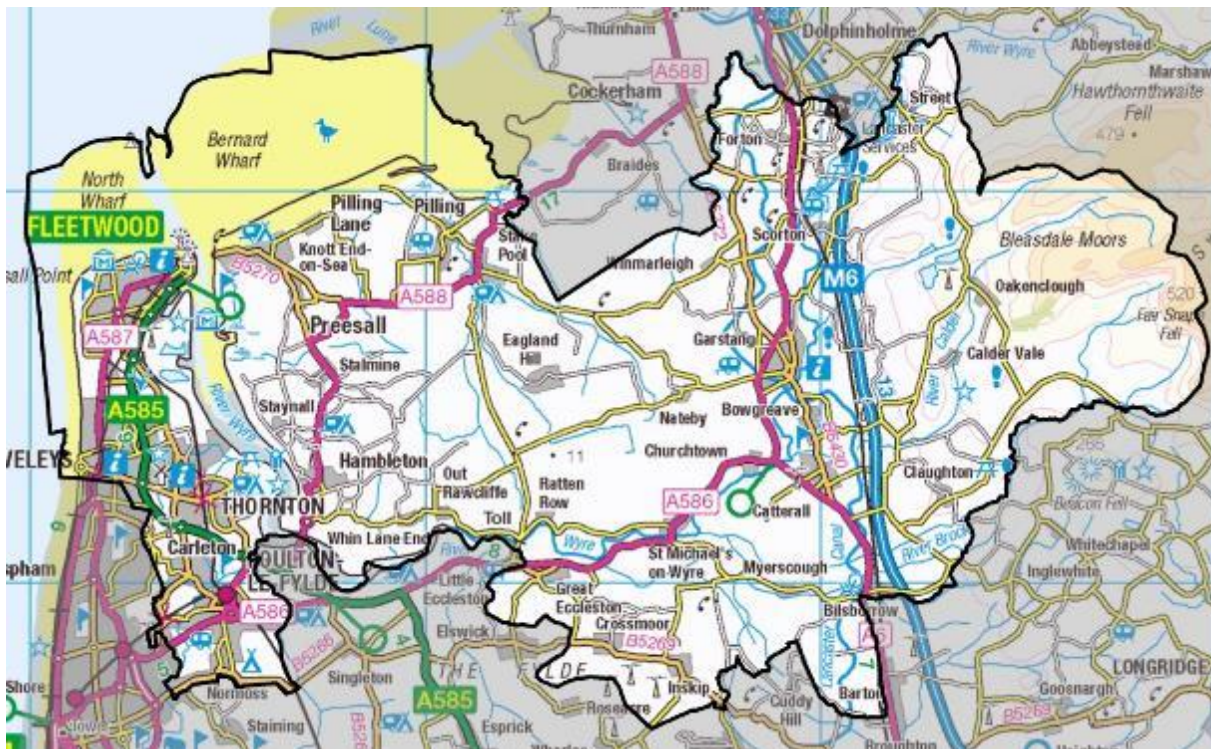


Figure 1-3: Wards within Wyre Borough



The A6 and M6 to the north of Preston give access to a number of popular commuter localities that form an affluent part of the county. However, road congestion is a particular concern in this area. In contrast, the coastal area in and around Fleetwood is a notable area of deprivation. Fleetwood's location is, however, a strong asset and presents significant opportunities for the future. The views across the estuary are enhanced by the Fleetwood Marsh Nature Park and adjacent nature reserve. Part of former dock land has been developed for exclusive new housing and a large expansion of the popular marina has been undertaken. The redevelopment of the former ICI site at Thornton also presents an opportunity to enhance the local economy

of the Wyre borough. Now known as Hillhouse International Business Park, it is recognised as a strategically important site in the Lancashire Enterprise Partnership's economic growth plans and is a designated Enterprise Zone.

Areas bordering the River Wyre and close to Garstang are also particularly popular with older residents. As a result, Wyre has a higher concentration of pensioners than national levels.

2.2 Background to and purpose of the Local Plan

The Council is preparing a new Local Plan which will provide a planning and development strategy to guide future development in Wyre. The Local Plan is the principal mechanism through which the Council sets out its planning policy framework for meeting its development needs and environmental protection objectives. The Local Plan timetable (called the Local Development Scheme (LDS)) was updated in 2017. The Local Plan will establish a vision for the Borough up to 2031 and the strategy for delivering that vision; and identify the overall level of different types of development (including housing and employment) that is envisaged during that period, and the general geographical distribution of that development. The Local Plan will also allocate sites for certain types of development; designate areas for protection; and set out policies to manage development in the Borough covering the period from 2011 to 2031.

Previously the intention was to prepare a two-part plan. The two-part plan would comprise a Part 1 document (originally called the Core Strategy) setting out the strategic direction for the plan and a Part 2 document (originally called the Allocations Plan) that would identify the sites to help deliver the agreed strategy. However, as a consequence of the publication of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012 and the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) in March 2014 along with updates to key evidence base documents, Wyre Borough Council decided to prepare a single Local Plan rather than two separate planning documents. Once adopted, the single Local Plan will supersede the "saved" policies in the existing Local Plan (adopted in 1999) and the adopted Fleetwood-Thornton Area Action Plan (AAP) (2009).

2.3 Outline of the Draft Local Plan

The Draft Local Plan includes the following sections:

- Introduction
- Vision and Objectives
- Strategic Policies
- Core Development Management Policies
- Housing
- Economy
- Site Allocations
- Appendices

The overarching aim of the Local Plan is to promote sustainable growth balancing environmental, social and economic considerations and create sustainable communities in both urban and rural Wyre.

The vision, objectives, policy areas and proposed development allocations of the Plan are summarised below.

2.3.1 Local Plan Vision and Objectives

The vision sets out what kind of borough, Wyre aspires to be by 2031. In order to achieve this vision the Local Plan sets out a number of strategic objectives which have steered the development of policies in the Plan. The Policies in the Local Plan will steer decisions by the Council and stakeholders towards meeting the vision.

The vision statement for the Local Plan is set out below:

Wyre 2031 - A Vision Statement

By 2031 Wyre will be recognised as an aspirational place with a clear focus on delivering sustainable growth – balancing environmental, social and economic considerations. It will be an attractive and successful place focused on creating opportunities for people to live, work, visit and do business. Development will have achieved high quality urban and rural environments, whilst respecting the diverse distinctiveness of local character across the Borough.

There is a wider choice of quality homes both affordable and market options to meet the needs of Wyre's community, in terms of type, size and tenure. The provision of accommodation appropriate for older people has both freed up family homes for young families and helped meet the needs of an ageing population. The development of new housing has played a key role in the retention and attraction of first time buyers and young families.

Wyre has a thriving, diverse and resilient economy making a valuable contribution to the overall Fylde Coast economy. Wyre has attracted new investment at Hillhouse Enterprise Zone (EZ) and other employment areas across the Borough and has a wide choice of jobs. There is better link between job opportunities and education.

Hillhouse Technology EZ is a renowned sub regional strategic site, known for its world class chemical and energy industries driving innovation and growth. Development has taken place at Fleetwood Port which is now a successful business area. Farming continues to be an important economic sector in the rural areas supported by thriving agricultural businesses along the A6 at Garstang and Catterall. Opportunities for local businesses to establish and grow have been created.

The visitor economy is a key economic sector across the Borough supported by Wyre's diverse and enhanced natural and man-made assets including the coastline, seafront promenades, heritage assets, the Rivers Wyre, Calder and Brock, the Lancaster canal, the Forest of Bowland AONB and rural villages. Wyre is a key attraction on the Fylde Coast complementing the visitor offer at Blackpool.

Town, district and local centres have adapted to changes in retailing and are thriving service hubs for the community.

Development has taken place in a co-ordinated manner and it is supported by necessary infrastructure including improvements to highways, school and health provision. Substantial improvements to highways have been made including the A585(T) and the local network in Poulton-le-Fylde to ease congestion. The tram line in Blackpool has been extended connecting Fleetwood via Cleveleys to Blackpool North Railway Station. Enhanced walking and cycling routes have strengthened links within and between settlements. Settlements in Wyre are better connected.

Important nature sites, heritage assets and the green infrastructure overall have generally been retained and enhanced and compensation/mitigation provided where losses have occurred. New and enhanced areas of public open space, nature space, habitats and trees have been provided as part of developments. The special qualities of the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty continue to be protected for the benefit of communities within and visitors.

Social and health inequalities have reduced due in part to a combination of a high-quality environment and greater choice in housing and job opportunities. Well-connected green spaces and the countryside give people a choice to adopt a healthier lifestyle by increasing their walking and cycling along safe routes. Unemployment is reduced to the level prior to the 2008 economic recession and the workforce is educated and well trained to meet the skill requirements of businesses. The role of Blackpool and the Fylde College (Nautical College) as an internationally renowned nautical campus has been strengthened and enhanced and an expanded Myerscough College (an exemplar in the Land Based Sector) provides comprehensive training and further and higher education opportunities.

Development has been designed to contribute to the mitigation of, and adaption to, climate change. There is greater emphasis on walking, cycling and access to public transport and low carbon transport options. New development has been located in areas with lower risk from flooding or coastal change, and where necessary have been designed to reduce the impact of flooding. Where appropriate renewable energy has been harnessed.

Investment in Fleetwood has continued to reduce social, economic and health inequalities. Fleetwood town centre is thriving serving both the local community and visitors. New development at Fleetwood Port and Fleetwood Docks has regenerated these parts of the town providing new housing and employment opportunities. The Fish and Seafood processing businesses have relocated to new modern premises securing the long-term future of this industry.

Cleveleys, Poulton-le-Fylde and Thornton continue to be vibrant towns each with their own distinct local character serving both local residents and visitors. New high quality housing areas and interconnected green spaces have been developed in Poulton-le-Fylde and Thornton. Poulton-le-Fylde is an important transport hub in Wyre with train services to Blackpool, Preston and beyond and busses to and from across the Borough.

Outside of the Peninsula, rural areas continue to thrive and retain their character, farming being a dominant characteristic which defines overall rural areas. Garstang is a vibrant market town servicing surrounding rural areas. Growth in some villages has been accommodated in a sensitive manner complimenting existing development and respecting existing character. Farming continues to be a key characteristic of the open countryside.

The aim of the Local Plan is set out below:

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

The objectives of the Local Plan are set out below:

1. To facilitate investment, job creation and sustainable economic growth in Wyre, supporting new and existing businesses across the Borough, the delivery of Hillhouse EZ, farming and tourism development.
2. To support education and skill development to give local people the opportunity to access jobs.
3. To help meet the housing needs of Wyre's changing population to provide choice in terms of type and tenure in both market and affordable sectors that meet the requirements of young people, families and older people.
4. To help meet the diverse needs for services and facilities, as close to where they arise as possible, and ensure thriving and vibrant town, district and local centres serving the local community and visitors.
5. To ensure that new developments are supported by essential infrastructure, services and facilities through collaborative working with partners and stakeholders.
6. To improve connectivity between housing, employment, service and recreation areas by a range in transport choices; supporting the development of an efficient strategic and local highway network, safe walking and cycling routes and public transport services.
7. To protect and enhance Wyre's natural and heritage assets and amenity creating a high quality built and natural environment through high quality design that respects, and where appropriate, improves the character of the locality and surrounding landscape.
8. To protect the separate identity of individual settlements.
9. To achieve a healthy environment with accessible high quality green infrastructure with opportunities for active recreation that contributes to the improvement in the general health and well-being of the population and promotes healthy lifestyle choices.
10. To respond to the challenge of climate change encouraging best use of resources and assets, minimising wastage and ensuring the Borough adapts to climate change.
11. To minimise environmental impact including flood risk and pollution and where necessary ensure appropriate mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures.
12. To provide the basis to work with partners and stakeholders to make Wyre an attractive place to live, work, do business and visit as an integral part of the Fylde Coast sub-region.

2.3.2 Policy Issues

The following policies are included in the Draft Local Plan:

Strategic Policies:

- SP1 - Development Strategy
- SP2 - Sustainable Development
- SP3 - Green Belt
- SP4 - Countryside Areas
- SP5 – Forest of Bowland AONB
- SP6 - Viability
- SP7 - Infrastructure Provision and Developer Contributions
- SP8 - Health and Well-Being

Core Development Management Strategies:

- CDMP1 - Environmental Protection
- CDMP2 - Flood Risk and Surface Water Management
- CDMP3 - Design
- CDMP4 - Environmental Assets
- CDMP5 - Historic Environment
- CDMP6 - Accessibility and Transport

Housing Policies:

- HP1 - Housing Land Supply
- HP2 - Housing Mix
- HP3 - Affordable Housing
- HP4 - Residential Curtilages
- HP5 - Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside
- HP6 - Rural Workers Accommodation in the Countryside
- HP7 - Rural Exceptions
- HP8 - Accommodation for Gypsy, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople
- HP9 - Green Infrastructure in new residential developments
- HP10 - Houses in Multiple Occupation

Economic Policies:

- EP1 - Employment Land Supply
- EP2 - Existing Employment Areas
- EP3 - Existing Employment Sites
- EP4 - Town, District and Local Centres
- EP5 - Main Town Centre Uses
- EP6 - Development in defined primary and secondary shopping frontages
- EP7 - Local convenience stores
- EP8 - Rural Economy
- EP9 - Extensions to Holiday Accommodation
- EP10 - Equestrian Development
- EP11 - Protection of community facilities in Rural Areas
- EP12 - Renewable Energy
- EP13 - Telecommunications
- EP14 - Outdoor Advertisements and Directional Signs
- EP15 - Security Shutters

Site Allocation:

- SA1 – Residential Development
- SA2 – Employment Development
- SA3 – Mixed Use Development
- SA4 – Hillhouse Enterprise Zone
- SA5 – Port of Fleetwood

SA6 – Travelling Showpeople Site
 SA7 – Brockholes Employment Expansion Site

2.3.3 Proposed Development Allocations

The proposed development sites set out in the Local Plan are shown in Section 5.2. Table 2-1 below provides a summary of the number of site allocations by settlement in the borough.

Table 2-1 Number of site allocations per settlement.

Hierarchy	Settlement(s)	Number of Site Allocations
Urban Town	Fleetwood	5
	Poulton-le-Fylde	4
	Cleveleys	0
	Thornton	5
	Normoss	0
Key Service Centre	Garstang	4
Rural Service Centres	Knott End	0
	Great Eccleston	1
	Hambleton	1
	Catterall	5
Main Rural Settlements	Barton	3
	Bilsborrow	0
	St Michaels-on-Wyre	0
	Bowgreave	4
	Inskip	1
	Pilling	1
	Stalmine	1
	Forton	1
	Pressall Hill ²	1
	Scorton	0
Small Rural Settlements	Cabus	0
	Churchtown/Kirkland	0
	Hollins Lane	2
	Calder Vale	0
	Out Rawcliffe ³	1
	Dolphinholme (Lower)	0

² Located outside the settlement boundary of Preesall Hill

³ Located outside the settlement boundary of Out Rawcliffe

3 The SA Process

3.1 Stages in the SA Process

Government guidance subdivides the SA process into a series of stages. Whilst each stage consists of specific tasks, the intention should be that the process is iterative. Table 3-1 presents the key stages in the SA process and indicates where specific tasks have been addressed in this SA Report. The table also demonstrates how each of the SA stages is linked to the preparation and development of the Local Plan.

Table 3-1 Stages in the SA Process

SA Stage	SEA Regulations Requirements The environment report must:	Section of the Report (where applicable)	Application to Wyre's Local Plan SA
Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope			
A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives	...describe "the relationship (of the plan or programme) with other relevant plans and programmes" (Schedule 2-1) ...describe "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 2-5)	Chapter 3 and Appendix C	Stage A corresponds to the scoping stage of the SA and the findings of this stage are presented in the Scoping Report which was, most recently, consulted upon for a five-week period in June-July 2014. During this stage, the scope of the SA was defined. Comments received on the proposed SA scope have been taken into account, and incorporated into this SA Report where applicable.
A2: Collecting baseline information	...describe "relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without its implementation of the plan or programme" (Schedule 2-2) and, "the environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected" (Schedule 2-3)	Chapter 3 and Appendix B	
A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems	...describe "any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC"© (Schedule 2-4)		
A4: Developing the SA Framework	...provide "a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information" (Schedule 2-8)	Chapter 3	
A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA	...allow that the authorities referred to in Regulation 4 are consulted when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report. (Regulation 12-(5))	Chapter 3, Appendix A	
Stage B: Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects			
B1: Testing the Plan objectives against the SA Framework	... "identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects on the environment of":	Chapters 4 to 6 Appendices E, F and G	Stage B of the SA process is linked to the overall production of the Local Plan which includes the development of plan options and the selection of the revised preferred option.
B2: Developing the Plan Options	"...reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme"		
B3: Predicting the effects of the Plan	...and... "...implementing the plan or programme..." (Regulation 12-(2))		

SA Stage	SEA Regulations Requirements The environment report must:	Section of the Report (where applicable)	Application to Wyre's Local Plan SA
B4: Evaluating the effects of the Plan	...give "an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with" Schedule 2-8		There has been interaction between the plan-making and SA teams during Stage B which has enabled potential adverse effects of the Local Plan to be avoided / minimised and potential sustainability benefits maximised. Stage B is the primary assessment stage of the SA process and is the main output of this report.
B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects	...describe "measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme..." Schedule 2-7		
B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Plan.	... provide "a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring" Schedule 2-9		
Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report			
C1: Preparing the SA Report	... include "the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process in order to avoid duplication..". Details of the information to be given in the Environmental Report are provided in Schedule 2.	This Report	This SA Report has been produced in line with the requirements of the SEA Regulations for producing an Environmental Report. A Non-Technical Summary (NTS) is also provided.
Stage D: Consultation on the Proposed Submission (Publication) Local Plan and the SA Report			
D1: Public participation on the proposed submission documents	... provide that statutory authorities and the public are given ' <i>early and effective opportunity within time frames to express their opinions</i> '	N/A	This SA Report and the Local Plan are being consulted upon in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.
D2: Appraising significant changes resulting from representations	N/A	Future stage	This SA Report will be updated to reflect comments received from the consultation. Reasons for selecting preferred options in light of the SA findings and consultation on the SA will be documented.
D3: Making decisions and providing information		Future stage	
Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan			
E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring	N/A for the Environmental Report. The requirement is as follows: " <i>The responsible authority shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of each plan or programme with the purpose of identifying unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and being able to undertake appropriate remedial action</i> " (Regulation 17)	Chapter 6	Monitoring to be undertaken of environmental performance of the Local Plan should be proposed.
E2: Responding to adverse effects		Monitoring will commence once the Local Plan has been adopted.	

3.1.1 Stage A: Setting the Context and Objectives, Establishing the Baseline and Deciding on the Scope

Geographical Scope of the SA

The geographical scope of the SA has been driven by the geographical scope of the Local Plan – i.e. the entirety of Wyre. Regarding the allocations element of the Local Plan, the SA has considered the spatial extent of their likely impacts. In some cases, this has remained local to the site in question, whereas in other cases, the impacts of the allocation are predicted to be felt over a wider area, potentially including outside of the Wyre District. Similarly, the cumulative effects of a number of allocations may result in impacts occurring over a wider area. These have also been considered in the SA.

Temporal Scope of the SA

The Local Plan is intended to cover a 20-year period, and so the timescale reflected in the SA is 2011 – 2031. If there are likely to be any sustainability effects of the Local Plan that would last longer than this, these have also been considered.

Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives

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

The SEA Regulations require that the SEA covers:

“...an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes’ (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 2-5)

A review of other plans and programmes that may affect the preparation of the Local Plan was undertaken in order to contribute to the development of both the SA and the plan itself. 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 plan, for example sustainability issues;
- Identification of any external objectives or aims that would contribute positively to the development of the Local Plan; and
- Determining whether there are clear potential conflicts or challenges between other identified plans, programmes or sustainability objectives and the emerging Local Plan.

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 3-2. Further details are presented in Appendix C.

Table 3-2 Review of Plans and Programmes

Level	Summary
International Plans and Programmes	A review was undertaken of key International Conventions and European Directives that could potentially influence the development of the DPD and the SA. European Directives are transposed into national legislation in each individual Member State and, therefore, there should be a trickle-down effect of the key principles and an application to the relevant national, regional and local circumstances in other planning documents.
National and Regional Plans and Programmes	A review was also undertaken of relevant plans and strategies. These included the UK Sustainable Development Strategy which outlines the over-arching Government objective to

Level	Summary
	raise the quality of life in our communities. The Climate Change Act which commits the UK to action in mitigating the impacts of climate change and the National Planning Policy Framework which sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England.
Local Policy	Plans produced at the local level specifically address issues relating to the economy; health; safety; tourism; sustainable communities; housing; employment; and physical activity. The Local Plan and the SA should draw from these documents and transpose their aims in their policies and proposals. These local plans have been instrumental in the development of the SA Framework (refer to Section 6). 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 borough. It is, through identifying these themes and incorporating them into the Local Plan that synergies can be achieved with other relevant documents.

The key results from the review are summarised as follows:

Cross-cutting

- The need to conserve and enhance biodiversity as an integral part of economic, social and environmental development.
- To need to promote more sustainable transport choices and to improve accessibility.

Social

- Establishing a housing market that meets the needs of all residents; the need to ensure that new housing development meets local needs (for all sections of society).
- The need for long-term sustainable patterns of development that provide for the economic and social needs of all populations.
- The need to promote community cohesion and to establish towns and villages where individuals want to both live and work.
- Recognising the importance of open spaces, sport and recreation and the contribution that they make to enhancing quality of life.
- Raising levels of health and well-being and promoting greater levels of physical activity.
- The need to improve educational attainment and levels of numeracy and literacy.
- The need to promote more sustainable transport choices and to improve accessibility.
- The need to reduce crime and fear of crime.
- The enhanced coastal access as a result of the Marine and Coastal act 2009 gives a change in recreational use of the Fylde Coast and needs to be well managed.

Economic

- The importance of education and knowledge based industries should be built upon.
- The need for long-term sustainable patterns of development that provide for the economic and social needs of all populations.
- The need to protect and enhance the vibrancy of both rural and urban areas.
- The need to broaden the economic base of rural areas and to promote sensitive rural diversification schemes.
- Promoting sustainable rural economic development that supports social and environmental objectives.
- Promoting sustainable economic development and a range of employment opportunities that meet the needs of all sectors of the population and all skills levels.

Environmental

- The need to protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage assets.

- The need to protect and enhance ecosystem functions and services.
- Enhancing the resilience of ecological networks.
- The need to protect and enhance biodiversity resources particularly sites of international importance e.g. Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Ramsar sites.
- The importance of preserving the large and internationally renowned areas of wetland habitat.
- The need to create and enhance green infrastructure, habitat connectivity, multi-functionality of green infrastructure and priority habitats.
- To ensure soil resources are protected and geodiversity is conserved and enhanced including, in particular the areas of limestone pavement.
- The need to promote and protect the water environment including issues such as quality and resource use.
- The prudent use and need to reduce the use of natural resources. Recycling and reuse opportunities should be sought.
- To need to promote sensitive waste management.
- The need to reduce flood risk from surface run off and coastal processes.
- The need to address and prevent further erosion of the coastal zone through natural processes affecting access.
- 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.
- Conserve and enhance the landscape.
- Promoting higher levels of design quality including improvements to energy efficiency
- The need to mitigate and adapt to climate change incorporating the use of measures such as sustainable drainage features.
- The need to promote the use of renewable energy and renewable technologies in appropriate locations.
- The need for the conservation and enhancement of the quality, distinctiveness and character of rural areas.

The European Spatial Development Perspective adopted in 1999, identified a potential conflict that is likely to prevail in all countries, irrespective of their location and this concerns balancing the social and economic claims for spatial development with an area's ecological and cultural functions to ensure that the most sustainable patterns of development are achieved. Through the SA process and the inclusion of suitable sustainability 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.

The Sustainability Baseline and Key Sustainability Issues

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 Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds(a) and the Habitats Directive’ (Schedule 2-4).**

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 Wyre as a borough including social and economic aspects; and
- Using this information to identify existing problems and opportunities that could be considered in the Local Plan.

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

- Review of relevant local, regional, national and international plans, strategies and programmes; and
- Data research based around a series of baseline indicators developed from the SEA Regulations topics (biodiversity, population, human health, flora, fauna, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage and landscape), the Government’s guidance and the data available for Wyre as a borough. Data was also collated for additional socio-economic topic areas including deprivation, housing and employment 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 Wyre as a borough.

Appendix B summarises the key baseline trends across Wyre. Each section is subdivided to present the following:

- The baseline indicators that have been used (some are also contextual indicators and may not actually form part of the SA Framework);
- Descriptive text, graphs and statistics about Wyre; and
- Key data gaps.

Sustainability issues and opportunities identified from the baseline review are detailed below.

The SEA Regulations require ‘material assets’ to be considered within the SA. ‘Material assets’ refers 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 Wyre are appropriately covered in the following baseline sections, and consequently will not be repeated as a separate section:

- Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna;
- Soils and Geology;
- Cultural Heritage;
- Landscape;
- Housing; and
- Transportation.

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

Table 3-3 presents the key sustainability issues and opportunities for the Wyre district.

Table 3-3 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

Topic	Summary
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The borough has a large elderly and aging population with lower levels of young people remaining in the borough. ▪ 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 elderly residents. ▪ Availability of health care provision, in particular, is likely to be an issue for elderly residents in some settlements. ▪ There are potential challenges that could arise in the future relating to the type and tenure of housing provision on offer in the borough.

Topic	Summary
Education and Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Educational attainment in the borough is good compared to 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. ▪ Opportunities should be sought to promote the borough's colleges.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 the borough's elderly population. ▪ 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. ▪ Opportunities should be sought to achieve the Council's targets for outdoor sport provision across Wyre borough. ▪ There are also opportunities to further promote walking and cycling across the borough.
Crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 is the only ward in the borough with a Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) in the 20% most deprived for crime deprivation, located within Fleetwood.
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water quality across the borough is generally good, however, it is important that these levels are maintained and improved where possible. ▪ 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 rain water harvesting. ▪ There may be opportunities to further improve bathing water quality at both Cleveleys and Fleetwood to 'Excellent'.
Soil and Land Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where previously developed sites exist, 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 such as 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. ▪ Wyre borough has a large area of previously developed vacant land when compared to other Lancashire areas.
Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 (NO₂) 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). ▪ There may be opportunities to reduce travel and distances between homes and employment sites.

Topic	Summary
<p>Energy and Climate Change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ Due care must be given to the preservation of biodiversity, landscape and heritage resources when identifying sites for renewable energy projects. ▪ More effective ways of working should be encouraged in Wyre. ▪ Reducing transport on the borough's roads and encouraging more sustainable modes of transport would contribute to reducing the effects of climate change. ▪ Total carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions in Wyre are lower than Lancashire and UK averages however, the Council should seek opportunities to reduce emissions further. ▪ The use of optional building regulation standards should be encouraged.
<p>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are large areas with a high quality natural and biodiverse environments in the borough, which should be preserved and enhanced. ▪ Wyre is home to the following Natura 2000 sites including The Bowland Fells SPA, Morecambe Bay and Duddon SPA and The Morecambe Bay SPA, SAC and Ramsar site. ▪ 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. ▪ Opportunities should be sought to promote land management schemes where possible as these can lead to a number of environmental benefits and enhancements. ▪ 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>Cultural Heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opportunities should be sought to improve heritage assets listed on Historic England 'At Risk' Register. ▪ Cultural heritage features should be appropriately conserved and enhanced where appropriate. ▪ Heritage risks can be reduced by good land management, or by informed planning policies and decisions that take full account of the national importance of historic sites. ▪ 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. ▪ Wyre borough has a good tourism potential due to the quality of its natural environment which is complemented in many cases by cultural heritage resources. ▪ Many of the borough's towns and villages have a distinctive character that should be protected and enhanced. ▪ New developments should be designed to a high quality. Today's new development is tomorrow's heritage asset.
<p>Landscape</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A proportion of the borough is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) which reflects the high-quality landscape of the borough. It also provides opportunities for further developing tourist activity within the borough. ▪ 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.
<p>Minerals and Waste</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The major strategic landfill site is located on Jameson Road approximately 2km south of Fleetwood town centre. ▪ Opportunities should be sought to further improve composting and recycling performance where this is possible through the Local Plan. ▪ Opportunities should be sought to reduce the rate of fly tipping in the borough through the Local Plan. ▪ Sustainable sourcing and waste management principles should be promoted for all new

Topic	Summary
	<p>developments that occur in the borough.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wyre borough is home to two quarries.
<p>Transportation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ Opportunities where possible should be encouraged to reinstate railway lines, particularly the disused line from Poulton to Fleetwood. ▪ It will be important to ensure that any new employment sites can be easily accessed by public transport. ▪ The use of ICT in the borough should be promoted to increase the competitiveness of local businesses and to help reduce problems associated with rural isolation. ▪ 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 Wyre's transport connections with the 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. Leading to a greater leakage of skills and also daily spending from the borough.
<p>Economy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 also acts as a barrier to growth in the borough, due to the difficulty of reaching the M55 or M6 from locations such as Fleetwood and Thornton. ▪ 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 job seekers allowance within Wyre borough is well below the regional and national averages. ▪ Wyre has five wards identified in the 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) as being in the bottom 10% nationally for employment deprivation. These are located within Fleetwood and Thornton – Cleveleys. ▪ Ensure that opportunities for 'greening' the local economy are explored and appropriate business development is encouraged (including local energy, waste, and low carbon economic opportunities).
<p>Deprivation and Living Environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ Fleetwood has the only wards in Wyre with wards in the bottom 10% nationally for income deprivation and living environment deprivation. ▪ 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. ▪ Engaging with local residents and making sure that they feel the Council keeps them well informed will be essential in creating vibrant communities. ▪ 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a shortage of affordable housing in Wyre borough. ▪ Opportunities should be sought where possible to prevent the increase of repossessions in the

Topic	Summary
	<p>borough, however, this could be due to today's current economic situation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a need to provide for the housing needs of the younger sectors of society, to retain the younger workforce in the area. ▪ The Local Plan must include appropriate policies regarding the provision of affordable housing. The issue of homelessness must also continue to be effectively addressed.

SA Framework

Background to the SA Framework

The SA Framework underpins the assessment methodology and comprises a series of SA 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 SA Objectives, they are a recognised tool for undertaking the assessment and are aspirations/goals that an authority/organisation should work towards achieving.

The SA Objectives are separate from the objectives of the Local Plan, although there may be some overlaps between them. To help measure the performance of the Local Plan's components against the SA Objectives, it is beneficial if they are supported by a series of indicators and targets. Baseline data has been collated to support each of the indicators, as this provides a means of determining current performance across the borough and gauging how much intervention or the extent of work needed to achieve the targets that have been identified. The following section provides further details about the development of the SA Framework.

Development of the SA Objectives

The SA Objectives have been developed using the review of other relevant plans, programmes and environmental objectives, the baseline data, the key issue and opportunities, and the outcomes of consultation on the SA scope.

Table 3-4 presents the SA Objectives and Sub-Objectives that have been used in the appraisal of the Local Plans and its options, including for site options by providing a framework for identifying and applying relevant spatial criteria (see Section 3.1.2).

Table 3-4 SA Framework

SA Objective and Sub-Objectives
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime
<p>To reduce levels of crime</p> <p>To reduce the fear of crime</p> <p>To reduce levels of anti-social behaviour</p> <p>To reduce alcohol and substance misuse</p> <p>To encourage safety by design</p>
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society
<p>To increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society</p> <p>To improve access to and involvement in lifelong learning opportunities</p> <p>To improve the provision of education and training facilities</p>
3. To improve physical and mental health and wellbeing for all and reduce health inequalities
<p>To improve access to health and social care services especially in isolated areas</p> <p>To reduce health inequalities amongst different groups in the community</p> <p>To promote healthy lifestyles</p> <p>Encourage the development of strong, cohesive communities</p>
4. To ensure housing provision meets local needs

SA Objective and Sub-Objectives
<p>Ensure that there is sufficient housing to meet identified needs in all areas</p> <p>Ensure that housing meets acceptable standards</p> <p>Increase the availability of affordable housing</p>
5. To improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups
<p>Ensure that public transport services meet people’s needs</p> <p>Ensure that highways infrastructure meets people’s needs (including walking and cycling routes)</p> <p>Promote the use of sustainable travel modes and reduce dependence on the private car</p> <p>Improve access to cultural and recreational facilities</p> <p>Maintain and improve access to essential services and facilities, including in rural areas</p> <p>Improve access to open space</p> <p>Conserve and enhance opportunities for public access to the countryside and coast</p>
6. To encourage sustainable economic growth, inclusion and business development across the borough
<p>To diversify the economy</p> <p>To diversify and increase employment opportunities</p> <p>To encourage economic growth</p> <p>To encourage new business formation and inward investment</p> <p>To encourage sustainable tourism</p> <p>To reduce levels of unemployment in areas most at need</p> <p>Improve household earnings</p> <p>To encourage sustainable farm diversification</p>
7. To deliver urban renaissance
<p>Improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres</p> <p>Improve access within urban areas by sustainable means</p> <p>Promote adjacency of employment, recreation and residential areas in urban areas</p> <p>Support the preservation and / or development of a high quality built environment</p> <p>Protect and enhance townscape character and quality</p> <p>Promote the development of multi-functional green infrastructure in urban areas</p> <p>Enhance the reputation of urban areas as places to live, work and visit</p>
8. To protect and enhance biodiversity
<p>Protect and enhance designated sites of nature conservation importance</p> <p>Protect and enhance wildlife especially rare and protected species</p> <p>Protect and enhance habitats and wildlife corridors</p> <p>Provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and open green spaces</p> <p>Protect and enhance soils (including best and most versatile soils) and geodiversity</p> <p>Promote the development of multi-functional green infrastructure in urban areas</p>
9. To protect and enhance the borough’s landscape and townscape character and quality
<p>To protect and enhance landscape character and quality</p> <p>To protect and enhance townscape character and quality</p> <p>To promote sensitive design in development</p> <p>To promote local distinctiveness</p>

SA Objective and Sub-Objectives
<p>To minimise noise pollution</p> <p>To minimise light pollution</p> <p>Promote the development of multi-functional green infrastructure in urban areas</p>
10. To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource
<p>To protect and enhance historic buildings and sites and their setting</p> <p>To protect and enhance historic landscape/townscape value</p>
11. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources and reduce the risk of flooding
<p>To protect and enhance ground and surface water quality</p> <p>To protect and enhance coastal waters</p> <p>Encourage sustainable use of water resources</p> <p>Encourage the inclusion of flood mitigation measures such as SuDs</p> <p>Reduce and manage flooding</p>
12. To limit and adapt to climate change
<p>To reduce greenhouse gas emissions</p> <p>To require the inclusion of SuDS in new development</p> <p>To reduce the demand for energy and increase energy efficiency</p> <p>To increase the use of renewable energy</p> <p>To reduce CO₂ emissions from the transport sector</p> <p>Promote the development of multi-functional green infrastructure in urban areas</p>
13. To protect and improve air quality
<p>To protect and improve local air quality</p>
14. To ensure sustainable use of natural resources
<p>Reduce the demand for raw materials</p> <p>Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials in construction</p> <p>Reduce the amount of derelict and vacant land</p> <p>Ensure that contaminated land will be guarded against</p> <p>Encourage development of brownfield land where appropriate and available</p> <p>Maintain and enhance soil quality</p> <p>Increase the proportion of waste recycling and re-use</p> <p>Reduce the production of waste</p> <p>Reduce the proportion of waste landfilled</p>

The SA Scoping Consultation

The SA Scoping Report was consulted upon for the statutory five-week minimum period in June and July 2014. Comments were received from Natural England and English Heritage (now Historic England). These comments and subsequent responses can be found in Appendix A.

3.1.2 Stage B: Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects

Appraisal of Reasonable Alternatives

As identified in Box 3, the SEA Regulations require that the assessment process considers alternatives:

Box 3: Consideration of Alternatives

The SEA Regulations require that an SEA environmental report:

“...identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects on the environment of—(a) implementing the plan or programme; and (b) reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme.’ (Regulation 12-(2))”;

...and provides

“...an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with” (Schedule 2-8).

Government guidance advises that only realistic and relevant alternatives should be considered and they should be sufficiently distinct to enable a meaningful comparison of their different environmental effects. This SA Report presents a summary of the findings of the Issues and Options that were previously assessed in 2015.

Assessment Approach – Allocations and Alternative Sites

The assessment of proposed allocations is based on spatial data wherever possible. The SA Framework was translated into a set of criteria for allocations assessment, which is presented in Appendix E. The scale used is as presented in Table 3-5 below.

Table 3-5 Key to the assessment of allocations and alternative sites

Symbol	Definition
Effects identified	
++	Major positive criterion met.
+	Minor positive criterion met.
O	Neutral / negligible criterion met.
-	Minor negative criterion met.
--	Major negative criterion met.
N/A	Not applicable - criterion not met.
Timing of effects	
ST	Short-term
MT	Medium-term
LT	Long-term
S-MT, S-LT, etc.	Short to Medium Term, Short to Long Term, etc.
N/A	Not Applicable
Uncertainty of assessment (i.e. that the effect would occur in accordance with the symbol)	
H	High uncertainty (i.e. effect may not occur at all)
M	Medium uncertainty (effect likely, but may vary in extent / level of significance)
L	Low uncertainty (effect is likely to occur as assessed)
N/A	Not Applicable

An initial assessment was then conducted across this range of criteria, resulting in a summary score for each SA topic / objective based on the following:

- the worst score would take precedence, so any major negative criterion met would score major negative for the entire SA objective, followed by minor negative;
- if no negative criteria were met, the most positive score would take precedence, so any major positive criterion met would score major positive for the entire SA objective, followed by minor positive; and
- in the absence of the above, an SA objective would score neutral / negligible.

Each SA objective was then reviewed for mitigation recommendations or other special notes about that allocation, and a residual effect score was assessed. In principle, a score would only be changed if mitigation could be recommended that would likely, or had highly promising potential to, make negative effects neutral or negligible, or would increase neutral or minor positive scores by generating greater net benefits. As such, if an SA objective had both negative and positive scores at the outset, neutralising a negative score would 'bring out' the positive criteria for that SA topic / objective. This precautionary approach helps to ensure that risks of negative impacts receive appropriate attention.

A summary of the results of the assessment are presented in Chapter 5. The full site assessment summary sheets can be found in Appendices F and G.

3.2 Technical Limitations and Uncertainties

The SA is, out of necessity, conducted at a high level, using baseline information at an appropriate level of detail, including geographically. The potential for effects predicted is always subject to a changing baseline, which can be influenced by many factors outside of planning, and outside of those captured by the SA research conducted. These uncertainties are normally dealt with by taking a 'worst case', unless there is a documented and justifiable reason to expect a better baseline. With such exceptions, the SA does (or should, subject to any consultation responses) identify relevant areas of future baseline research and monitoring required.

As a result of the above, in terms of temporal effects and considering potential timescales, there is a limit to the accuracy of predicted effects into the long term. Long-term effects of the Local Plan as they are proposed are in fact probably unlikely, as there are likely to be changes in policy, economics, technology, etc. in that time period, and the Local Plan is likely to be superseded by future plans and strategies which respond to changing circumstances. However, the long-term assessment is still useful, as the SA uses the best available information at the current time to make its predictions.

Site-level baseline data used in this assessment is also highly changeable – for example, any given community facility can close down or move within a period of months, and thus an assessment which considers a site to have good access to this facility pre-development, may not do so by the time construction begins, even if this is only within a few years. These circumstances are impossible to predict, and are an inherent part of the SA and indeed planning process. The planning system is generally robust enough to deal with such changes by re-assessing the needs of sites / communities at the time applications are made.

During the assessment of the Local Plan, there has sometimes been uncertainty when predicting the potential effects. Where this has occurred, the uncertainty is identified within the appraisal matrices and as with all potential adverse effects identified, this is accompanied by recommendations to mitigate such effects where possible.

The Local Plan essentially acts as a guidance document for the future development of the Wyre district. There is therefore reliance upon future decision-makers, in particular planning officers, as well as on-going planning enforcement to ensure sustainable development is achieved.

4 SA of Issues and Options

4.1 Results of the SA of the Strategic Objectives

Each of the Strategic Objectives was assessed against the SA Objectives to determine their compatibility and to identify any potential areas where new Strategic Objectives need to be established or the existing ones clarified.

Table 4-1 presents the compatibility appraisal of the Strategic Objectives against the SA Objectives.

Table 4-1 Compatibility of the SA Objectives and the Strategic Objectives

SA Objectives	Strategic Objectives											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓
3. To improve physical and mental health and wellbeing for all and reduce health inequalities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4. To ensure housing provision meets local needs	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓
5. To improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓
6. To encourage sustainable economic growth, inclusion and business development across the borough	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7. To deliver urban renaissance	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0
8. To protect and enhance biodiversity	0	?	0	✓	✓	?	0	0	?	✓	?	0
9. To protect and enhance the borough's landscape and townscape character and quality	0	?	✓	✓	✓	?	?	0	?	✓	?	0
10. To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	0	?	✓	✓	✓	?	0	0	?	✓	?	0
11. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources and reduce the risk of flooding	✓	?	0	✓	✓	?	0	0	?	✓	✓	0
12. To limit and adapt to climate change	0	?	?	✓	0	?	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	0
13. To protect and improve air quality	✓	?	?	✓	0	?	0	0	?	✓	✓	0
14. To ensure sustainable use of natural resources	0	?	0	✓	✓	?	0	0	?	✓	✓	0

Key

✓ = Objectives are compatible

✗ = Objectives are potentially incompatible

0 = There is no link between objectives

? = The link between the objectives is uncertain

On the whole, the Strategic Objectives and the SA Objectives complement each other - no conflicts were identified. However, some areas of uncertainty were identified against Strategic Objectives 2, 3, 6, 7, 9 and 11 against the following environmental SA Objectives:

- SA Objective '8. To protect and enhance biodiversity';
- SA Objective '9. To protect and enhance the borough's landscape and townscape character and quality';
- SA Objective '10. To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource';
- SA Objective '11. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources and reduce the risk of flooding';
- SA Objective '12. To limit and adapt to climate change';
- SA Objective '13. To protect and improve air quality'; and
- SA Objective '14. To ensure sustainable use of natural resources'.

Compatibility was assessed as uncertain, as new housing, economic growth and new infrastructure has the potential to lead to adverse effects on biodiversity resources, landscape and townscape character and quality, heritage resources, land resources, increase flood risk and increase traffic movement if not appropriately developed. It is appreciated this would also depend upon exact locations and circumstances. However, the Strategic Objectives should be read as a whole and not individually, therefore biodiversity, heritage and landscape/townscape resources would all be protected through other Strategic Objectives.

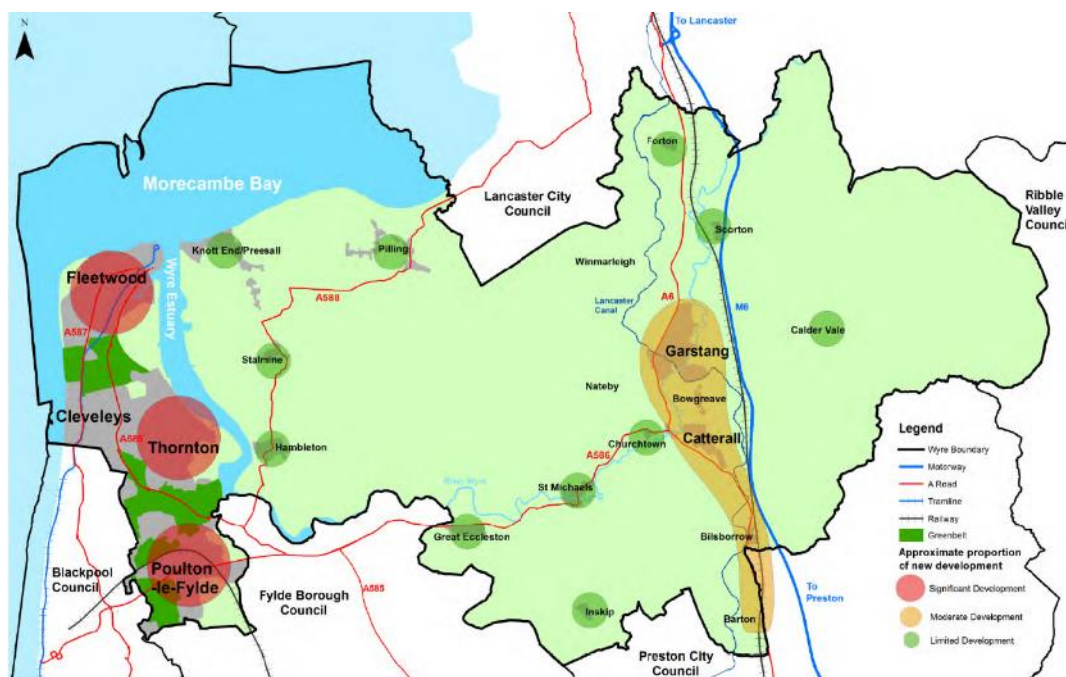
4.2 SA of Spatial Distribution Options

In 2015, an Issues and Options Consultation Document was consulted upon. This presented a number of strategic options for the spatial distribution of new development. These are summarised below:

Option 1 – Fylde Coast Peninsula Main Urban Area Focus

This option would continue to focus the majority of new development on the main urban towns on the Fylde Coast Peninsula with the remainder of new development being split between settlements on the A6 Corridor, including Garstang, Catterall, Bilsborrow, Bowgreave and Barton, and other defined rural settlements. This focus on the Fylde Coast Peninsula is comparable to the approach taken in the Core Strategy Preferred Options report. A map showing the spatial distribution of development under this option is provided in Figure 4-1.

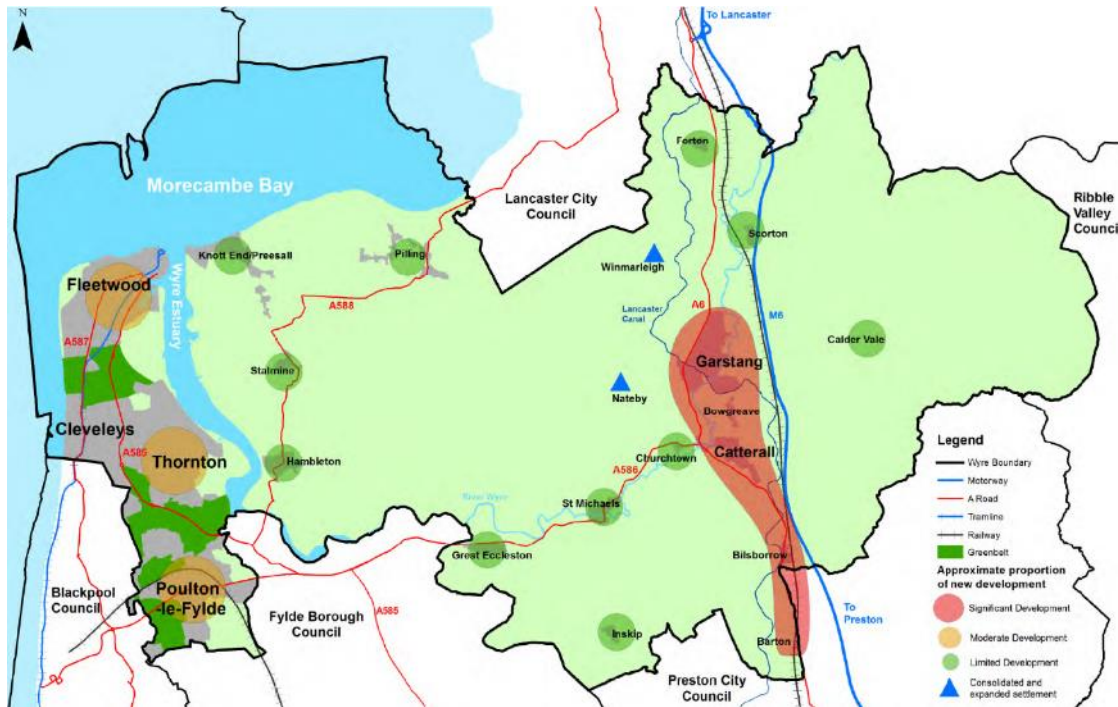
Figure 4-1 Option 1: Fylde Coast Peninsula Main Urban Area Focus



Option 2 – A6 Corridor Focus

Option 2 would direct a greater proportion of new development to the A6 Corridor in the settlements of Garstang, Catterall, Bilsborrow, Bowgreave and Barton. This focus on the A6 Corridor would concentrate development in a part of the Borough with existing services and facilities and with good accessibility to the motorway network. It would also provide the opportunity to capitalise on the proximity of this part of the Borough to the North Preston Growth Area which would offer opportunities for sustainable growth. A map showing the spatial distribution of development under this option is provided in Figure 4-2.

Figure 4-2 Option 2: A6 Corridor Focus



Option 3 – Dispersal

Option 3 would result in development being dispersed more evenly across the Borough. A moderate level of development would still be directed to the Fylde Coast Peninsula main urban area, but this option would result in less development taking place in this part of the Borough than under Spatial Option 1. A map showing the spatial distribution of development under this option is provided in Figure 4-3.

Figure 4-3 Option 3: Dispersal

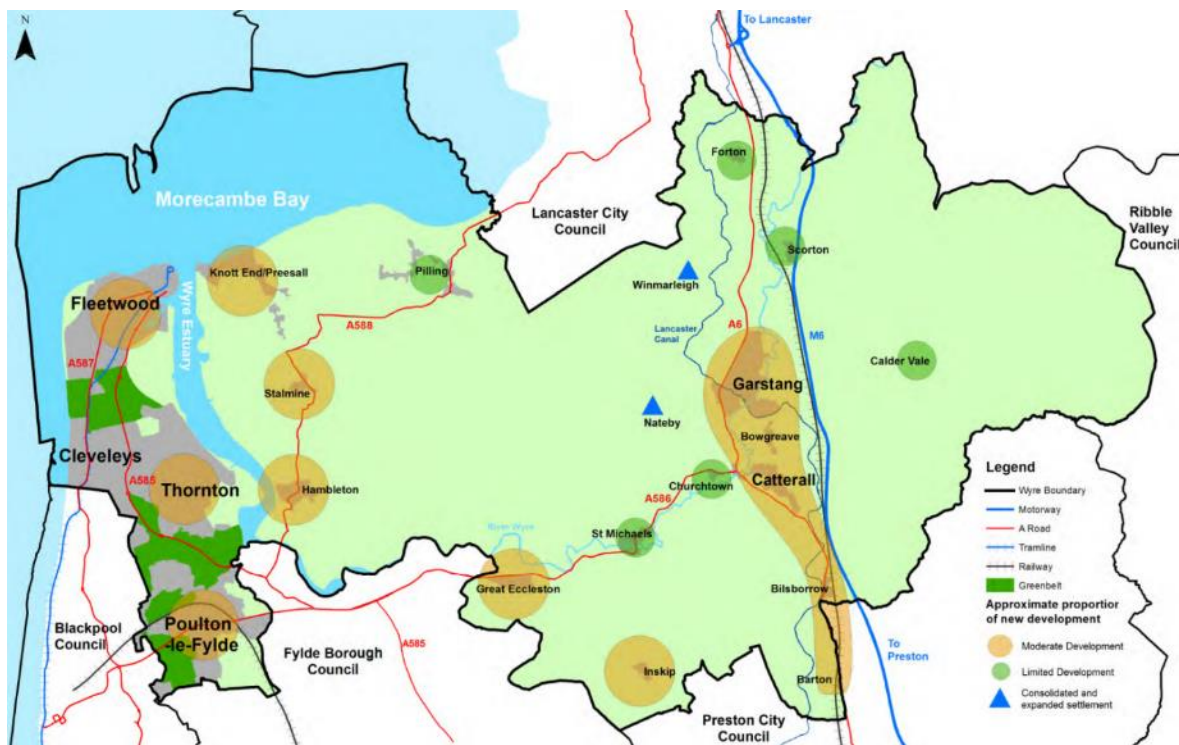


Table 4-1 provides an appraisal of these three options against the SA Framework Objectives.

Table 4-2 Summary of Strategic Options Appraisal Scores

SA Objective	Option			
	1	2	3	No Plan
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	+/-	0	0	+/-
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
3. To improve physical and mental health and wellbeing for all and reduce health inequalities	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
4. To ensure housing provision meets local needs	+	+	++	--
5. To improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	+/-	+/-	-	+/-
6. To encourage sustainable economic growth, inclusion and business development across the borough	++	++	+	+/-
7. To deliver urban renaissance	++	+	+	+/-
8. To protect and enhance biodiversity	--	--	--	--
9. To protect and enhance the borough's landscape and townscape character and quality	-	-	--	--
10. To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	-	-	-	--
11. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and	-	-	-	-

SA Objective	Option			
	1	2	3	No Plan
resources and reduce the risk of flooding				
12. To limit and adapt to climate change	-	-	-	-
13. To protect and improve air quality	-	-	-	-
14. To ensure sustainable use of natural resources	+/-	-	-	+/-

4.2.1 Commentary on Social Effects of Options

It is likely that Option 1 would lead to the need for new services and facilities including primary schools in the area, potentially within Poulton-le-Fylde and Thornton. This would benefit the social SA Objectives as it would improve access to services along with the provision of new education facilities in the area.

Development in this location would also benefit from existing good connectivity to public transport provision which would benefit the social SA Objectives. Crime levels are higher on the peninsula than anywhere else in the Borough and most notably within Fleetwood. Therefore, focussing development within the main urban areas may improve safety and improve natural surveillance. However, the creation of new housing where there was previously none may also provide a new target for crime.

As per Option 1, it is likely that Option 2 would lead to the need for new services and facilities including primary schools in the area. Again, this would benefit the social SA Objectives as it would improve access to services along with the provision of new education facilities in the area.

It is likely that Option 3 would lead to opportunities to help retain families along with younger people within more rural areas. Moderate development on the peninsula may also offer benefits to living environment deprivation, however, not to the same extent as Option 1.

Potential Mitigation Considerations

No mitigation is proposed at this stage. Detailed mitigation measures can be developed if the options is taken further.

4.2.2 Commentary on Economic Effects of Options

Option 1's focus of development within the urban west would also enable residents to be close and well connected to employment centres such as the Hillhouse International Business Park in Thornton along with being close and well connected to employment outside the Borough i.e. Blackpool. This in the long term may help to reduce elevated levels of unemployment in Fleetwood as residents would be able to make the most of existing sustainable infrastructure to access employment.

Option 2 would encourage employment development on identified sites along the A6 corridor which would enable residents to be close and well connected to employment along with being close and well connected to employment outside the Borough i.e. taking advantage of the North Preston Growth Area. This in the long term may help to encourage sustainable economic growth. However, there remains an element of risk regarding a leakage of skills outside the Borough due to the links to the motorway i.e. more skilled workers could easily seek employment in Preston which may affect economic growth in Wyre.

Option 3 would result in more employment development in rural locations. Employment would most likely comprise small scale business and serve local need only, which may help to encourage more sustainable rural communities.

Potential Mitigation Considerations

No mitigation is proposed at this stage. Detailed mitigation measures can be developed if the options is taken further.

4.2.3 Commentary on Environmental Effects of Options

For Option 1, there is the potential for Greenfield / Green Belt land to be functionally linked to the nearby Morecambe SPA and Ramsar site and Bowland Fells SPA. In addition, an increase in population may also increase recreational pressure at the European sites. There are also a number of Biological Heritage Sites (BHSs) located on the peninsula along with areas of open space which potentially may be required for development. Loss of these habitats could potentially lead to adverse effects on protected species and habitats. Conversely there would be opportunities to create new green infrastructure and areas of open space that could benefit local biodiversity within new development. However, on balance effects on biodiversity have been assessed as negative with low levels of certainty.

Option 2 would require the release of Greenfield and agricultural sites. There is the potential for this land to be functionally linked to both the nearby Morecambe SPA and Ramsar site and Bowland Fells SPA. Although the sites around the A6 corridor are not designated or BHSs this does not rule out that the Greenfield / agricultural land earmarked for development are not functionally linked to the SPAs and Ramsar site. In addition (as per Option 1 and 3), an increase in population may also increase recreational pressure at the European sites. Development may also lead to adverse effects on protected species and habitats. Conversely there would be opportunities to create new green infrastructure and areas of open space that could benefit local biodiversity within new development. However, on balance effects on biodiversity have been assessed as negative with low levels of certainty. There is the potential for new development under Option 2 to impact upon non-designated local landscapes and townscapes. In addition to the character of listed buildings and the Conservation Area at Garstang and views from the Bowland Fells AONB may also be affected.

Option 3 would also require the removal of Greenfield land in the countryside on the edge of rural settlements which may adversely affect protected species and habitats. Again as, per Options 1 and 2, there is the potential for these sites to be functionally linked to both the nearby Morecambe SPA and Ramsar site and Bowland Fells SPA (albeit with a lesser certainty than Option 1). There are also a number of BHSs and areas of open space across the borough which may be lost through anticipated development and growth - Loss of these habitats may lead to adverse effects on protected species and habitats. Conversely there would be opportunities to create new green infrastructure and areas of open space that could benefit local biodiversity within new development. However, on balance effects on biodiversity have been assessed as negative with low levels of certainty.

Potential Mitigation Considerations

For all Options, opportunities (as far as the plan can do so) should be sought to promote the use of recycled and secondary materials in construction, reduce the proportion of waste landfilled and increase the proportion of waste recycling and re-use.

New development regardless of the preferred option should be required to comply with safety by design principles through policies within the Local Plan. This would ensure opportunities for crime are minimised. However, crime is more of an issue for Option 1 than Options 2 and 3. Therefore this recommendation would benefit Option 1 to a greater extent than Options 2 and 3.

It should be ensured that new development does not lead to any significant adverse effects on the Borough's European Sites i.e. does not affect the integrity of the sites or species for which they are designated for. All three options should be considered as part of the HRA Screening process.

Opportunities should be sought to incorporate multifunctional green infrastructure / green corridors into new development such as new areas of open/green space, cycle ways, footpaths, recreational areas, etc. This recommendation would benefit Option 1 to a greater extent than Options 2 and 3 as Option 1 could lead to the removal of a large amount of green space within/adjacent to an urban area.

For all Options, new development provides opportunities for high quality design which incorporates landscaping. This recommendation would ensure new development contributes towards the enhancement of local landscapes. This may be more beneficial to Options 2 and 3 as they seek to focus growth within more sensitive rural areas.

New development should incorporate measures to reduce flood risk and surface water run-off, i.e. through the use of SuDS, and the need to demonstrate better than Greenfield run-off rates. These recommendations would be particularly important if Option 1 is taken forward as much of the peninsula lies within Flood Zone 3. It would be of lesser importance to Option 2 as large areas of the A6 corridor lie outside the floodplain.

Opportunities to improve the offer of sustainable modes of transport within the Borough should be encouraged. This would be particularly important if Option 3 is taken forward as the rural public transport offer may not be able to cope with levels of rural growth proposed.

The SA reported that there is a risk to buried archaeological remains as a result of development anticipated on undeveloped land. This could be mitigated at the project level through undertaking desk-based studies / field assessments to mitigate potential impacts. This would be slightly less of a problem for Option 1 than options 2 and 3 as it provides for some development on previously developed land.

4.2.4 Reasons for choosing preferred option

Following consultation on the three options, consideration of the consultation responses and in light of emerging evidence, the council has developed a hybrid option as its preferred approach. The hybrid option reflects the strengths of the three options proposed in the Issues and Options document including the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal, whilst also reflecting that the council's requirement could not be fully met by one single option due to lack of available land and infrastructure constraints associated with highways capacity and flood risk.

5 SA of the Draft Local Plan

5.1 Introduction

The Draft Local Plan includes 77 allocations (inclusive of 37 rejected alternative sites) together with eight Strategic Policies, six Core Development Management policies, 10 Housing policies, 15 Economy policies and seven site allocation policies. However, also as described in Chapter 2, the Local Plan will help set out the specific development needs and policies for the Wyre area while working in tandem with other development policies set out by the UK Government and within the overlapping Lancashire County district. The current key documents are:

- The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG);
- Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy DPD 2009;
- Forest of Bowland Management Plan April 2014 - March 2019;
- Wyre Borough Adopted Local Plan 1999;
- Fleetwood-Thornton Area Action Plan 2009 (to be superseded by the new Local Plan).

5.2 Assessment of Sites

All 77 of the allocations (inclusive of rejected alternative sites) in Draft Local Plan have been individually assessed to determine their sustainability performance and to provide recommendations for sustainability improvements (detailed site appraisal sheets can be found in Appendices F and G). The results of the site assessments have been split into a settlement hierarchy of which is outlined by the SP1 – Development Strategy Policy in the Local Plan - shown in Table 5-1, below.

Table 5-1 Hierarchy of settlements in Wyre

Hierarchy	Settlement(s)
Urban Town	Fleetwood, Poulton-le-Fylde, Cleveleys, Thornton, Normoss
Key Service Centres	Garstang
Rural Service Centres	Knott End, Great Eccleston, Hambleton, Catterall
Main Rural Settlements	Bilsborrow, Pilling, Barton, St. Michaels-on-Wyre, Bowgreave, Inskip, Stalmine, Forton, Pressall, Scorton
Small Rural Settlements	Cabus, Churchtown/Kirkland, Hollins Lane, Calder Vale, Out Rawcliffe, Dolphinholme (Lower)
Other Undefined Rural Settlements	Winmarleigh

5.2.1 Preferred Land Allocations

5.2.1.1 Urban Towns

Urban Towns are identified in the Draft Local Plan as Fleetwood, Poulton-le-Fylde and Thornton, allocations proposed for these settlements are presented in Table 5-2, below. The key sustainability effects of these allocations can also be found below.

Table 5-2 Site allocations in Urban Towns

Site Name	Settlement	Proposed Use	Housing Allocation	Employment Area (ha)	Site Area (ha)
West of Broadway	Fleetwood	Residential	25	N/A	1.05
Port of Fleetwood, Fleetwood	Fleetwood	Port related/ Employment	N/A	7.66	7.66

Site Name	Settlement	Proposed Use	Housing Allocation	Employment Area (ha)	Site Area (ha)
Fleetwood Dock and Marina	Fleetwood	Mixed Use	120	7.5	32.67
Land off Moorland Road (rear of St. Johns Hal)	Poulton-le-Fylde	Residential	48	N/A	1.94
Land South of Blackpool Road	Poulton-le-Fylde	Residential	154	N/A	19.54
Land at Garstang Road	Poulton-le-Fylde	Residential	516	N/A	24.8
South East Poulton	Poulton-le-Fylde	Residential	236	N/A	7.83
Land Between Fleetwood Road North and Pheasants Wood	Thornton	Residential	153	N/A	8.48
Bourne Poacher	Thornton	Residential	42	N/A	0.47
Hillhouse Enterprise Zone	Thornton	Mixed Use (Enterprise Zone)	250	13	137.75
Lambs Road/Raikes Road	Thornton	Residential	437	N/A	20.95
North of Norcross Lane	Thornton (Norcross)	Residential	338	N/A	12.88

Fleetwood

Key potential positive sustainability effects

- Cumulatively the proposals in Fleetwood would make a contribution to meeting the Borough's housing needs.
- The allocations are located close to existing health and education services, with good opportunities for recreation and active travel. The allocations are easily within reach of Fleetwood town centre and the facilities this has to offer via sustainable transport. The proximity of the town centre would result in a likely increase in accessibility to basic goods and services and also improve access for residents to local cultural and recreational facilities.
- The development in this area includes a significant contribution to employment land through the Port of Fleetwood and Fleetwood Dock and Marina allocations which promote proximity between homes and jobs which are accessible by public transport. Redevelopment of the Fleetwood Dock and Marina may also benefit the local economy through providing increased job opportunities and attracting inward investment into the area. With such a large number of employment opportunities being proposed through the Local Plan economic growth is expected to increase. The employment sites proposed are also accessible from areas of high employment deprivation in the district so may also help to reduce unemployment levels in the local area.
- Redevelopment of the Fleetwood Dock and Marina would also utilise an area of brownfield land which is most notably close to the Conservation Area of Fleetwood therefore providing opportunities to improve the local landscape and townscape of this area whilst maintaining the heritage of the Conservation Area.
- A number of allocations utilise brownfield land which may also provide opportunities to reduce crime (or perceived crime) levels in the area through the replacement of disused or derelict structures that may otherwise be a target for crime.

Key potential negative sustainability effects and mitigation

- Allocations that require the uptake of greenfield land could become a new target for crime as land that has previously been greenspace or used for agriculture is being replaced with housing or employment

uses likely increasing opportunities of crime. It is recommended that Secured by Design methods are utilised for all developments in an attempt to minimise these risks.

- Due to its close proximity to the Wyre Estuary SPA/SAC/SSSI/RAMSAR the Fleetwood Dock and Marina site could potentially have adverse effects on biodiversity through disturbance to species during construction and operational stages. The following mitigation options set out within the Appropriate Assessment (AA) for the Fleetwood-Thornton Area Action Plan (AAP) are relevant to this site in relation to increased disturbance:
 - Restrict access to the foreshore.
 - Restrict direct access from the residential area to the north of the AAP area to the Estuary Foreshore (i.e. no public rights of way to be provided directly from the residential area to the Estuary other than a link to the continuous riverside route).
 - Provision of visual screening and/or fencing to the remediated lagoons and any new lagoons provided within the ICI landfill area to restrict public access.
 - Provision of an additional lagoon within either the reclaimed landfill area or old ICI landfill designed specifically for important populations of wintering and migrating waterfowl. There will be restricted public access to this lagoon.
 - Restrict use of security lighting on any new developments within a buffer zone from the SPA/Ramsar. The width of the buffer zone will be agreed with Natural England (NE).
- A number of sites are also located within Flood Zone 2 (medium risk) and/or Flood Zone 3 (high risk), most notably the Fleetwood Dock and Marina allocation. It is recommended that SuDS are included within the development designs and an FRA is carried out to ensure that flood risk is mitigated,
- Although Fleetwood is easily accessible via public transport, an increase in vehicle traffic is still expected. This will increase emissions to air and may adversely affect air quality. However, an increased focus on sustainable travel planning could help to avoid or reduce this impact.

Poulton-le-Fylde

Key potential positive sustainability effects

- Cumulatively the allocations in Poulton-le-Fylde would make a major contribution to meeting the Borough's housing needs.
- The allocations are located close to existing health and education services, with good opportunities for recreation and active travel. Allocations are easily within reach of basic goods and services in the centre of Poulton-le-Fylde via sustainable transport. The central location of the allocations would result in a likely increase in accessibility to basic goods and services and also improve access for residents to local cultural and recreational facilities.

Key potential negative sustainability effects and mitigation

- All of the developments in Poulton-le-Fylde would result in a substantial loss of greenfield land therefore increasing the use of natural resources and construction would also cause a potential increase in demand for raw materials. Where possible the reuse of materials and/or the use of recycled materials during construction should be strongly considered.
- Areas of both 'Land off Moorland Road' and 'Land South of Blackpool Road' partially fall within FZ3, a FRA should be carried out for these sites and SuDS included in the development design. The areas that are at high risk of flooding should also avoid being developed where possible.
- The significant amount of greenfield land is being lost to accommodate the development could have the potential to result in significant adverse effects on the local landscape of the areas and could also result in adverse impacts on local heritage assets. It is recommended that sensitive design methods are employed and a significant amount of green infrastructure is included in the development design to mitigate for this.
- Development is likely to increase the use of the private car which has the potential to increase local emissions to air therefore having a negative effect on local air quality and potentially health. This is especially relevant to Poulton-le-Fylde as there is currently an AQMA in the area. On the other hand, increased sustainable transport provisions could go some way to reducing local emissions. Where appropriate an air quality impact assessment will be required as set out in Policy CDMP1 of the Draft Local Plan

- The loss of a large amount of greenfield land could also have impacts on local biodiversity through the loss of habitats. The creation of a network of green corridors is recommended particularly for the larger developments at this stage in order to maintain habitat connectivity and consequently retain local biodiversity levels.
- All development would increase waste production, recycling schemes should be strongly promoted.
- The potential for developments to reduce energy use and maximise energy efficiency is unknown at this stage of the appraisal; however, it is considered that all developments would increase energy consumption. It is recommended that opportunities to maximise energy efficiency and reduce energy consumption are explored and preferably used in conjunction with renewable energies where possible.

Thornton

Key potential positive sustainability effects

- Cumulatively the proposals in Thornton would make a major contribution to meeting the Borough's housing needs.
- The allocations are located close to existing health and education services and sustainable transport provisions in the area are strong also resulting in a likely increase in accessibility to basic goods and services and also improving access for residents to local cultural and recreational facilities.
- The developments in this area includes a relatively large contribution of employment land and promotes proximity between homes and jobs which are accessible by public transport. Development of the Hillhouse Enterprise Zone in particular may also benefit the local economy through providing increased job opportunities and this has the potential to attract increased inward investment into the area. With such a large number of employment opportunities being proposed through the Local Plan economic growth is expected to increase. The employment sites proposed are also accessible from areas of high employment deprivation in the district so may also help to reduce unemployment levels in the local area.
- A number of allocations in Thornton utilise a significant amount of brownfield land, most notably the Hillhouse Enterprise Zone, therefore providing opportunities to improve the local landscape and townscape of Thornton through the replacement or redevelopment of disused or derelict buildings. In using such a large amount of brownfield land, natural resource use is also minimised, furthermore it is recommended that during construction, materials from existing structures are reused or recycled in order to reduce demand for raw materials. Major opportunities are also presented to remediate any residual land contamination on these sites.
- Redevelopment of brownfield land may also provide opportunities to reduce crime levels in the area through the replacement of disused or derelict structures that may otherwise be a target for crime.

Key potential negative sustainability effects and mitigation

- Although a large amount of brownfield land is being developed, as previously stated, a relatively large amount of greenfield land is also being used in Thornton therefore increasing the demand and subsequent use of natural resources. Where possible the reuse of materials and/or the use of recycled materials during construction should be strongly promoted.
- A number of the sites proposed in Thornton fall within FZ2 and/or FZ3. It is recommended that an FRA should be carried out for the relevant sites and SuDS included in the development design. The areas that are at high risk of flooding should also avoid being developed where possible.
- The amount of greenfield land being lost to accommodate the proposed developments could have the potential to result in significant adverse effects on the local landscape/townscape and could also result in adverse impacts on local heritage assets. It is recommended that sensitive design methods are employed and a significant amount of green infrastructure is included in the development design.
- Development is likely to increase the use of the private car which has the potential to increase local emissions to air therefore having a negative effect on local air quality and potentially health. On the other hand, increased sustainable transport provisions could go some way to reducing local emissions.
- The loss of a large amount of greenfield land could also have impacts on local biodiversity through the loss of habitats. Hillhouse Enterprise Zone is adjacent to a Biological Heritage Site and most notably the Wyre Estuary SPA/SAC/SSSI/Ramsar which could result in potentially adverse effects on biodiversity through disturbance to species during construction and operational stages. The following mitigation options set out within the Appropriate Assessment (AA) for the Fleetwood-Thornton Area Action Plan (AAP) are relevant to this site in relation to increased disturbance:

- Restrict access to the foreshore.
 - Restrict direct access from the residential area to the north of the AAP area to the Estuary Foreshore (i.e. no public rights of way to be provided directly from the residential area to the Estuary other than a link to the continuous riverside route).
 - Provision of visual screening and/or fencing to the remediated lagoons and any new lagoons provided within the ICI landfill area to restrict public access.
 - Provision of an additional lagoon within either the reclaimed landfill area or old ICI landfill designed specifically for important populations of wintering and migrating waterfowl. There will be restricted public access to this lagoon.
 - Restrict use of security lighting on any new developments within a buffer zone from the SPA/Ramsar. The width of the buffer zone will be agreed with Natural England (NE).
- A number of sites are also located within Flood Zone 2 (medium risk) and/or Flood Zone 3 (high risk), most notably the Fleetwood Dock and Marina allocation. It is recommended that SuDS are included within the development designs and an FRA is carried out to ensure that flood risk is mitigated,
 - The following mitigation options set out within the AA for the Fleetwood AAP could be relevant to this site in relation to increased disturbance are outlined above under the appraisal of Fleetwood.
 - All development would increase waste production - recycling schemes should be strongly promoted.
 - The potential for developments to reduce energy use and maximise energy efficiency is unknown at this stage of the appraisal however it considered that all developments would increase energy consumption. It is recommended that opportunities to maximise energy efficiency and reduce energy consumption are explored and preferably used in conjunction with renewable energies where possible.

5.2.1.2 Key Service Centre

Key Service Centres are identified in the Draft Local Plan as Garstang, allocations proposed for Garstang are presented in Table 5-3, below. The key sustainability effects of these allocations can also be found below.

Table 5-3 Site allocations in Key Service Centres

Site Name	Settlement	Proposed Use	Housing Allocation	Employment Area (ha)	Size Area (ha)
West of the A6,	Garstang	Mixed Use	270	4.68	16.64
South of Kepple Lane	Garstang	Residential	105	N/A	4.31
Land South of Prospect Farm, West of the A6	Garstang	Residential	53	N/A	2.66
West of Cockerham	Garstang	Residential	100	N/A	5.81
Land Conway, West of the A6	Garstang	Travelling Show people	20 plots	N/A	2.43

Key potential positive sustainability effects

- Cumulatively the proposals in Garstang would make a major contribution to meeting the Borough's housing needs.
- The allocations are located close to existing health and education services and sustainable transport provisions in the area are strong. This would result in a likely increase in accessibility to basic goods and services and improved access for residents to local cultural and recreational facilities.
- The development in this area includes contributions to employment land and promotes proximity between homes and jobs which are accessible by public transport. Employment sites in the area will benefit the local economy through providing increased job opportunities and job accessibility as well as increasing

the potential to attract inward investment into the area all of which is likely to bring about local economic growth.

Key potential negative sustainability effects and mitigation

- All sites proposed in Garstang are greenfield sites and therefore would result in a significant amount of greenfield land being lost consequently increasing the demand and subsequent use of natural resources. Where possible the reuse of materials and/or the use of recycled materials during construction should also be strongly promoted.
- 'South of Kepple Lane' falls within FZ2 and/or FZ3. It is recommended that an FRA should be carried out for the site and SuDS included in the development design. The areas that are at high risk of flooding should also avoid being developed where possible.
- The amount of greenfield land being lost to accommodate the proposed developments could have the potential to result in adverse effects on the local landscape and could also result in adverse impacts on local heritage assets. It is recommended that sensitive design methods are employed and a significant amount of green infrastructure is included in the development design.
- Development is likely to increase the use of the private car which has the potential to increase local emissions to air therefore having a negative effect on local air quality and potentially health. On the other hand, increased sustainable transport provisions could go some way to offsetting these emissions.
- The loss of a large amount of greenfield land could also have impacts on local biodiversity through the loss of habitats. Furthermore, the majority of sites proposed in Garstang are either adjacent or in close proximity to a BHS potentially resulting in negative effects on this local designation. A network of green corridors is recommended particularly for the larger developments at this stage in order to maintain habitat connectivity and consequently retain local biodiversity levels. Appropriate ecological survey and site-based mitigation measures are also encouraged.
- The large number of residential dwellings proposed in the area could result in pressure being placed on local health and educational facilities as well as basic amenities and services. It is recommended that further facilities are included in order to mitigate any potential negative effects that development may bring about.
- All development would increase waste production - recycling schemes should be strongly promoted.
- The potential for developments to reduce energy use and maximise energy efficiency is unknown at this stage of the appraisal however it is considered that all developments would increase energy consumption. It is recommended that opportunities to maximise energy efficiency and reduce energy consumption are explored and preferably used in conjunction with renewable energies where possible.

5.2.1.3 Rural Service Centres

Rural Service Centres are identified in the Draft Local Plan and allocations are proposed at Catterall, Great Eccleston, Hambleton and Knott-End, allocations proposed for these settlements are presented in Table 5-4, below. The key sustainability effects of these allocations can also be found below.

Table 5-4 Site allocations in Rural Service Centres

Site Name	Settlement	Proposed Use	Housing Allocation	Employment Area (ha)	Size Area (ha)
Daniel Fold Farm, Daniel Fold Lane	Catterall	Residential	122	N/A	5.02
Daniel Fold Farm Phase 2	Catterall	Residential	66	N/A	3.56
South of Goose Lane	Catterall	Employment	N/A	1	1.46
Riverside Industrial Park Extension	Catterall	Employment	N/A	3.42	3.42
Joe Lane	Catterall	Mixed Use	242	1	9.84
Brockholes Industrial Estate Extension	Catterall	Development Opportunity	N/A	Unknown	32.49

Site Name	Settlement	Proposed Use	Housing Allocation	Employment Area (ha)	Size Area (ha)
Land West of Great Eccleston	Great Eccleston	Mixed Use	590	1	33.70
Land at Arthurs Lane, Hambleton	Hambleton	Residential	165	N/A	10.78

Key potential positive sustainability effects

- Cumulatively the proposals in Catterall, Great Eccleston and Hambleton would make a significant contribution to meeting the Borough’s rural housing needs.
- All allocations in the relevant areas are located close to existing health and education services and sustainable transport provisions in the area are strong also resulting in a likely increase in accessibility to basic goods and services and also improve access for residents to local cultural and recreational facilities.
- Developments in Catterall and Great Eccleston include a relatively large employment land contribution and promotes proximity between homes and jobs which are accessible by public transport. If development of the Brockholes Industrial Estate Extension were to go ahead it would likely bring economic benefits to the area through providing increased job opportunities and increased inward investment into the area. With such a large number of employment opportunities being proposed through the Local Plan for the areas identified, economic growth is expected to increase.

Key potential negative sustainability effects and mitigation

- All sites proposed in the identified settlements are greenfield sites and therefore would result in a significant amount of greenfield land being lost consequently increasing the demand and subsequent use of natural resources. Where possible the reuse of materials and/or the use of recycled materials during construction should also be strongly promoted.
- A number of sites in Catterall fall within FZ2. It is recommended that an FRA should be carried out for the site and SuDS included in the development design.
- The amount of greenfield land being lost to accommodate the proposed developments could have the potential to result in significant adverse effects on the local landscape and could also result in adverse impacts on local heritage assets, particularly ‘Land West of Great Eccleston which is adjacent to a Scheduled Monument. It is recommended that sensitive design methods are employed and a significant amount of Green Infrastructure is included in the development design. Heritage impact assessments should be encouraged where a development may affect a heritage asset or its setting and mitigation proposed as a result.
- Development is likely to increase the use of the private car in these areas which has the potential to increase local emissions to air therefore having a negative effect on local air quality and potentially health. On the other hand, increased sustainable transport provisions could go some way to reducing local emissions.
- The loss of a large amount of greenfield land could also have impacts on local biodiversity through the loss of habitats. Furthermore, the majority of sites identified are in close proximity to a BHS potentially resulting in negative effects on this local designation. A network of green corridors is recommended particularly for the larger developments at this stage in order to maintain habitat connectivity and consequently retain local biodiversity levels. Appropriate ecological survey and site-based mitigation measures are also encouraged.
- The large number of residential dwellings proposed in the area could result in a significant amount of pressure being placed on local health and educational facilities as well as basic amenities and services. It is recommended that further facilities are included in development in order to mitigate any potential negative effects that development may bring about.
- All development would increase waste production - recycling schemes should be strongly promoted.
- The potential for developments to reduce energy use and maximise energy efficiency is unknown at this stage of the appraisal, however, it is considered that all developments would increase energy consumption. It is recommended that opportunities to maximise energy efficiency and reduce energy consumption are explored and preferably used in conjunction with renewable energies where possible.

5.2.1.4 Main Rural Settlements

Main Rural Settlements are identified in the Draft Local Plan and allocations are proposed at Barton, Bilsborrow, Bowgreave, Forton, Inskip, Pilling, Preesall Hill and Stalmine, allocations proposed for these settlements are presented in Table 5-5, below. The key sustainability effects of these allocations can also be found below:

5-5 Site allocations in Main Rural Settlements

Site Name	Settlement	Proposed Use	Housing Allocation	Employment Area (ha)	Size Area (ha)
Land Rear of Shepherds Farm	Barton	Residential	34	N/A	2.35
Land off Garstang Road	Barton	Residential	72	N/A	3.65
Land to the Rear of 867 Garstang Road	Barton	Residential	26	N/A	0.93
Bowgreave House Farm	Bowgreave	Residential	30	N/A	1.32
Land South of Calder House Lane	Bowgreave	Residential	49	N/A	3.69
Garstang Country Hotel and Golf Club	Bowgreave	Residential	95	N/A	4.7
Land at Garstang Road	Bowgreave	Residential	46	N/A	2.36
Forton Extension	Forton	Mixed Use	468	1	29.63
Inskip Extension	Inskip	Residential	255	N/A	17.79
North of Garstang Road	Pilling	Residential	40	N/A	1.69
Carrfield Works ⁴	Preesall Hill	Employment	N/A	0.34	0.34
South Stalmine	Stalmine	Residential	162	N/A	8.10

Key potential positive sustainability effects

- Cumulatively the residential allocations identified in Table 5-5 would make a significant contribution to meeting the Borough's rural housing needs.
- The allocations in Bowgreave are all located close to existing health services potentially resulting in positive effects on health and wellbeing in this area. All allocations identified are located close to existing educational facilities and sustainable transport provisions in the area are strong also resulting in a likely increase in accessibility to basic goods and services and also improve access for residents to local cultural and recreational facilities.
- The small employment allocations in the areas of Forton and Preesall Hill would potentially increase job opportunities and job accessibility in these areas and also have the potential to attract increased inward investment into the area.

Key potential negative sustainability effects and mitigation

- All but one of the sites identified are greenfield sites and therefore would result in a significant amount of greenfield land being lost consequently increasing the demand and subsequent use of natural resources. Where possible the reuse of materials and/or the use of recycled materials during construction should be strongly promoted.

⁴ Located outside the settlement boundary of Preesall Hill

- 'North of Garstang Road', Pilling is within FZ3. It is recommended that an FRA should be carried out for the site and SuDS included in the development design. The areas that are at high risk of flooding should also avoid being developed where possible.
- The amount of greenfield land being lost to accommodate the proposed developments could have the potential to result in significant adverse effects on the local landscape of the areas and could also result in adverse impacts on local heritage assets. It is recommended that sensitive design methods are employed and a significant amount of green infrastructure is included in the development design.
- Development is likely to result in a small increase in the use of the private car which has the potential to increase local emissions to air therefore having a negative effect on local air quality. On the other hand, increased sustainable transport provisions could go some way to mitigating local emissions.
- The loss of a large amount of greenfield land could also have impacts on local biodiversity through the loss of habitats. Furthermore, sites in Bowgreave and Inskip are in close proximity to BHS designations potentially resulting in negative effects on this local designation. A network of green corridors is recommended particularly for the larger developments at this stage in order to maintain habitat connectivity and consequently retain local biodiversity levels. Appropriate ecological survey and site-based mitigation measures are also encouraged.
- All allocations, other than those located in Bowgreave, are located over 4km away from any existing health care facilities potentially resulting in negative effects on health and wellbeing in this area. The lack of health care facilities in these areas may result in the nearest facilities being put under pressure and unable to deal with demand. Furthermore, the large number of residential dwellings proposed in the area could result in a pressure being placed on local educational facilities as well as basic amenities and services. It is recommended that further facilities are included in development in order to mitigate any potential negative effects that development may bring about. It is recommended that sustainable transport provisions to the nearest facilities are strengthened and consideration should be given to new health care facilities which are included in the development.
- All development would increase waste production - recycling schemes should be strongly promoted.
- The potential for developments to reduce energy use and maximise energy efficiency is unknown at this stage of the appraisal, however, it is considered that all developments would increase energy consumption. It is recommended that opportunities to maximise energy efficiency and reduce energy consumption are explored and preferably used in conjunction with renewable energies where possible.

5.2.1.5 Small Rural Settlements & Other Rural Settlements

Small Rural Settlements and Other Rural Settlements are identified in the Draft Local Plan and allocations are proposed at Hollins Lane and Out Rawcliffe, allocations proposed for these settlements are presented in Table 5-6, below. The key sustainability effects of these allocations can also be found below.

Table 5-6: Site Allocations in Small Rural Settlements and Other Rural Settlements

Site Name	Settlement	Proposed Use	Housing Allocation	Employment Area (ha)	Size Area (ha)
Land East of Hollins Lane	Hollins Lane	Residential	51	N/A	2.47
North of New Holly Hotel and Bodkin Cottage	Hollins Lane	Residential	38	N/A	2.13
Valiants Farm Lancaster Road ⁵	Out Rawcliffe	Employment	N/A	1.58	1.58

Key potential positive sustainability effects

- Cumulatively, the residential allocations in Hollins Lane would make a proportionate contribute towards meeting the Borough's rural housing needs.

⁵ Located outside the settlement boundary of Out Rawcliffe

- The employment allocation in Out Rawcliffe would have a potentially positive effect on the local economy through providing increased job opportunities whilst also increasing opportunities for inward investment into the area.
- The employment allocation in Out Rawcliffe would utilise a small amount of brownfield land, therefore providing opportunities to improve the landscape and townscape of the respective areas through the replacement or redevelopment of disused or derelict buildings and/or land. The use of natural resources would also be minimised, furthermore it is recommended that during construction, materials from existing structures are reused or recycled in order to reduce demand for raw materials.

Key potential negative sustainability effects and mitigation

- The proposed allocations would result in a small amount of greenfield land being lost which could have the potential to result in adverse effects on the local landscape of the areas and could also result in adverse impacts on local heritage assets although these effects are unlikely to be significant. It is recommended that sensitive design methods are employed and a significant amount of green infrastructure is included in the development design.
- Development in these areas is likely to significantly increase the use of the private car particularly at peak times for employment allocations. This has the potential to increase local emissions to air therefore having a negative effect on local air quality and potentially health. On the other hand, increased sustainable transport provisions could go some way to reducing local emissions.
- The loss of greenfield land could also have impacts on local biodiversity through the loss of habitats. A network of green corridors is recommended particularly for the larger developments at this stage in order to maintain habitat connectivity and consequently retain local biodiversity levels. Appropriate ecological survey and site-based mitigation measures are also encouraged.
- The residential allocations in Hollins Lane are located over 4km away from any existing health care facilities. With this in mind, it is recommended that sustainable transport provisions in the area are strengthened in order to increase accessibility to the nearest health care facilities.
- All development would increase waste production, recycling schemes should be strongly promoted.
- The potential for developments to reduce energy use and maximise energy efficiency is unknown at this stage of the appraisal however it is considered that all developments would increase energy consumption. It is recommended that opportunities to maximise energy efficiency and reduce energy consumption are explored and preferably used in conjunction with renewable energies where possible.

5.2.2 Rejected Alternative Sites

It is a requirement of the SEA Directive that reasonable alternatives are assessed and, therefore, the alternative site options considered by Wyre Council were assessed using the SA Framework. The purpose of the assessment being 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. The rejected alternative allocations and the rejection reason are presented in Table 5-7 below. The individual detailed site assessment sheets of the rejected alternative sites can be found in Appendix G.

Table 5-7 Rejected alternative sites and justification

Site Name	Settlement	Proposed Site Use	Reason for Rejection
Land West of Garstang Road (South Barton)	Barton	Residential	There is a highway capacity limit for the A6 corridor. The site is considered least sequentially preferable of the proposed housing allocations for the A6 corridor. The site is therefore not allocated in the Local Plan.
Land South of Harrison Cottage	Billsborrow	Residential	
Land at Threlfalls Farm	Billsborrow	Residential	
Land at Forge Farm	Billsborrow	Residential	

Site Name	Settlement	Proposed Site Use	Reason for Rejection
Land South of Holland Villas	Billsborrow	Residential	
Calder House Lane	Bowgreave	Residential	
Rear of Clay Lane Head Farm & Gubberford Lane	Cabus	Residential	There is a highway capacity limit for the A6 corridor. These sites are considered least sequentially preferable of the proposed housing allocations for the A6 corridor. These sites are therefore not allocated in the Local Plan.
Land of A6 Lancaster Road and South of Gubberford land, Cabus	Cabus	Residential	
South West Cabus	Cabus	Residential	
Westfield Farm	Catterall	Residential and/or Travelling Showpeople	There is a highway capacity limit for the A6 corridor. These sites are considered least sequentially preferable of the proposed housing allocations for the A6 corridor. These sites are therefore not allocated in the Local Plan. The land owners of 'Westfield Farm' and 'Moon Farm, Stubbins Farm and Land South of Stones Lane' are not willing to release the sites for Travelling Showpeople.
Land at Ripon Hall Farm	Catterall	Residential	
Moon Farm, Stubbins Farm and Land South of Stones Lane	Catterall	Residential and/or Travelling Showpeople	
Land to West of Forton	Forton	Residential	There is a highway capacity limit for Forton. The site is considered least sequentially preferable of the proposed housing allocations for Forton. The site is therefore not allocated in the Local Plan.
Land West of Prospect Farm	Garstang	Residential	There is a highway capacity limit for the A6 corridor. These sites are considered least sequentially preferable of the proposed housing allocations for the A6 corridor. These sites are therefore not allocated in the Local Plan. The land owners of 'Site bounded by Cockerham Road, Nateby Crossing Land and Croston Barn Road' and 'East of Cockerham Road' are not willing to release the sites for Travelling Showpeople.
Land off Castle Lane and Land South of Castle Lane	Garstang	Residential	
Land of Castle Lane (adjoining Spalding Avenue)	Garstang	Residential	
Site bounded by Cockerham Road, Nateby Crossing Lane and Croston Barn Road, Garstang	Garstang	Residential and/or Travelling Showpeople	
East of Cockerham Road	Garstang	Residential and/or Travelling Showpeople	
South East Hambleton	Hambleton	Residential	There is a shared highway capacity limit for Hambleton, Knott End/Preesall Hill, Stalmine and Pilling. These sites are considered least sequentially preferable of the proposed housing
East of Hambleton	Hambleton	Residential	

Site Name	Settlement	Proposed Site Use	Reason for Rejection
			<p>allocations for Hambleton, Knott End/Preesall Hill, Stalmine and Pilling.</p> <p>Part of the 'East of Hambleton' site is to be subject to long-term management to provide optimal foraging resources associated with Planning Application (16/00217/OUTMAJ) at Land at Arthurs Lane, Hambleton. These sites are therefore not allocated in the Local Plan.</p>
North of Preston Road/Pinfold Lane	Inskip	Residential	<p>There is a highway capacity limit for Inskip and St. Michaels. These sites are considered least sequentially preferable of the proposed housing allocations for Inskip and St. Michaels. These sites are therefore not allocated in the Local Plan.</p>
Higham Side Road/Preston Road, Inskip	Inskip	Residential	
Hodgkinson's Farm, off Preston Road, Inskip	Inskip	Residential	
Dead Dam Bridge, Preston Road	Inskip	Residential	
Land of Pilling Avenue	Knott End	Residential	<p>There is a shared highway capacity limit for Hambleton, Knott End/Preesall Hill, Stalmine and Pilling. These sites are considered least sequentially preferable of the proposed housing allocations for Hambleton, Knott End/Preesall, Stalmine and Pilling. These sites are therefore not allocated in the Local Plan.</p>
Taylor's Lane Industrial Estate Extension	Pilling	Employment	<p>The landowner is unable to confirm their support for the site to be allocated for employment. The site is therefore not allocated in the Local Plan.</p>
Land South and east of Blackpool Road	Poulton-le-Fylde	Residential	<p>There is a highway capacity limit for Poulton-le-Fylde. These sites are considered least sequentially preferable of the proposed housing allocations for Poulton-le-Fylde. These sites are therefore not allocated in the Local Plan.</p>
Land East of Longhouse Lane	Poulton-le-Fylde	Residential	
Land at Fauldrey Avenue, North of Little Poulton Lane	Poulton-le-Fylde	Residential	
Land to South West of Preesall	Preesall Hill	Residential	<p>There is a shared highway capacity limit for Hambleton, Knott End/Preesall Hill, Stalmine and Pilling. These sites are considered least sequentially preferable of the proposed housing allocations for Hambleton, Knott End/Preesall Hill, Stalmine and Pilling. The site is therefore not allocated in the Local Plan.</p>
Park Lane, South Preesall Hill	Preesall Hill	Residential	
Land adjoining Factory Brow and Wyresdale Crescent	Scorton	Residential	<p>There is no highway capacity for Scorton. The site is therefore not allocated in the Local Plan.</p>
Land West of Carr End Lane	Stalmine	Residential	<p>There is a shared highway capacity limit for Hambleton, Knott End/Preesall Hill, Stalmine</p>

Site Name	Settlement	Proposed Site Use	Reason for Rejection
North Stalmine	Stalmine	Residential	and Pilling. These sites are considered least sequentially preferable of the proposed housing allocations for Hambleton, Knott End/Preesall Hill, Stalmine and Pilling. These sites are therefore not allocated in the Local Plan.
Land East of Carr End Lane/West of Stricklands Lane	Stalmine	Residential	
Land between Raikes Road/ Stanah Road/ Underbank Road and Land West of Thornton Hall Farm	Thornton	Residential	There is a highway capacity limit for Thornton. The site is considered least sequentially preferable of the proposed housing allocations for Thornton. The site is therefore not allocated in the Local Plan.
Land at School Lane	Winmarleigh	Residential	There is a highway capacity limit for the A6 corridor. These sites are considered least sequentially preferable of the proposed housing allocations for the A6 corridor. These sites are therefore not allocated in the Local Plan.

5.3 Assessment of Policies

5.3.1 SA of Policies: Crime

The SA Objective and associated sub-objectives for crime are:

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 reduce alcohol and substance misuse
- To encourage safety by design

Table 5-8 below summarises the assessment of the Local Plan on the SA Objective for Crime, with the assessment described thereafter.

Table 5-8: Summary of the Crime Assessment

Aspects of Local Plan that positively contribute to this objective	Aspects of Local Plan that could detract from this objective	Aspects of the Local Plan that could mitigate those negative aspects
SP2 Sustainable Development SP7 Infrastructure provision and Developer Contributions CDMP3 Design CDMP4 Environmental Assets CDMP6 Accessibility and Transport	SP1 Strategic Development HP1 Housing Land Supply EP1 Employment Land Supply	SP2 Sustainable Development SP7 Infrastructure provision and Developer Contributions CDMP3 Design CDMP4 Environmental Assets CDMP6 Accessibility and Transport

		Assessment by Geography of Potential Effect (i.e. where experienced / received)					
		Borough-wide			Outside of Borough		
		Effect	Direct / Indirect	Un-certainty	Effect	Direct / Indirect	Un-certainty
Effect of the Local Plan: all policies	Short / Medium Term	+	ID	M	0	ID	M

		Assessment by Geography of Potential Effect (i.e. where experienced / received)					
		Borough-wide			Outside of Borough		
		Effect	Direct / Indirect	Un-certainty	Effect	Direct / Indirect	Un-certainty
	Long Term	+	ID	M	0	ID	M
Mitigating policy or other applicable plans / strategies		Not necessary.					
Residual effect	As above.						

Without mitigating Local Plan (or other) policy, the SA has considered that there is potential for new development associated with policies, including SP1, HP1 and EP1, to cumulatively result in potential new targets for crime to be created in terms of people and property (including vehicles). This could be on greenfield sites where a new target may be provided where previously there was none, or on brownfield sites within or near to existing high crime areas. Contrastingly, careful design of residential development can reduce crime and/or the opportunity to commit crime. The objective of good design is to create a secure neighbourhood environment, which will present a less attractive target for the criminal.

Within the proposed Local Plan, Policy CDMP3 makes reference to safety through design and states that development must create safe and secure environments that minimise the opportunities for crime and promote community safety. It is expected that this policy will ensure any potential adverse effects (as described above) are avoided.

Also, new housing and employment sites may bring regeneration benefits, particularly in the more deprived areas of Fleetwood and Thornton. The benefits this may bring in terms of removal of dereliction and under-use of sites and spaces, improved living environments, the opportunity for safe, well-designed spaces and potential improvements in employment, income and aspirations can positively influence crime and anti-social behaviour levels.

Policy CDMP6 would contribute partly to the SA Objective as it seeks to ensure road safety, and safe vehicular, cycle and pedestrian access within development. Aspects of safety would be expected to include consideration of the levels of usership, surveillance and opportunities for crime.

Policy CDMP4 seeks to provide enhancement with relation to environmental assets, including in particular green infrastructure. There is a body of evidence demonstrating the potential for green infrastructure to contribute towards reducing levels of crime and anti-social behaviour⁶.

Given that any potential adverse effects are likely to be avoided as a result of Policy CDMP3, the net effects of Policies CDMP3, CDMP4 and CDMP6 alongside new development is likely to be slightly beneficial from the short to long term, as a result of the positive impacts described above.

Policy Recommendations for SA Crime Topic:

No policy recommendations are considered necessary – policy addresses all key issues sufficiently.

5.3.2 SA of Policies: Education

The SA Objective and associated sub-objectives for education are:

2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all ages

- To increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society
- To improve access and involvement in lifelong learning opportunities
- To improve the provision of education and training facilities

⁶ For example, the report 'Benefits of green infrastructure' (Forest Research, 2010). [http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/urgp_benefits_of_green_infrastructure.pdf/\\$FILE/urgp_benefits_of_green_infrastructure.pdf](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/urgp_benefits_of_green_infrastructure.pdf/$FILE/urgp_benefits_of_green_infrastructure.pdf)

Table 5-9 below summarises the assessment of the Local Plan on the SA Objective for Education, with the assessment described thereafter.

Table 5-9: Summary of the Education Assessment

Aspects of Local Plan that positively contribute to this objective	Aspects of Local Plan that could detract from this objective	Aspects of the Local Plan that could mitigate those negative aspects
SP1 Development Strategy SP7 Infrastructure Provision and Developer Contributions EP1 Employment Land Supply	HP1 Housing Land Supply	SP1 Development Strategy SP7 Infrastructure Provision and Developer Contributions

		Assessment by Geography of Potential Effect (i.e. where experienced / received)					
		Borough -wide			Outside of Borough		
		Effect	Direct / Indirect	Un-certainty	Effect	Direct / Indirect	Un-certainty
Effect of the Local Plan: all policies	Short / Medium Term	0	D	L	0	ID	M
	Long Term	+	D	M	0	ID	H
Mitigating policy or other applicable plans / strategies		Not necessary.					
Residual effect	As above.						

The SA has considered that without mitigating Local Plan (or other) policy, there is potential for development within the Borough (Policy HP1) to bring existing schools or other educational facilities over capacity, which could in turn affect educational attainment levels. Five wards within Wyre (Warren, Pharos, Mount, Rossall and Park) have LSOAs within the bottom 10% of deprivation under the education, skills and training IMD domain, and as such, effects could be felt more keenly should they occur in these areas.

However, mitigating against the above potentially, Policy SP1 outlines that development will support the provision of key infrastructure and services, and similarly, Policy SP7 seeks to support infrastructure-related development subject to other policies within the Local Plan. Such contributions could include educational facilities, this could potentially benefit existing schools, and the service provided to existing residents in the long term such as by funding new classrooms built to a better standard or with modern facilities. In addition to policy requirements, the inclusion of individual development briefs for each relevant allocation within the Local Plan will support infrastructure provision require to deliver the sites, such as new schools or school extensions.

Furthermore, new housing and employment sites may also bring regeneration benefits, particularly in the areas of Fleetwood and Thornton that exhibit the highest levels of education and skills deprivation. The benefits this may bring in terms of improved living environments, employment opportunities, income and aspirations can positively influence educational attainment levels for young people and adults. New employment opportunities can also result in the provision of training schemes and subsequent upskilling.

Policy Recommendations for SA Education Topic:

No policy recommendations are considered necessary – policy addresses all key issues sufficiently.

5.3.3 SA of Policies: Health

The SA Objective and associated sub-objectives for health are:

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

Table 5-10 below summarises the assessment of the Local Plan on the SA Objective for Health, with the assessment described thereafter.

Table 5-10: Summary of the Health Assessment

Aspects of Local Plan that positively contribute to this objective	Aspects of Local Plan that could detract from this objective	Aspects of the Local Plan that could mitigate those negative aspects
Policy SP2 Sustainable Development Policy SP7 Infrastructure Provision and Development Contributions Policy SP8 Health and Well-Being Policy CDMP1 Environmental Protection Policy CDMP3 Design Policy CDMP4 Environmental Assets	SP1 Development Strategy HP1 Housing Supply EP1 Employment Land Supply	Policy SP7 Infrastructure Provision and Development Contributions Policy SP8 Health and Well-Being Policy HP9 Green Infrastructure in new residential developments

		Assessment by Geography of Potential Effect (i.e. where experienced / received)					
		Borough -wide			Outside of Borough		
		Effect	Direct / Indirect	Un-certainty	Effect	Direct / Indirect	Un-certainty
Effect of the Local Plan: all policies	Short / Medium Term	0	D	L	0	ID	M
	Long Term	+	D	M	+	ID	H
Mitigation from other applicable plans / strategies		NPPF					
Residual effect	As above.						

New development resulting from policies SP1, EP1 and HP1 will result in an increased number of residents in particular areas within the borough which, in turn and without mitigation, can put pressure on the capacity of key services and facilities, such as GPs, other healthcare facilities, open space / play areas etc.

Policy SP8 would directly contribute towards improving health as it seeks to support development which promotes healthy communities which maximise opportunities to improve quality of life by making it easier for people in Wyre to lead healthy, active lifestyles. Additionally, the policy also states that the council may require developers to carry out a Health Impact Assessment to identify potential health effects on new and existing residents within the community and the potential for public services to meet existing and new demand.

Policy SP2 states that development proposals must not compromise the Borough's ability to improve the health and well-being of local residents.

Policy SP7 seeks to support infrastructure related development subject to other Policies within the Local Plan. Such contributions could include health care provision which would help to improve access to health services.

The delivery of green infrastructure in residential developments through policy HP9 can contribute indirectly to improving local residents' well-being through provision of open space, parks or play facilities, which can promote healthy lifestyles.

Policies CDMP1, CDMP3 and CDMP4 each would positively contribute towards protecting human health and promoting healthy lifestyles through ensuring development does not lead to significant adverse effects on health (CDMP1); design incorporates open space (CDMP3) and the functionality of green infrastructure is maintained and enhanced.

The positive economic effects resulting in development as outlined within section 1.7 economic growth such high employment rates and higher income levels would have a positive impact on the general health of the population and studies show that there is a correlation between high employment levels, higher incomes and better health. This includes:

- Benefits affecting mental health (greater confidence, access to social and support networks, etc.)
- Better education and health awareness
- More and better opportunities for healthy behaviours (e.g. active recreation)
- More and better healthcare opportunities (e.g. private clinics, specialist treatments)
- Lower risk behaviours (e.g. smoking, alcohol abuse, drug abuse, teenage pregnancy)

The areas of highest health deprivation are in the west of the Borough (Fleetwood, Thornton, Cleveleys) and to a lesser extent Garstang and Preesall Hill. Each of these areas would receive housing growth so would therefore feel the potential pressures on healthcare services until additional capacity is provided if required. However, they would also receive associated benefits from the promotion of healthy lifestyles, the improvement that regeneration can bring to living environments and the potential health benefits of an increase in employment opportunities. Fleetwood also has a high level of poor quality housing. New housing provision, particularly in this area has potential to benefit health through the provision of modern, high standard and more efficient homes.

Policy Recommendations for SA Health Topic:

No policy recommendations are considered necessary.

5.3.4 SA of Policies: Housing

The SA Objective and associated sub-objectives for housing are:

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

Table 5-11 below summarises the assessment of the Local Plan on the SA Objective for Housing, with the assessment described thereafter.

Table 5-11: Summary of the Housing Assessment

Aspects of Local Plan that positively contribute to this objective	Aspects of Local Plan that could detract from this objective	Aspects of the Local Plan that could mitigate those negative aspects
Policy SP8 Health and Well-being Policy HP1 Housing Land Supply Policy HP2 Housing Mix	Policy SP1 Strategic Development	All housing policies Policy CDMP3 Design

Aspects of Local Plan that positively contribute to this objective	Aspects of Local Plan that could detract from this objective	Aspects of the Local Plan that could mitigate those negative aspects
Policy HP3 Affordable Housing Policy HP4 Residential Curtilages Policy HP5 Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside Policy HP6 Rural Workers Accommodation in the Countryside Policy HP7 Rural Exceptions Policy HP8 Accommodation for Gypsy, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Policy HP10 Houses in Multiple Occupation Policy CDMP3 Design		

		Assessment by Geography of Potential Effect (i.e. where experienced / received)					
		Borough -wide			Outside of Borough		
		Effect	Direct / Indirect	Un-certainty	Effect	Direct / Indirect	Un-certainty
Effect of the Local Plan: all policies	Short / Medium Term	++	D	M	0	ID	M
	Long Term	++	D	M	0	ID	M
Mitigation from other applicable plans / strategies		Rural Affordable Housing Needs Survey 2015 to 2020 Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2014 and update addendums					
Residual effect	As above.						

Within Wyre, there are six wards with LSOAs in the bottom 20% (including three wards with housing allocations Catterall, Great Eccleston and Pilling) for Index of Multiple Deprivation barriers to housing domain. The domain is made of a number of indicators one of which is housing affordability; therefore, specific provision of affordable housing as outlined in the following section in these particular wards will directly contribute towards helping to lift these wards out of deprivation.

The overall planning strategy for the Borough seeks to be one of sustainable growth and the strategic Policy SP1 seeks to achieve this through a number of key factors that directly influence the overarching aim including the provision of quantity, quality and mix of housing. The delivery of housing through other plan policies will help to meet housing needs for all sections of the community.

The plan specifically seeks to address both urban and rural housing needs through its 10 housing policies with policies HP2 and HP3 specifically addressing housing types and affordability within urban settlement areas such as Poulton-le-Fylde, Thornton and Cleveleys, and HP5, HP6 and HP7 particularly addressing rural housing needs. The Rural Affordable Housing Needs Survey 2015 to 2020 identifies a need for affordable housing within rural areas that lie within the east and west of Wyre.

Whilst Policy SP8 does not specifically set out housing provision, it does seek to support development that promotes healthy communities and promotes the health and well-being of local communities therefore an indirect benefit to this may occur through the provision of housing that meets the needs of all residents, for example the provision of housing that meets care needs for the elderly.

The mitigating housing policies HP1 – HP10, directly help to ensure that housing needs in the Borough will be met through provisions including:

- Delivery of 8,224 net additional dwellings 2011-2031, which equates to 411 dwellings per annum (HP1)
- Appropriate housing mix in terms of size, type and tenure to meet local market demand according to the latest SHMA (Policy HP2)
- Requiring affordable housing identified needs to be met in the following settlements: Fleetwood, Thornton; Cleveleys; Preesall; Piling; Garstang; Bowgreave; Catterall; Bilsborrow; Forton; Hollins Lane; Stalmine; Inskip, Churchtown; St Michaels; Great Eccleston; Calder Vale, Barton; Scorton; Cabus; Poulton, Hambleton and Knott End (Policy HP3)
- Residential development in rural areas only meeting exceptions such as where a need has been identified for affordable housing in the locality (HP7)
- New sites for travelling showpeople that help to meet needs of all community members (HP8)
- Residential development with high quality green infrastructure (HP9)
- Conversion of buildings into multiple occupancy units with adequate outdoor amenity space to meet the needs of residents (HP10)

Policy Recommendations for SA Housing Topic:

No further recommendations are considered necessary.

5.3.5 SA of Policies: Access

The SA Objective and associated sub-objectives for access are:

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 rural areas
- Improve access to open space
- Conserve and enhance the opportunities for public access to the countryside and coast

Table 5-28 below summarises the assessment of the Local Plan on the SA Objective for Access, with the assessment described thereafter.

Table 5-28: Summary of the Access Assessment

Aspects of Local Plan that positively contribute to this objective	Aspects of Local Plan that could detract from this objective	Aspects of the Local Plan that could mitigate those negative aspects
Policy SP1 Development Strategy Policy SP2 Sustainable Development Policy EP11 Protection of Community Facilities in Local Areas Policy SP7 Infrastructure Provision and Developer Contributions Policy CDMP6 Accessibility and Transport Policy CDMP4 Environmental Assets	Policy SP1 Development Strategy	Policy SP7 Infrastructure Provision and Developer Contributions Policy CDMP6 Accessibility and Transport Policy CDMP4 Environmental Assets

		Assessment by Geography of Potential Effect (i.e. where experienced / received)					
		Borough -wide			Outside of Borough		
		Effect	Direct / Indirect	Un-certainty	Effect	Direct / Indirect	Un-certainty
Effect of the Local Plan: all policies	Short / Medium Term	+	D	M	+	ID	M
	Long Term	++	D	M	+	ID	M
Mitigation from other applicable plans / strategies		Local Transport Plan Fylde Coast Highways and Transport Masterplan					
Residual effect	As above.						

Policy SP1, the Development Strategy, seeks to achieve growth within environmental limits through new development. Growth in itself without mitigating policies could result in negative impacts upon sustainable access in terms of affecting the capacity of public transport, community services and facilities and open space.

However, mitigating policies including Policy SP7 aim to address the potential for negative effects by addressing the need for adequate infrastructure in support of new development. This can be through seeking contributions towards transport infrastructure and sustainable transport measures. The provision of key infrastructure and services within the borough will help to ensure that the infrastructure needs of the residents are met as well as helping to maintain and improve access to essential services and facilities.

Policy SP2 seeks to deliver sustainable communities through proposals that:

- facilitate the provision of strategic and local infrastructure and services
- ensure accessible places and minimise the need to travel by car
- maximise the use of existing infrastructure and services

This will directly help to support the objective in ensuring that sustainable access is prioritised and the need for private cars is reduced.

Opportunities to support green infrastructure through CDMP4 could also support the objective as the Policy seeks development design where appropriate to include provision for active travel on foot or bicycle as well as inclusion of multi-functional landscaped public open space within development, both of which would help to encourage sustainable movement as well as improving access to open space.

Accessibility and transport is directly addressed within Policy CDMP6 and will help to ensure access improvements. The Policy seeks to protect land safeguarded for highway improvements in the borough within the Local Transport Plan, Fylde Coast Highways and Transport Masterplan and any other relevant schemes or strategies by the Highways Authority and Highways England. It also seeks to cater for bus access and safe access to development where appropriate, to encourage access by foot, by bicycle and public transport to reduce car reliance, to fully meet the community transport needs of older people and those with disabilities.

Policy EP8 states that sustainable development which enhances the diversity of recreational opportunities and visitor attractions in rural areas will be supported and this would contribute towards improving access to recreational facilities.

Policy EP11 would contribute towards maintaining access to facilities in rural areas as it aims to protect community facilities within rural areas by only permitting development that demonstrates existing uses are unviable and have been appropriately marketed in accordance with Policy SP6 (Viability).

Policy Recommendations for SA Access Topic

The accessibility and transport Policy CDMP6 directly supports the objective through a number of its requirements. There are issues associated with access to services and facilities in rural areas, largely affect the wards in the east of the borough. In order to strengthen the policy further, it is recommended that in addition to the provision of key infrastructure and services, particular reference should be given to improving sustainable access within rural areas linked to Policy EP11.

5.3.6 SA of Policies: Economic Growth

The SA Objective and associated sub-objectives for economic growth are:

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

- To diversify the economy
- To diversify and increase employment opportunities
- To encourage economic growth
- 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
- To encourage sustainable farm diversification

Table 5-29 below summarises the assessment of the Local Plan on the SA Objective for Economic Growth, with the assessment described thereafter.

Table 5-29: Summary of the Economic Growth Assessment

Aspects of Local Plan that positively contribute to this objective	Aspects of Local Plan that could detract from this objective	Aspects of the Local Plan that could enhance those positive aspects
Policy SP1 Development Strategy Policy SP2 Sustainable Development Policy SP4 Countryside Areas Policy SP6 Viability Policy SP7 Infrastructure Provision and Developer Contributions Policy CDMP6 Accessibility and Transport Policy EP1 Employment Land Supply Policy EP2 Existing Employment Areas Policy EP3 Existing Employment Sites Policy EP4 Town, District and Local Centres Policy EP5 Main Town Centre Uses Policy EP6 Development in Defined Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages Policy EP7 Local convenience stores Policy EP8 Rural Economy Policy EP9 Holiday Accommodation Policy EP10 Equestrian Development	None	Policy EP1 Employment Land Supply Policy EP2 Existing Employment Areas Policy EP3 Existing Employment Sites Policy EP4 Town, District and Local Centres Policy EP5 Main Town Centre Uses Policy EP7 Eco Local convenience stores Policy EP8 Rural Economy

Aspects of Local Plan that positively contribute to this objective	Aspects of Local Plan that could detract from this objective	Aspects of the Local Plan that could enhance those positive aspects
Policy EP11 Protection of Community Facilities in Rural Areas Policy EP12 Renewable Energy Policy EP13 Telecommunications		

		Assessment by Geography of Potential Effect (i.e. where experienced / received)					
		Borough-wide			Outside of Borough		
		Effect	Direct / Indirect	Un-certainty	Effect	Direct / Indirect	Un-certainty
Effect of the Local Plan: all policies	Short / Medium Term	++	D	M	+	ID	M
	Long Term	++	D	M	+	ID	M
Mitigation from other applicable plans / strategies		Wyre Sustainable Community Strategy Lancashire Strategic Economic Plan Lancashire Growth Deal Lancashire's Local Transport Plan 2011 – 2021 NPPF					
Residual effect	As above.						

A number of the policies will contribute towards encouraging sustainable growth, inclusion and business development across the Borough. The overarching aim of strategic policy SP1 is to raise economic performance, average wage levels and GVA generation while minimising or eliminating net environmental impact. This will contribute towards economic growth both directly and indirectly through provision of land supply for business development, key infrastructure and services and quality of place. Development is proposed through the settlement hierarchy, proposing more new development within areas higher up in the hierarchy including:

- Urban town – Fleetwood, Poulton-le-Fylde and Thornton
- Key Service Centre – Garstang
- Rural Service Centres - Knott End, Great Eccleston, Hambleton and Catterall

Policy SP2 highlights that delivery of sustainable communities will be achieved through the Local Plan and proposals which:

- Facilitate economic growth including rural areas
- Maintain the vitality of all town, district and local centres
- Facilitate the provision of strategic and local infrastructure and services

Policy SP4 seeks to protect the open and rural character of the countryside for its own sake however has the potential to benefit the rural economy in line with Policy EP8 through the diversification of agricultural businesses and the expansion of business in rural areas. In addition Policy SP4 also seeks to permit conversions where employment (use class B) appropriate to the rural area have been considered and tourism accommodation subject to Policy EP9 (Holiday Accommodation) has been considered. This also has the potential to offer tourism benefits which in turn will support a thriving economy.

Policy SP6 will help to ensure that development is viable which in itself will help in some cases will help to ensure that there is a need for the development in the local area which will support the local community.

Indirect benefits may be offered through infrastructure provision and developer contributions as contributions such as transport infrastructure, green infrastructure, education and healthcare provision may each support economic growth by increasing the attractiveness of local areas and potentially attracting inward investment. Similarly high quality design (CDMP3), improved accessibility and transport links (CDMP6) as well as the development of new housing across the borough each have the potential to improve attractiveness of the borough and to support growth.

The economic growth policies each positively contribute towards achieving the SA Objective through:

- Provision of a minimum of 43ha employment land for class B uses between 2011-2031 (EP1)
- Supporting a range of appropriate uses in existing employment areas including cafes / canteens, crèches and gyms (EP2)
- Resisting unacceptable reduction in employment land supply (EP3)
- Directing retail, leisure and other main town centre uses towards the Borough's existing centres in accordance retail hierarchy, focusing on town centres working down towards neighbourhood centres / parades hierarchy (EP4 / EP5)

Wyre Borough is designated as an area of search for wind energy development and so development for renewable energy and telecommunications in the Borough would help to promote the Borough as an area to invest in for renewable energy schemes. This also has the potential to offer benefits outside the borough and economic growth in the long term.

In addition, the Lancashire Strategic Economic Plan and Growth Deal set out growth ambitions with a clear focus on realising the potential of the whole of Lancashire and seeking to support initiatives that will make a real difference to the economic performance of Lancashire as a whole.

Policy SP5 has the potential to support the objective, as whilst they ultimately seek to protect the Forest of Bowland AONB from inappropriate development it could also support economic growth. SP5 would seek to permit applications in exceptional circumstances, where there is a need for the development from an economical perspective.

Policy Recommendations for SA Economic Growth Topic:

The wealth of economic growth policies do well to outline how the Borough will support the provision of employment areas. The policies would benefit from referencing reduction of unemployment in areas most at need.

5.3.7 SA of Policies: Urban Renaissance

The SA Objective and associated sub-objectives for urban renaissance are:

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 paces to live, work and visit

Table 5-30 below summarises the assessment of the Local Plan on the SA Objective for Urban Renaissance, with the assessment described thereafter.

Table 5-30: Summary of the Urban Renaissance Assessment

Aspects of Local Plan that positively contribute to this objective	Aspects of Local Plan that could detract from this objective	Aspects of the Local Plan that could enhance those positive aspects
Policy SP1 Development Strategy Policy SP2 Sustainable Development Policy SP4 Countryside Areas Policy SP7 Infrastructure Provision and Developer Contributions Policy CDMP3 Design Policy CDMP4 Environmental Assets Policy CDMP5 Historic Environment Policy CDMP6 Accessibility and Transport Policy EP1 Employment Land Supply Policy EP2 Existing Employment Areas Policy EP4 Town, District and Local Centres Policy EP5 Main Town Centre Uses Policy EP7 Local convenience stores Policy EP8 Rural Economy Policy EP11 Protection of Community Facilities in Rural Areas	None	Policy CDMP3 Design Policy CDMP4 Environmental Assets Policy EP1 Employment Land Supply Policy EP2 Existing Employment Areas Policy EP4 Town, District and Local Centres Policy EP5 Main Town Centre Uses Policy EP7 Local convenience stores Policy EP8 Rural Economy Policy EP11 Protection of Community Facilities in Rural Areas

		Assessment by Geography of Potential Effect (i.e. where experienced / received)					
		Borough-wide			Outside of Borough		
		Effect	Direct / Indirect	Un-certainty	Effect	Direct / Indirect	Un-certainty
Effect of the Local Plan: all policies	Short / Medium Term	+	D/ID	M	+	ID	M
	Long Term	++	D/ID	M	+	ID	M
Mitigation from other applicable plans / strategies	NPPF						
Residual effect	As above.						

A number of the policies will contribute towards the delivery of urban renaissance within the Borough. The overarching aim of strategic policy SP1 is to raise economic performance through provision of land supply for business development, key infrastructure and services and quality of place particularly with new development within areas higher up in the hierarchy including urban towns, Fleetwood, Poulton-le-Fylde and Thornton and such development could not only offer benefits to residents within the borough but to those living outside the borough as well.

Policy SP2 highlights that delivery of sustainable communities will be achieved through the Local Plan and proposals which, facilitate economic growth including rural areas, maintain the vitality of all town, district and local centres and facilitate the provision of strategic and local infrastructure and services. This will help to enhance the reputation of urban areas as places to live, work and visit.

Policy SP4 seeks to protect the open and rural character of the countryside for its own sake however has the potential to benefit the SA Objective through building conversions for live / work units, residential development that enhances its immediate settings and appropriate employment uses within the rural areas.

Indirect benefits may be offered through infrastructure provision and developer contributions as contributions such as transport infrastructure, green infrastructure, education and healthcare provision may each support vitality and vibrancy of local areas.

Similarly, core development management policies such as high quality design (CDMP3); improved accessibility and transport links (CDMP6); protection and enhancement of the functionality and interconnectivity of green infrastructure (CDMP4); protection of the historic environment (CDMP5) as well as the development of new housing across the borough, each have the potential to protect and enhance townscape character and quality, support the preservation and development of a high quality built environment, as well as to improve access within urban areas.

The economic growth policies contribute towards the delivery of urban renaissance through:

- Provision of a minimum of 43ha employment land for class B uses between 2011-2031 (EP1) which dependent upon the development location could help to promote adjacency of employment, recreation and residential areas (housing policies)
- Supporting a range of appropriate uses in existing employment areas including cafes / canteens, crèches and gyms (EP2) could help to enhance the reputation of urban areas by promoting thriving local communities
- Directing retail, leisure and other main town centre uses towards the Borough's existing centres, starting with town centres working down towards neighbourhood centres / parades hierarchy (EP4 / EP5) could help to improve access within urban areas
- EPG6 seeks to permit shopping frontages which are complementary to primary and secondary shopping functions and will contribute towards vitality and viability
- Development of local convenience stores (EP7) would support adjacency of uses through provision of stores that cater for local needs within reasonable walking distance.
- Policy EP8 and EP11 are centred on rural protection and development and support the protection of rural facilities and support sustainable development that enhances the diversity of recreational opportunities and visitor attractions in rural areas.

Policy Recommendations for SA Urban Renaissance Topic:

No further recommendations are considered necessary.

5.3.8 SA of Policies: Biodiversity

The SA Objective and associated sub-objectives for biodiversity are:

8. To protect and enhance biodiversity

- Protect and enhance designated sites of nature conservation importance
- Protect and enhance wildlife especially rare and protected species
- Protect and enhance habitats and wildlife corridors
- Provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and open green spaces
- Protect and enhance soils (including best and most versatile soils) and geodiversity
- Promote the development of multi-functional green infrastructure in urban areas

Table 5-31 below summarises the assessment of the Local Plan on the SA Objective for Biodiversity, with the assessment described thereafter.

Table 5-31: Summary of the Biodiversity Assessment

Aspects of Local Plan that positively contribute to this objective	Aspects of Local Plan that could detract from this objective	Aspects of the Local Plan that could mitigate those negative aspects
Policy SP2 Sustainable Development Policy CDMP4 Environmental Assets Policy HP9 Green Infrastructure in New Residential Developments Policy EP12 Renewable Energy Policy SP8 Health and Wellbeing	Policy SP1 Development Strategy Policy SP4 Countryside Areas Policy SP7 Infrastructure Provision and Developer Contributions Policy CDMP6 Accessibility and Transport Policy HP1 Housing Land Supply Policy EP1 Employment Land Supply Policy EP12 Renewable Energy	Policy SP2 Sustainable Development Policy CDMP4 Environmental Assets Policy HP9 Green Infrastructure in New Residential Developments Policy EP12 Renewable Energy

		Assessment by Geography of Potential Effect (i.e. where experienced / received)					
		Borough-wide			Outside of Borough		
		Effect	Direct / Indirect	Un-certainty	Effect	Direct / Indirect	Un-certainty
Effect of the Local Plan: all policies	Short / Medium Term	+	D & ID	M	0	ID	M
	Long Term	+	D & ID	M	0	ID	M
Mitigation from other applicable plans / strategies		Forest of Bowland Management Plan Lancashire Climate Change Strategy Biodiversity Action Plan for Lancashire NPPF					
Residual effect	As above.						

A number of policies including SP1, SP4, SP7, CDMP6, the housing policies and EP1 in particular would lead to new development which has the potential to lead to losses of habitat or negative impacts upon habits and wildlife especially rare and protected species.

There are, however, policies in place which would support biodiversity protection and enhancement against inappropriate development. Policy SP2 seeks to take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained within the NPPF. The Policy also acknowledges that in order to deliver sustainable communities through the Local Plan policies and proposals seek to protect and enhance biodiversity.

Proposals that include the provision of parks and gardens or the promotion of green space through policy HP9 may result in indirect benefits to biodiversity such as enhanced habitats or the provision of open green spaces.

The environmental protection policies would help to support the protection and enhancement of biodiversity. Policy CDMP4 expects proposals to protect and enhance the functionality and interconnectivity of Green Infrastructure as a whole, the Policy would also offer benefits to the SA Objectives through:

- Inclusion of multi-functional landscaped public open space in the development
- Retention and enhancement of existing ecological and landscape features on the site
- Incorporation of features in the built fabric that support and enhance key local species

- Physical and functional connections with neighbouring Green Infrastructure sites or countryside areas
- The creation of new areas of trees and woodland

Whilst partial or complete loss may occur with development identified as green infrastructure on the Adopted Policies Map or any unidentified areas of open space, the policy states this would not be permitted unless:

- A connected network of green spaces is maintained
- The development can be accommodated without the loss of the function of the green infrastructure site
- The impact on the green infrastructure as a whole can be mitigated or compensated for through the direct provision of new or improved green infrastructure elsewhere

Additionally, Policy CDMP4 also requires proposals that include an element of green infrastructure to secure appropriate maintenance of the space in the long term. All of which directly supports the protection and enhancement of wildlife and promotes green infrastructure.

Policy CDMP4 also specifically seeks to protect designated and undesignated ecological assets with the aim of establishing and preserving functional networks, which facilitate the movement of species populations and protect the Borough's biodiversity. Where the need for development outweighs harm caused to green infrastructure, habitats, species and ecological networks, watercourses, waterbodies, landscape and geological sites an appropriate mitigation and compensation strategy would be sought. It is noted that some of the site allocations proposed through policies SP1, H1 and EP1 are located close to European designated sites and an Appropriate Assessment will be completed in order to determine if the Local Plan would generate an adverse impact upon the integrity of these designated sites.

Policy HP9 also supports the SA Objective as it seeks to make appropriate provision for sufficient high quality green infrastructure for its residents including, parks, gardens, amenity greenspace and natural and semi-natural greenspace.

There may be potential indirect benefits through health and wellbeing SP8 in support of biodiversity, where proposals include the provision of parks and gardens or the promotion of green space which could result in benefits such as enhanced habitats or the provision of open green spaces.

The borough is designated as an area of search suitable for wind energy development and the development of wind turbines through policy EP12 could have the potential to affect biodiversity, however the policy does state that where necessary a scheme can be agreed relating to the removal of wind farms or turbines at the end of design life and restoration of the site which could help to support biodiversity.

Policy EP12 would however offer some benefits to biodiversity in relation to solar energy proposals involving agricultural land as it would seek continued agricultural use and / or biodiversity improvements around arrays. In addition, the Policy also states that proposals must meet the requirement of the Core Development Management policies such as Policy CDMP4 which includes reference to the protection, enhancement and management of the borough's biodiversity.

Policy Recommendations for SA Biodiversity Topic:

No further recommendations are considered necessary.

5.3.9 SA of Policies: Landscape and Townscape

The SA Objective and associated sub-objectives for landscape and townscape are:

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
- To minimise light pollution
- Promote the development of multi-functional green infrastructure in urban areas

Table 5-32 below summarises the assessment of the Local Plan on the SA Objective for Landscape and Townscape, with the assessment described thereafter.

Table 5-32: Summary of the Landscape and Townscape Assessment

Aspects of Local Plan that positively contribute to this objective	Aspects of Local Plan that could detract from this objective	Aspects of the Local Plan that could mitigate those negative aspects
Policy SP2 Sustainable Development Policy CDMP1 Environmental Protection Policy CDMP3 Design Policy CDMP4 Environmental Assets Policy SP5 The Forest of Bowland AONB Policy HP4 Residential Curtilages Policy HP9 Green Infrastructure in New Residential Developments Policy EP9 Holiday Accommodation Policy EP13 Telecommunications	Policy SP1 Development Strategy Policy SP4 Countryside Areas Policy HP1 Housing Land Supply Policy EP1 Employment Land Supply Policy EP12 Renewable Energy	Policy CDMP1 Environmental Protection Policy CDMP3 Design Policy CDMP4 Environmental Assets Policy SP2 Sustainable Development

		Assessment by Geography of Potential Effect (i.e. where experienced / received)					
		Borough -wide			Outside of Borough		
		Effect	Direct / Indirect	Un-certainty	Effect	Direct / Indirect	Un-certainty
Effect of the Local Plan: all policies	Short / Medium Term	+	D	L	0	ID	M
	Long Term	+	D	M	0	ID	H
Mitigation from other applicable plans / strategies		NPPF					
Residual effect	As above.						

Without mitigation, new development associated with a number of policies including SP1, SP4, HP1, EP1 and EP12 could have a negative impact upon landscape and townscape. Policy SP4 in particular notes that development could be permitted in line with the renewable energy policy EP12 and development such as wind farms where permitted without due consideration and sensitive development could detract from the open nature and character of the countryside landscape.

Mitigating policies will help to protect and enhance landscape character and quality, protect and enhance townscape character and quality, promote sensitive design in development, promote local distinctiveness, minimise noise and light pollution and promote the development of multi-functional green infrastructure in urban areas.

Policy SP2 highlights that through the delivery of sustainable communities, the Local Plan will achieve high quality designed local environments and will seek to protect and enhance landscape.

Policy CDMP1 would contribute towards achieving the sub-objectives as it seeks to permit development, it would not lead to significant adverse effects with regards to noise and light pollution and would seek proposals where appropriate to be accompanied by relevant impact assessments and mitigation proposals.

Policy CDPM3 aims to create or make a positive contribution to an attractive and coherent townscape both within the development itself and by reference to its integration with the wider built environment, having regard to the pattern and design of internal roads and footpaths in respect of permeability and connectivity, car parking, open spaces, landscaping, and views into and out of the development. It also seeks development to respect or reinforce the character of the area all of which would help to support the protection of landscape character.

For the extension of existing holiday accommodation, policy EP9 states that permission will be granted to develop if the totality of development, including on site services, is of appropriate scale and appearance to the local landscape.

Policy EP13 states that applications for the siting of new telecommunications equipment will be permitted provided that it met the requirements of Core Development Management Policies and it is demonstrated that the impact of the development on the landscape or townscape is minimised, within the constraints of operating requirements, through siting, design, materials and colour.

Policy SP5 seeks to protect the Forest of Bowland AONB from any development that would damage or adversely affect its character, appearance or setting. Additionally, the most up-to-date Forest of Bowland AONB Landscape Assessment will be an influential factor in the determination of relevant planning applications.

Policy CDMP4 states that development will be required to have regard to relevant National Character Areas, take into consideration the sites' landscape setting and must make a positive contribution to retention and enhancement of existing ecological and landscape features on the site. Additionally, the policy will also contribute towards promoting the development of multi-functional green infrastructure in urban areas as it seeks development to protect and enhance the functionality and interconnectivity of green infrastructure as a whole. In addition, Policy CDMP4 would contribute towards protecting and enhancing landscape character and quality as it seeks development to create or positively contribute towards an attractive townscape.

Policy HP4 states that an extension to a residential curtilage will only be permitted where it will not lead to any detriment to visual amenity or to the character of the surrounding landscape. This policy, SP2 and HP9 also encourages the use of green infrastructure, which will contribute to enhancing the local landscape.

Policy Recommendations for SA Landscape and Townscape Topic:

No further recommendations are considered necessary.

5.3.10 SA of Policies: Cultural Heritage

The SA Objective and associated sub-objectives for cultural heritage are:

10. To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource

- To protect and enhance historic buildings and sites and their setting
- To protect and enhance historic landscape/townscape value

Table 5-33 below summarises the assessment of the Local Plan on the SA Objective for Cultural Heritage, with the assessment described thereafter.

Table 5-33: Summary of the Cultural Heritage Assessment

Aspects of Local Plan that positively contribute to this objective	Aspects of Local Plan that could detract from this objective	Aspects of the Local Plan that could mitigate those negative aspects
Policy SP2 Sustainable Development Policy SP4 Countryside Areas Policy CDMP3 Design Policy CDMP5 Historic Environment	SP1 Development Strategy SP4 Countryside Areas HP1 Housing Land Supply EP1 Employment Land Supply	Policy SP2 Sustainable Development Policy SP4 Countryside Areas Policy CDMP3 Design Policy CDMP5 Historic Environment

		Assessment by Geography of Potential Effect (i.e. where experienced / received)					
		Borough-wide			Outside of Borough		
		Effect	Direct / Indirect	Un-certainty	Effect	Direct / Indirect	Un-certainty
Effect of the Local Plan: all policies	Short / Medium Term	+	D	L	0	ID	M
	Long Term	+	D	M	0	ID	H
Mitigation from other applicable plans / strategies		NPPF					
Residual effect	As above.						

Without appropriate development consideration and implementation, new development associated with a number of policies including SP1, SP4, HP1 and EP1 could have a negative impact upon cultural heritage features and their setting.

Policy CDMP5 directly contributes towards achieving the SA Objective as it aims for heritage assets to be protected, conserved and where appropriate enhanced for its aesthetic and cultural value and its contribution to local distinctiveness and sense of place. The policy particularly seeks to achieve this through high standards of design and seeking proposals to identify and take advantage of opportunities to integrate with and promote the Borough’s heritage assets.

High standards of design through this policy also tie in with Policy CDMP3 which would contribute towards protecting cultural heritage features through expecting design to be appropriate to the local context and demonstrating an understanding of the wider context as well as making a positive contribution to the local area.

Policy SP2 highlights that through the delivery of sustainable communities, the Local Plan will achieve high quality designed local environments and will seek to protect and enhance cultural heritage.

Policy SP4 would contribute towards the protection and enhancement of listed buildings as it states that within the countryside, proposals for the reuse or refurbishment of listed buildings or institutional buildings and associated buildings set within their own grounds will be permitted.

Policy Recommendations for SA Cultural Heritage Topic:

No further recommendations considered necessary.

5.3.11 SA of Policies: Water

The SA Objective and associated sub-objectives for water are:

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 water use of water resources
- Encourage the inclusion of flood mitigation measures such as SuDS
- Reduce and manage flooding

Table 5-34 below summarises the assessment of the Local Plan on the SA Objective for Water, with the assessment described thereafter.

Table 5-34: Summary of the Water Assessment

Aspects of Local Plan that positively contribute to this objective	Aspects of Local Plan that could detract from this objective	Aspects of the Local Plan that could mitigate those negative aspects
Policy SP7 Infrastructure Provision and Developer Contributions Policy CDMP2 Flood Risk and Surface Water Management Policy CDMP4 Environmental Assets Policy EP12 Renewable Energy Policy SP2 Sustainable Development	SP1 Development Strategy HP1 Housing Land Supply EP1 Employment Land Supply	Policy CDMP2 Flood Risk and Surface Water Management Policy CDMP4 Environmental Assets

		Assessment by Geography of Potential Effect (i.e. where experienced / received)					
		Borough-wide			Outside of Borough		
		Effect	Direct / Indirect	Un-certainty	Effect	Direct / Indirect	Un-certainty
Effect of the Local Plan: all policies	Short / Medium Term	+	D & ID	M	0	ID	M
	Long Term	+	D & ID	M	0	ID	M
Mitigation from other applicable plans / strategies	Wyre Flood and Coastal Defence Strategy Plan Wyre Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level I Lancashire and Blackpool Flood Risk Management Strategy Surface Water Management Plan and Catchment Flood Management Plans Lune Catchment Flood Management Plan Wyre Catchment Flood Management Plan NPPF						
Residual effect	As above.						

Ultimately, new development associated with a number of the policies including SP1, HP1 and EP1 will result in increased use of water resources through construction and operational uses.

Policy SP7 seeks to support infrastructure related development through CIL or planning obligations and such infrastructure could include flood prevention and sustainable drainage measures.

Policy CDMP2 supports the SA Objective as it requires development to have regard to the most up to date Wyre Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2 and to comply with any relevant plans such as Surface Water Management Plan, and Catchment Flood Management Plans. The policy also seeks to reduce and manage flood risk by requiring development to demonstrate that it would not lead to increased flood risk and be at an unacceptable risk of flooding. Where development is proposed in areas at risk of flooding, it must be demonstrated that the Sequential Test has been applied and there are reasonable alternative sites at lower risk. Subject to passing the Sequential Test and Exception Test where also required, development will only be permitted in flood risk areas where appropriate mitigation and or adaptation measures are proposed to reduce the likelihood and or impact of flooding.

The policy also positively contributes towards encouraging flood mitigation measures, seeking major category development to include proposals for SuDS or other options for the management of the surface water at source. It also seeks development to comply with a number of priority options for the management of surface water.

Policy CDMP4 outlines that development close to watercourses or bodies should not reduce water quality, diminish the ecological value of the water body or environs, increase flood risk or interfere with culverts or drainage. In addition, the policy requires development to protect the water quality of existing water resources such as watercourses, coastal waters and groundwater and it will not permit any development that would have an unacceptable effect on the quality or yield of groundwater or surface water resources.

Policy SP2 would contribute towards encouraging sustainable use of water resources as it seeks development proposals to demonstrate how they respond to the challenges of climate change by making best use of resources and assets, including the incorporation of water efficiency measures through construction and operational phases.

Policy EP12 contributes towards flood risk awareness in relation to wind energy proposals, specifically stating that proposals located within flood zone 2 must pass the flood risk sequential test and if located within flood zone 3 must pass both the flood risk sequential and exception tests.

Policy Recommendations for SA Water Topic:

No further recommendations have been made.

5.3.12 SA of Policies: Climate Change

The SA Objective and associated sub-objectives for climate change are:

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 of energy and increase energy efficiency
- To increase the use of renewable energy
- To reduce CO₂ emissions from the transport sector
- Promote the development of multi-functional green infrastructure in urban areas

Table 5-35 below summarises the assessment of the Local Plan on the SA Objective for Climate Change, with the assessment described thereafter.

Table 5-35: Summary of the Climate Change Assessment

Aspects of Local Plan that positively contribute to this objective	Aspects of Local Plan that could detract from this objective	Aspects of the Local Plan that could mitigate those negative aspects
Policy SP2 Sustainable Development Policy SP7 Infrastructure Provision and Developer Contributions Policy CDMP1 Environmental Protection Policy CDMP2 Climate Change Policy CDMP4 Environmental Assets Policy CDMP6 Accessibility and Transport Policy EP12 Renewable Energy	SP1 Development Strategy HP1 Housing Land Supply EP1 Employment Land Supply	Policy SP2 Sustainable Development Policy CDMP1 Environmental Protection Policy CDMP4 Environmental Assets Policy EP12 Renewable Energy

		Assessment by Geography of Potential Effect (i.e. where experienced / received)					
		Borough-wide			Outside of Borough		
		Effect	Direct / Indirect	Un-certainty	Effect	Direct / Indirect	Un-certainty
Effect of the Local Plan: all policies	Short / Medium Term	+	D & ID	M	0	ID	M
	Long Term	+	D & ID	M	0	ID	M
Mitigation from other applicable plans / strategies		Lancashire Climate Change Strategy 2009 -2020 NPPF					
Residual effect	As above.						

Ultimately the presence of new development associated with a number of the policies including SP1, HP1 and EP1 will cumulatively result in increased use and demand for resources which have the potential to have negative impacts upon climate change, such as increased number of cars and associated greenhouse gas emissions.

The council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the NPPF, seeking to secure development that improves economic, social and environment conditions. Through Policy SP2 this can also be achieved as the Policy seeks development proposals to respond to the challenge of climate change by making best use of resources and assets including the incorporation of water and energy efficiency measures through construction and operational phases and the reuse and recycling in construction both in the selection of materials and management of residual waste.

Policy SP7 seeks to support infrastructure related development through CIL or planning obligations and such infrastructure could include flood prevention and sustainable drainage measures, which would support climate change adaptation.

Policy CDMP6 will support the reduction of CO₂ emissions as it:

- States that where development would attract a large number of people on a regular basis, proposals would need to be supported by a Travel Plan setting out measures that the developer either alone or in conjunction with neighbouring uses, would adopt to reduce reliance on the use of private car journeys to and from the site.

- Requires developers or operators of developments that may have an adverse impact upon the existing highway network to contribute to works to the transport network including sustainable travel measures in order to mitigate the impacts.
- Seeks to support proposals for new and improved walking routes, bridleways and cycling routes across the Borough.
- Seeks development to demonstrate the inclusion of measures to: encourage access on foot, by bicycle and public transport and reduce car reliance.

Policy CDMP2 would offer benefits to climate change adaptation through, seeking major category development to include proposals for SuDS or other options for the management of the surface water at source.

Policy CDMP4 seeks development where appropriate to make a positive contribution to Wyre’s Green Infrastructure through the provision of active travel on foot or bicycle, the creation of trees and woodland and physical and functional connections with neighbouring green infrastructure sites all of which would support a move towards climate change adaption. In addition, the policy requires development to protect the water quality of existing water resources such as watercourses, coastal waters and groundwater and it will not permit any development that would have unacceptable an effect on the quality or yield of groundwater or surface water resources.

Similarly, with the water assessment above, Policy EP12 contributes towards climate change adaptation in relation to wind energy proposals, specifically states that proposals located within flood zone 2 must pass the flood risk sequential test and if located within flood zone 3 must pass both the flood risk sequential and exception tests.

Policy Recommendations for SA Climate Change Topic:

No further recommendations have been made.

5.3.13 SA of Policies: Air Quality

The SA Objective and associated sub-objectives for air quality are:

13. To protect and improve air quality

- To protect and improve local air quality

Table 5-36 below summarises the assessment of the Local Plan on the SA Objective for Air Quality, with the assessment described thereafter.

Table 5-36: Summary of the Air Quality Assessment

Aspects of Local Plan that positively contribute to this objective	Aspects of Local Plan that could detract from this objective	Aspects of the Local Plan that could mitigate those negative aspects
Policy SP2 Sustainable Development Policy CDMP1 Environmental Protection Policy SP7 Infrastructure Provision and Developer Contributions Policy CDMP6 Accessibility and Transport	Policy SP1 Development Strategy Policy HP1 Housing Land Supply Policy EP1 Employment Land Supply Policy CDMP6 Accessibility and Transport	Policy CDMP1 Environmental Protection Policy CDMP6 Accessibility and Transport

		Assessment by Geography of Potential Effect (i.e. where experienced / received)					
		Borough-wide			Outside of Borough		
		Effect	Direct / Indirect	Un-certainty	Effect	Direct / Indirect	Un-certainty
Effect of the Local Plan: all policies	Short / Medium Term	0	D	M	0	ID	H
	Long Term	0	D	M	0	ID	H
Mitigation from other applicable plans / strategies		The Lancashire Climate Change Strategy 2009 – 2020 Lancashire County Council Local Transport Plan 2011 – 2021 The 2007 Air Quality Strategy NPPF					
Residual effect	As above.						

Ultimately, the presence of new development associated with a number of the policies including SP1, HP1 and EP1 will result in an increased number of cars, associated traffic and emissions to air (including greenhouse gas emissions). Mitigating policies will however help to lessen negative effects upon air quality.

Policy SP2 highlights that through the delivery of sustainable communities, the Local Plan will ensure that places are accessible and minimise the need to travel by car as well as maximising the use of existing infrastructure, which could contribute towards improving local air quality.

In a similar way, Policy SP7 could contribute towards achieving the SA Objective through the provision of sustainable transport measures, which could encourage the use of sustainable transport means by the local population.

Policy CDMP1 makes direct reference to proposals demonstrating that they would not result in the deterioration of air quality in a defined AQMA or the declaration of a new AQMA unless the harm caused would be demonstrably and significantly outweighed by other planning considerations. The proposal would also need to ensure that a comprehensive mitigation strategy would be secured and where appropriate would require an air quality impact assessment.

Policy CDMP6 would contribute towards development which would facilitate transport within the borough which could have negative implications in the long term with regards to associated increased in private cars. However, the policy also seeks to provide appropriate access for public transport, as well as seeking to encourage proposals for new and improved walking routes, bridleways and cycling routes. Additionally, where a Transport Assessment or Statement has identified adverse impacts to the existing highway network, developers or operators will be required to provide or contribute towards mitigating these impacts such as through the provision of sustainable travel measures.

Policy Recommendations for SA Air Quality Topic:

No further recommendations have been made.

5.3.14 SA of Policies: Natural Resources

The SA Objective and associated sub-objectives for natural resources are:

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 contaminated land will be guarded against
- 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

Table 5-37 below summarises the assessment of the Local Plan on the SA Objective for Natural Resources, with the assessment described thereafter.

Table 5-37: Summary of the Natural Resources Assessment

Aspects of Local Plan that positively contribute to this objective	Aspects of Local Plan that could detract from this objective	Aspects of the Local Plan that could mitigate those negative aspects
Policy SP4 Countryside Areas Policy CDMP3 Design Policy CDMP4 Environmental Assets Policy SP3 Green Belt Policy SP2 Sustainable Development	Policy SP1 Development Strategy Policy HP1 Housing Land Supply Policy EP1 Employment Land Supply Policy CDMP6 Accessibility and Transport	Policy SP4 Countryside Areas Policy CDMP3 Design Policy CDMP4 Environmental Assets

		Assessment by Geography of Potential Effect (i.e. where experienced / received)					
		Borough-wide			Outside of Borough		
		Effect	Direct / Indirect	Un-certainty	Effect	Direct / Indirect	Un-certainty
Effect of the Local Plan: all policies	Short / Medium Term	-	D	L	0	ID	M
	Long Term	-	D	M	0	ID	H
Mitigation from other applicable plans / strategies		Waste Management Strategy for Lancashire Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy DPD Lancashire’s Municipal Waste Strategy 2008 – 2020 Rubbish to Resources Lancashire Climate Change Strategy 2009 -2020 NPPF					
Residual effect	As above.						

New developments and building of infrastructure associated with a number of policies including SP1, HP1, EP1 and CDMP6 require the use of materials and natural resources during construction and operation.

Both construction and operational phases of development will produce waste in the form of construction and domestic waste, some of which is likely to be disposed of in landfill (even if as residual after combustion in an energy from waste plant). Whilst new development possesses the capability to achieve all of the SA Objectives against natural resources, there is likely to be a net negative impact of using raw materials and production of waste for disposal.

Policy SP2 contributes towards achieving the SA Objective as it seeks development proposals to demonstrate how they make the best use of resources and assets, including the incorporation of water and energy efficiency measures through construction and operational phases and the reuse and recycling in construction both in the selection of materials and management of residual waste. Policy SP3 Green Belt is primarily concerned with Green Belt and preserving its openness and could help to promote the reuse of buildings, provided that the buildings are of permanent and substantial construction. This could contribute towards reducing the need for new development where appropriate and would reduce consumption of raw materials that would otherwise have been required through construction. Similar benefits would also apply through the reuse or refurbishment of listed buildings or institutional buildings and associated buildings set within their own grounds through policy SP4.

Policy CDMP3 seeks to ensure new development is of a high standard of design appropriate to the end use. In addition, the policy states that adequate provision must be made in all new developments to enable the effective and efficient management and removal of domestic or commercial waste.

Policy Recommendations for SA Natural Resources Topic:

No further recommendations have been made.

6 SA Monitoring Framework

6.1 Introduction

This section provides an outline framework for monitoring the significant effects of implementing the plan. Monitoring is an ongoing process integral to the plan's implementation and can be used to:

- Determine the performance of the plan and its contribution to objectives and targets;
- Identify the performance of mitigation measures;
- Fill data gaps identified earlier in the SA process;
- Identify undesirable sustainability effects; and
- Confirm whether sustainability predictions were accurate.

The SEA Regulations require that the plan is monitored to test the actual significant effects of implementing the plan against those predicted through the assessment. This process helps to ensure that any unforeseen, undesirable environmental effects are identified and remedial action is implemented accordingly. Likewise, it is beneficial to check that the effects (including beneficial ones) occur as predicted by the SA.

Based on the assessment conducted on the options and identification of potential significant environmental effects, monitoring will be undertaken following adoption of the Local Plan.

6.2 Approach

The monitoring framework has been developed to measure the performance of the plan against changes in defined indicators that are linked to its implementation. These indicators have been developed based on the following:

- The objectives, targets and indicators that were developed for the SA Framework;
- Features of the baseline that will indicate the effects of the plan;
- The likely significant effects that were identified during the assessment; and
- The mitigation measures that were proposed to offset or reduce significant adverse effects.

The monitoring framework has been designed to focus mainly on significant sustainability effects including those:

- That indicate a likely breach of international, national or local legislation, recognised guidelines or standards.
- That may give rise to irreversible damage, with a view to identifying trends before such damage is caused.
- Where there was uncertainty in the SA, and where monitoring would enable preventative or mitigation measures to be taken.

As well as measuring specific indicators linked to the implementation of the plan, contextual monitoring of social, environmental and economic change has been included i.e. a regular review of baseline conditions in the borough. This enables the measurement of the overall effects of the plan.

There are numerous SA indicators available and it is not always possible to identify how a specific plan has impacted a receptor, for example housing provision is likely to be influenced by a number of actions and different plans. A thorough analysis of the data collated and the emerging trends will, therefore be important.

A fundamental aspect of developing the monitoring strategy is to link with existing monitoring programmes and to prevent duplication of other monitoring work that is already being undertaken.

Consideration has, therefore, been given to the Performance Monitoring Framework that will be used to monitor delivery of the plan policies.

6.3 Proposed Monitoring Framework

Table 6-1 provides a framework for monitoring the effects of the plan and determining whether the predicted sustainability effects are realised. The framework is structured using the SA Objectives and includes the following elements:

- The potentially significant impact that needs to be monitored or the area of uncertainty;
- A suitable monitoring indicator with a potential source for the data identified and
- A target (where one has been devised).

The impacts predicted in the SA will not be realised until development occurs. The monitoring framework presented in Table 6-1 can then be updated to include targets as and when they are developed.

Table 6-1 Outline Monitoring Framework

SA Objective	Effect to be Monitored	Indicators	Targets (to be refined and developed further once the Plan is adopted)	Potential Data Sources
Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	Effect of plan on contributing to a reduction in crime levels.	Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for crime deprivation. Crime rates per 1,000 of the population for key offences.	Reduce the number of crimes per 1000 population Reduce the number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% most deprived.	Index of Multiple Deprivation British Crime Survey Planning Team Performance Monitoring Framework
Improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society	Effect of plan on ensuring access to educational opportunities Ensuring that sufficient primary and secondary school capacity is available to accommodate new residents	Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% nationally for education, skills and training deprivation Location and number of school places available % of working age residents with national vocational qualifications (NVQs)	Ensure sufficient school places are available to meet the needs of new development	Index of Multiple Deprivation Lancashire County Council Office of National Statistics - NOMIS
Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	Monitor levels of health and well-being across the borough. The implementation of the plan policies has the potential to improve the green infrastructure network, improve accessibility and provide opportunities for residents to pursue healthy lifestyles. Conversely there may also be risk of loss of areas of open space as a result of new development and increased pressure on health services.	Percentage of resident population who consider themselves to be in good health Number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for health deprivation Percentage of new residential development within 1km of key services Number of open space sites within 80% quality score.	Reduce the number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for health deprivation	Index of Multiple Deprivation Office of National Statistics Planning Team Performance Monitoring Framework

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SA Objective	Effect to be Monitored	Indicators	Targets (to be refined and developed further once the Plan is adopted)	Potential Data Sources
		Length of new dedicated pedestrian and cycle routes		
Ensure that housing provision meets local needs	<p>Monitor the type, tenure, density and affordability of the housing that is delivered across the borough as a result of the application of the policies.</p> <p>Environmental and sustainable construction standards achieved in new housing development should also be monitored.</p>	<p>Net additional dwellings completed</p> <p>Dwelling stock by type and tenure</p> <p>Number of affordable homes built</p> <p>Number and location of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% nationally for Living Environment deprivation</p> <p>Percentage of vacant dwellings (C3)</p> <p>Amount of permanent and transit pitch provision for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.</p> <p>Amount of permanent plot provision for travelling showpeople</p>	<p>Annual dwelling completions against requirement target of 411 per annum.</p> <p>Number of market housing schemes of 10 or more dwellings that provide 30% affordable homes</p> <p>Decrease number of vacant dwellings</p> <p>Reduce number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 10% for living environment deprivation</p> <p>Number of homes within developments of 10 or more designed to specifically accommodate or adaptable for older people</p>	<p>Planning Team Performance Monitoring Framework</p> <p>Index of Multiple Deprivation</p> <p>Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)</p>
Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	Effects of the plan on service provision and accessibility of key services for the population across the borough.	<p>Number of LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for barriers to housing and services provision.</p> <p>Percentage of new dwellings built within 400m of accessible public transport (bus, rail and tram)</p> <p>Percentage of new residential development within 1km of key services</p>	<p>Reduce number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 10% for barriers to housing and services provision</p> <p>No loss of PROW</p>	<p>Planning Team Performance Monitoring Framework</p> <p>Index of Multiple Deprivation</p> <p>Lancashire County Council</p>

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SA Objective	Effect to be Monitored	Indicators	Targets (to be refined and developed further once the Plan is adopted)	Potential Data Sources
		Length of Public Rights of Way (PROW)		
Encourage sustainable economic growth, inclusion and business development across the borough	<p>Amount of new employment development that occurs across the borough, the type of jobs created and the accessibility of the jobs to key population centres.</p> <p>Amount of rural economic development in the district.</p>	<p>Economic activity rate</p> <p>Percentage of employment and occupation</p> <p>Availability of employment land</p> <p>Number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 10% most deprived for employment deprivation and income deprivation</p> <p>Percentage of working age population claiming jobseekers allowance</p> <p>Employment land take-up</p> <p>Retail take-up</p>	<p>Cumulative take-up of land for employment development to plan period requirement of 43ha.</p> <p>To reduce number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% for employment and income deprivation.</p> <p>Recommend that targets are developed once the plan is adopted.</p>	<p>Planning Team Performance Monitoring Framework</p> <p>Index of Multiple Deprivation</p> <p>Office of National Statistics - NOMIS</p>
Deliver urban renaissance	Impact that the plan has upon creating sustainable communities' across the borough where people want to live and work.	Indicators proposed for other objectives should be monitored as they all make a contribution to the achievement of this SA Objective.	NA	NA
Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	Monitor effects of new development on biodiversity assets across the borough. Opportunity for new features to be provide as part of new development e.g. wetlands, landscaping etc.	<p>Number and distribution of designated sites (including SAC, SPA, Ramsar sites, SSSI, NNR, LNR) and BHS – monitor change in area of the sites</p> <p>Condition of SSSIs (percentage in favourable condition)</p> <p>Number of BHSs under Active Management.</p> <p>Areas ancient woodland</p>	<p>Maintain and improve condition of designated sites</p> <p>Increase area of habitat provided across the district</p> <p>No net loss of biodiversity</p> <p>No loss of ancient woodland as a result of new development</p>	<p>Lancashire BAP</p> <p>Planning Team Performance Monitoring Framework</p> <p>Natural England</p> <p>Lancashire County Council</p>

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SA Objective	Effect to be Monitored	Indicators	Targets (to be refined and developed further once the Plan is adopted)	Potential Data Sources
Protect and enhance the borough's landscape and townscape character and quality	<p>Effect of new development on the borough's landscapes and townscapes.</p> <p>Integration of new development into the townscape/landscape</p> <p>Positive contribution of new development to the green infrastructure network across the borough</p>	<p>Amount of green infrastructure lost to development (without appropriate mitigation)</p> <p>Number of Green Flag Award status parks</p> <p>Some biodiversity indicators are also relevant in relation to greenspace access.</p>	<p>No net loss of green infrastructure to development (without appropriate mitigation).</p> <p>Increase number of Green Flag Award parks</p>	<p>Planning Team Performance Monitoring Framework</p> <p>Green Flag Award</p>
Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	Protection afforded to the borough's heritage assets through application of the plan's policies.	<p>Number of Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens.</p> <p>Number of listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments at risk</p>	<p>No loss of Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens</p> <p>Reduce number of heritage assets at risk</p>	<p>Planning Team Performance Monitoring Framework</p> <p>Historic England</p>
Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources and reduce the risk of flooding	Monitor the effect of new development on flood risk, the number of new developments that include SuDS and the effects of new development on water quality across the borough.	<p>Percentage of rivers with good/fair chemical and biological water quality</p> <p>Number of planning applications granted permission contrary to Environment Agency advice regarding flooding.</p> <p>Bathing water quality</p>	<p>Prevent deterioration of the status of all surface water and groundwater bodies</p> <p>Protect, enhance and restore all bodies of surface water and groundwater with the aim of achieving Good Status for surface water and groundwater</p> <p>To meet EU bathing water standards</p> <p>No planning permissions to be granted contrary to EA advice on flooding</p>	<p>Water Framework Directive</p> <p>Bathing Waters Directive</p> <p>Environment Agency</p> <p>Planning Team Performance Monitoring Framework</p>

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SA Objective	Effect to be Monitored	Indicators	Targets (to be refined and developed further once the Plan is adopted)	Potential Data Sources
Limit and adapt to climate change	<p>Effects of the development plan on ensuring energy efficiency in new developments and achievement of sustainable construction standards in new developments.</p> <p>Effects on reducing travel and promoting use of public transport</p>	<p>Local rail patronage</p> <p>Cycle route length</p> <p>Percentage of new dwellings built within 400m of accessible public transport (bus, rail and tram)</p> <p>Indicators used to monitor the implementation of the Local Transport Plan may also be relevant</p> <p>Number of Electric Vehicle Recharging Points</p>	Targets to be developed	<p>Planning Team Performance Monitoring Framework</p> <p>Lancashire County Council</p> <p>Office of Rail and Road (ORR)</p>
Protect and improve air quality	Effect of the plan and new development on air quality across the borough.	<p>Number and distribution of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs).</p> <p>Local air quality monitoring results for nitrogen and particulates</p>	<p>No new AQMAs to be designated in the Borough.</p> <p>Achievement of UK Air Quality Strategy objectives for specific pollutants</p>	<p>UK Air Quality Strategy</p> <p>Lancashire County Council</p>
Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	<p>Effects of the plan on waste management are likely to be limited but number of recycling schemes implemented as part of new development and use of recycled and secondary materials in construction projects could be monitored.</p> <p>Potential loss of mineral resources as a result of development.</p>	Impact of new development on Mineral Safeguarding Areas and number of appropriate surveys taken prior to development.		

7 NEXT STEPS

This SA Report will now be issued for consultation alongside the Publication Version of the Local Plan to all key stakeholders (including statutory consultees and the public) for comment. Following the close of the consultation period, Wyre Council will review the feedback and revise the plan as appropriate for Submission to the Secretary of State.

If you would like to comment on the SA, please contact:

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APPENDIX A

Scoping Consultation Responses

SA Scoping Report Consultation, 2014

Respondent	Comment	Council Response
<p>Natural England</p>	<p><u>Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives</u></p> <p>We note as stated in the document that the review of plans programmes and environmental objectives has not been fully updated since 2011 but will be as part of the ongoing SA process. The existing data is included for reference. We strongly advise that this is updated as soon as possible to ensure that the sustainability appraisal is based on the most up to date information as possible.</p>	<p>A review of the relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives has been undertaken and supersedes the previous version from 2011.</p>
<p>Natural England</p>	<p>Overall, we welcome the list of sustainability objectives; however, we do have some specific comments to make:</p> <p>We welcome the following objective 8. To protect and enhance biodiversity but suggest you include maintain within this.</p>	<p>No comment required.</p>
<p>Natural England</p>	<p>Geodiversity is mentioned within this objective but there is no mention of soils and this should be included. Soils form the thin layer of our geodiversity, linking the underlying geology with the land surface and atmosphere. Therefore, it is important to make the link between geodiversity, biodiversity and soil resources. Further guidance on soils, including links to important publications such as 'Safeguarding our soils: A strategy for England' (Defra, 2009) can be found on Natural England website. Important soil resources should be protected (e.g. best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land) and appropriate management and handling of soils during the development process is essential. 'Safeguarding our soils' provides a clear vision in relation to development and soils – we should 'prevent further degradation of our soils, enhance, restore and ensure their resilience, and improve our understanding of the threats to soil and best practice in responding to them.'</p>	<p>Soils criteria have been added into the SA assessment criteria.</p>
<p>Natural England</p>	<p>Planning policies should take a strategic approach to the conservation, enhancement and restoration of geodiversity, and promote opportunities for the incorporation of geodiversity interest Local authorities should ensure that appropriate weight is attached to the geodiversity interest of designated sites as well as geodiversity interests within the wider environment, and maximise opportunities to include geodiversity in and around developments as part of the design process. Further information on geodiversity is available on Natural England's website.</p>	<p>Based on the advisory guidance given by English Heritage the Council will consider conservation, archaeology and urban design so that all the relevant features of the historic environment and that the historic environment is effectively and efficiently considered as part of the Local Plan.</p>
<p>Natural England</p>	<p>Green Infrastructure</p> <p>We welcome the references to green infrastructure, however consider more weight should be given to it ideally in the form of a separate objective. GI and its multifunctional benefits, will assist in the delivery of a range of SA topic areas, e.g. biodiversity, landscape, health and wellbeing and climate change. GI is an integral, cross-cutting theme. Good quality local accessible green space, ecosystems and actions to manage them sustainably offer a range of benefits, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to local green space can reduce health inequalities • Increased and improved accessibility to green space can help increase • physical activity 	<p>Green Infrastructure has been included in the SA assessment criteria.</p>

Respondent	Comment	Council Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact with green space can help improve health and wellbeing • Green space contributes to functioning ecosystem services that can have a positive influence on health. Ecosystem services can assist in adapting to the extremes of climate change, e.g. green areas have less heat-island effect than built up areas. • Green space can also help improve air quality and respiratory irritants. Function ecosystem services can also mitigate the risks associated with flooding from extreme rainfall events. <p>The NPPF defines GI as “a network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities”.</p> <p>We welcome recognition of the requirements of the NPPF in this revised iteration, including the need to protect and enhance biodiversity, including designated sites, landscape and open space, water quality, air quality and to address climate change. The NPPF also includes requirements to protect and enhance public access and best and most versatile soils.</p> <p>The scope of the SA should be relevant to the issues addressed in the local plan which itself should reflect the requirements of the NPPF.</p>	
<p>Natural England</p>	<p>Protected species</p> <p>There is no reference to protected species. We recommend that protected species could specifically be included in the SA and Natural England has produced standing advice that you will find helpful, it is available on our website Natural England Standing Advice to help the local planning authorities to better understand the impact of particular developments on protected or BAP species should they be identified as an issue. The standing advice also sets out when, following receipt of survey information, the local planning authority may need to undertake further consultation with Natural England.</p>	<p>Protected species is now reference in the SA assessment criteria.</p>
<p>Natural England</p>	<p>Landscape</p> <p>We welcome objective 9: To protect and enhance the borough’s landscape and townscape character and quality.</p> <p>Please find attached the links to the National Character Area (NCA) Profiles that have been prepared by Natural England. The Wyre Area is covered by several profiles. NCA profiles provide a broad range of information that can be used by individuals and communities to help achieve a more sustainable future. The profiles include a description of the ecosystem services provided in each character area and how these benefit people, wildlife and the economy. They identify opportunities for positive environmental change and provide the best available information and evidence as a context for local decision making and action plans.</p> <p>Bowland Fringe and Pendle Hill NCA - http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/3573548</p> <p>Bowland Fells NCA - http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/3565872</p> <p>Lancashire and Amounderness Plain – http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/5916627778404352</p> <p>and Morecambe Coast and Lune Estuary - http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/5028063</p>	<p>No comment required.</p>
<p>Natural England</p>	<p>Compatibility of Objectives</p> <p>There is no compatibility matrix and this is something we would expect to see at this stage in the report. A matrix will highlight where there are uncertain and negative impacts showing which is usual at this stage and can be used as the plan progresses to ensure that there are no outstanding uncertain or negative impacts.</p>	<p>The compatibility matrix of the SA Objectives will be presented in the SA Report. However, a compatibility matrix was presented in the SA Report for the Preferred Options Core Strategy. This</p>

Respondent	Comment	Council Response
		matrix identified no incompatibilities.
Natural England	<p>Habitats Regulations Assessment</p> <p>We note “the HRA screening exercise will commence when the preferred options are finalised for the Local Plan to determine if they (either in isolation and/or in combination with other plans or projects) would generate an adverse impact upon the integrity of a Natura 2000 site, in terms of its conservation objectives and qualifying interests. This process will be documented in a Screening Report that will be submitted to Natural England for approval”.</p> <p>As a reminder the plan must be screened as soon as possible with respect to The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) to determine whether an Appropriate Assessment is required. In addition, the screening report needs to consider not just the potential impacts of this plan but also any cumulative or in-combination effects when taking account of other plans and projects, including those in relevant authorities beyond the boundary. We suggest that the process of HRA runs in parallel to the development of the plan. If the HRA process is initiated from the outset, its findings from earlier stages can be used to inform subsequent stages, e.g. preferred options.</p>	Comments noted.
English Heritage	<p>English Heritage recommends that a scoping report should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review the objectives of relevant policies, plans and programmes; ▪ Establish the baseline for the historic environment, including any trends and targets and gaps in the existing information; ▪ Identify sustainability issues and opportunities for the historic environment and heritage assets; ▪ Develop sustainability appraisal objectives; ▪ Identify indicators and targets; ▪ Consider how alternatives will be assessed; ▪ Provide sufficient information on the proposed methodology for the appraisal to assess whether effects upon the historic environment will be properly addressed. 	Recommendations were taken into account during the authoring of this SA Report.
English Heritage	<p>English Heritage strongly advises that you engage conservation, archaeology and urban design colleagues at the local and county level to ensure you are aware of all the relevant features of the historic environment and that the historic environment is effectively and efficiently considered as part of the Local Plan, the allocation of any site and in the preparation of the SEA. They are also best placed to advise on local historic environment issues and priorities, including access to data held in the HER (formerly SMR). They will be able to provide you with the Historic Environment Records for the area including any relevant studies, and ensure a joined-up and robust approach is undertaken.</p>	Based on the advisory guidance given by English Heritage the Council will consider conservation, archaeology and urban design so that all the relevant features of the historic environment and that the historic environment is effectively and efficiently considered as part of the Local Plan.

APPENDIX B

The Sustainability Baseline and Key Sustainability Issues

Population

The following indicators have been used to identify key population trends and characteristics:

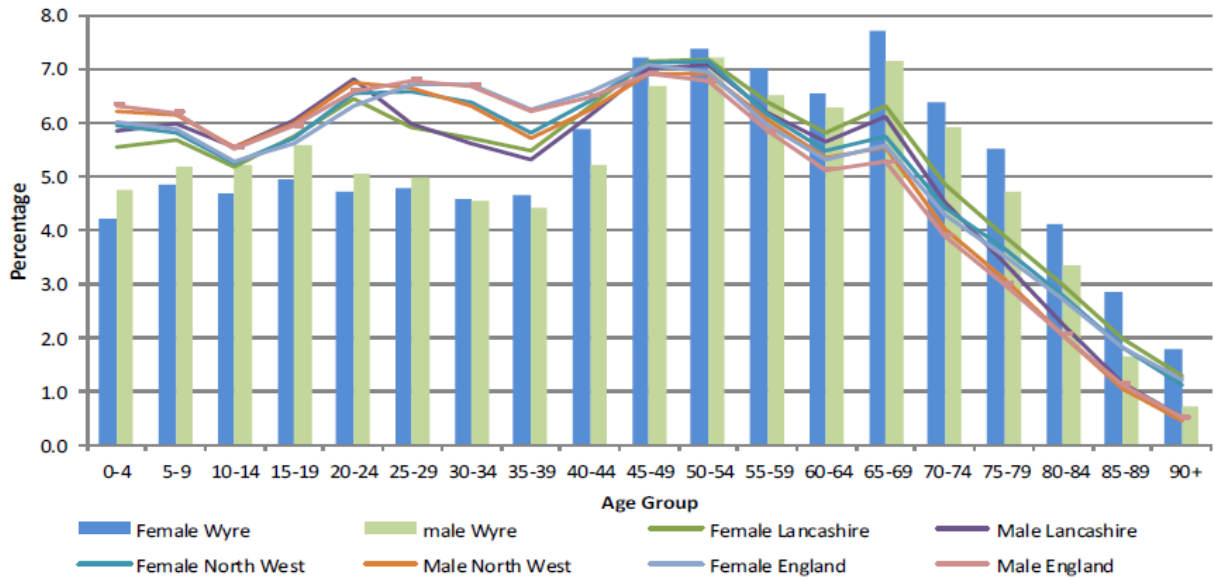
- Total population and population density (Office for National Statistics (ONS)).
- Area of Wyre and key settlements and their populations (Wyre Borough Council 2015 - 2016 AMR, Lancashire Area Profiles (www.lancashire.gov.uk) and 2011 Census).
- Population density (Wyre Borough Council 2015 - 2016 AMR).
- Age structure of the population (Wyre Borough Council 2015 - 2016 AMR).
- Average household size (The Fylde Coast SHMA 2014).
- Percentage of single pensioner households (People and Society: Population and Migration, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk¹).
- Ethnic groups represented in the population (Lancashire Area Profiles).

The total population for Wyre in 2015 was 109,700. This is an increase of approximately 2,000 people since the 2011 Census. Figure B-1 illustrates how Wyre's population (2015 mid-year estimate census data) 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. (Wyre Borough Council 2015 – 2016 AMR).

Wyre is an authority that covers 283 km² (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. 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 (2011 Census)), Thornton - Cleveleys (population 32,443 (2011 Census)) and to the south, slightly inland lies the market town of Poulton-le-Fylde (population 18,495 (2011 Census)). The main rural area settlements of Wyre include Garstang (population 4,268 (2011 Census)), Catterall (population 2,280 (2011 Census)), Knott End-on-Sea, Preesall (population of Preesall Parish 5,694 (2011 Census)) and Hambleton (population of Hambleton Parish 2,744 (2011 Census)).

Wyre borough contains 24 wards which decreased from 26 in May 2015. According to the mid 2015 population estimates the most populated are Garstang (population 6,532), Bourne (6,503), Marsh Mill 6,353) Rossall (6,345) and Hardhorn with Highcross (6,112), with the exception of Garstang all of which are located within urban Wyre. The least populated ward in Wyre is Pheasant's Wood (1,578) located in Thornton.

¹<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=3&b=277027&c=wyre&d=13&e=16&g=464712&i=1001x1003x1004&m=0&r=1&s=1295519810187&enc=1&dsFamilyId=165>

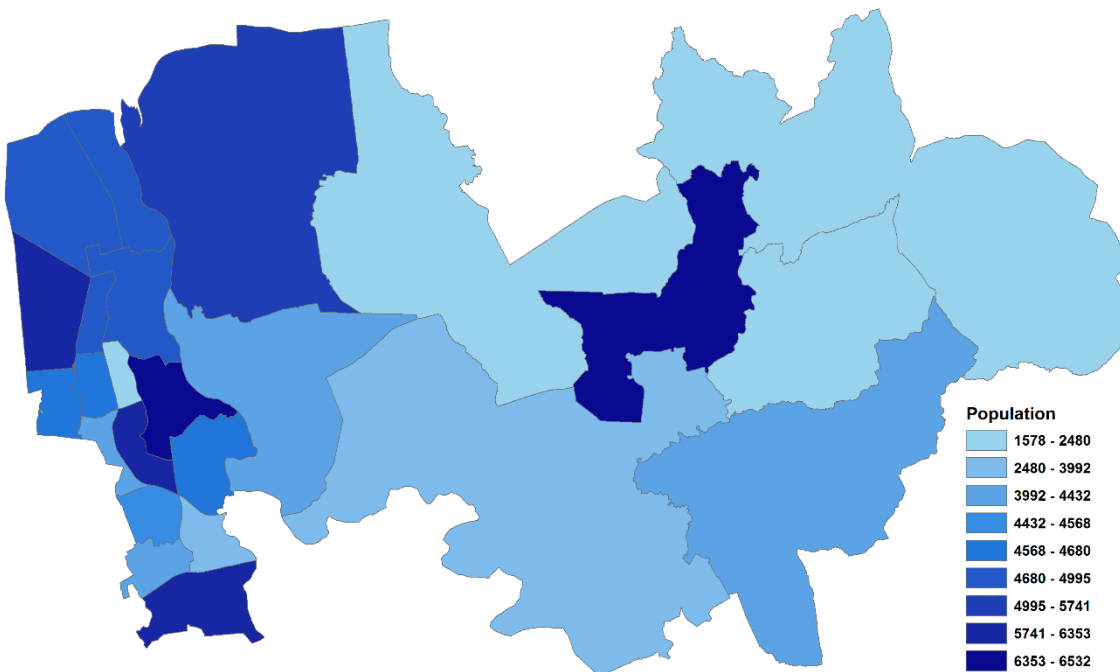


Source: Wyre Borough Council 2015 - 2016 AMR

Figure B-1 Population Structure of Wyre (2011 Census)

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%).

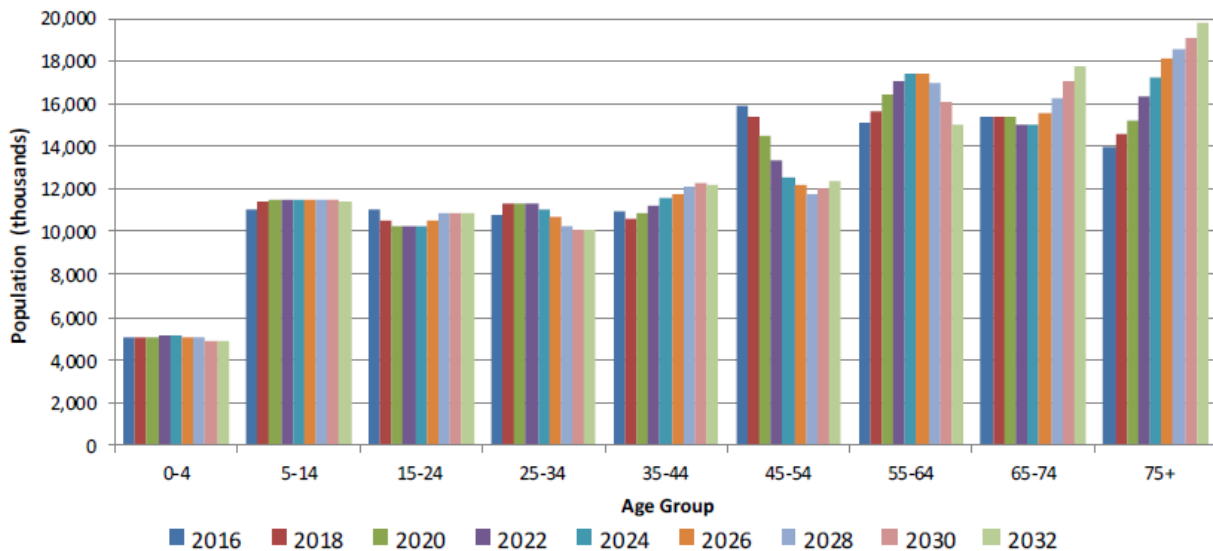
Wyre has a lower population density when compared with regional and national population densities. However, the population density in Wyre is unevenly distributed, this is presented in Figure B-2 below. The majority of the population is concentrated in the urban area of Fleetwood, Thornton, Cleveleys and Poulton-le-Fylde. On average, the population density of Wyre is 388 persons per sq. km, compared to 411 persons per sq. km in Lancashire, 509 persons per sq. km in the North West and 421 person per sq. km in England (mid-2015 population estimates, ONS). The most densely populated ward is Pharos (situated within Fleetwood), with approximately 55 people per hectare (2011). The least densely populated ward is Wyresdale (including Forton and Scorton), with 0.4 people per hectare in 2011 (ONS).



Source: ONS

Figure B-2 Population by Ward in Wyre (mid-2015 population estimates)

Wyre's population is projected to age considerably by the year 2032. Figure B-3 illustrates the age groups 15-24, 25-34 and 45-54 have all been predicted to decrease in population, especially the 45-54 age groups which is expected to significantly decrease by 22%. However, the age groups of 55+ are all projected to increase, the 75+ age group is expected to have a significant increase of 41%.

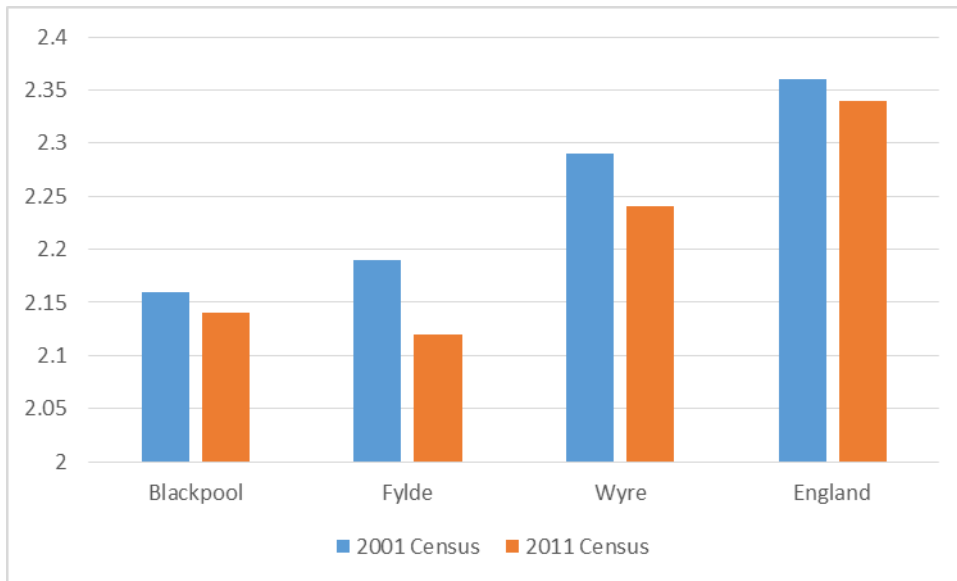


Source: Wyre Borough Council 2015 - 2016AMR

Figure B-3 Projected Population by age Group for Wyre Borough

Based on the mid-2015 population estimates, Wyre had an elderly population of approximately 29,200, which accounts for approximately 27% of the population. 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 elderly population against the total population. Wyre also has the largest population at pensionable age in Lancashire (Wyre Borough Council 2014 – 2015 AMR). Wyre is ranked 16th overall in relation to the proportion of the elderly population across the 326 districts and unitary authorities in England. During the previous year, Wyre was ranked 12th. 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 pensioners, 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 (Lancashire Area Profiles). 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 (2011 Census). By 2039, the population aged 65 or over in Wyre is projected to reach 40,000, the largest number of any Lancashire authority.

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



Source: Fylde Coast SHMA 2014

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

Wyre has much less ethnic diversity than Lancashire, the North West and England. A much higher proportion of the population than in the North West or in England were white at the 2011 Census. Although the ethnic diversity in Wyre is estimated to have increased by 2011, the white British population in Wyre remains 12.8 per cent higher than England. All groups other than white had a lower proportion of the population than regionally or nationally (AMR 2015- 2016).

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

There are no significant data gaps or uncertainties.

Education and Qualifications

Relevant SA Objectives

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

- To increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society
- To improve access to and involvement in lifelong learning opportunities
- To improve the provision of education and training facilities

The following baseline indicators have been used to identify key population trends and characteristics:

- Location and number of educational establishments (Lancashire County Council www.lancashire.gov.uk²).
- Number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for education, skills and training deprivation (Indices of Deprivation, 2015 and Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk³).
- Percentage of 15-year-old pupils in local authority schools achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grades A* - C or equivalent (Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk).
- Percentage of people aged 16-74 who have attained either a Level 4 or Level 5 qualification⁴ (Qualifications and Students, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk⁵).

² http://www3.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/atoz/a_to_z/service.asp?u_id=1811&tab=1

³ http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office_of_the_chief_executive/lancashireprofile/misc/deprivation.asp?y=2007&a=wy&d=education

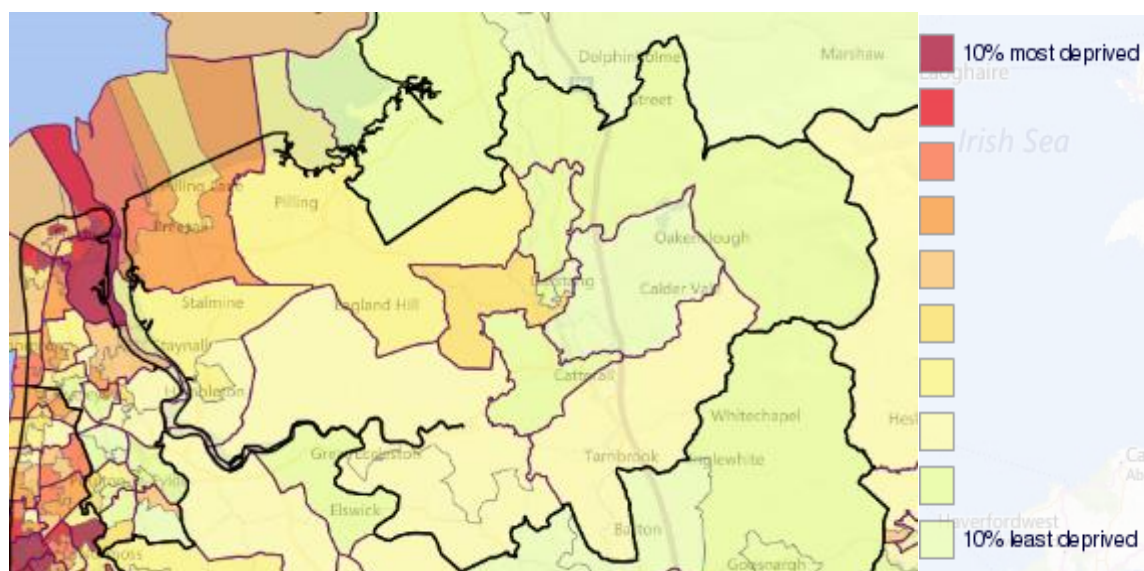
⁴ First degree, higher degree, National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) levels 4 and 5, Higher National Certificate (HNC), Higher National Diploma (HND), Qualified Teacher Status, Qualified Medical Doctor, Qualified Dentist, Qualified Nurse, Midwife or Health Visitor

⁵ <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=7&b=277020&c=lancaster&d=13&e=5&g=462356&i=1001x1003x1004&o=1&m=0&r=1&s=1268044074187&enc=1&dsFamilyId=39>

⁶ <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=3&b=277027&c=wyre&d=13&e=5&g=464712&i=1001x1003x1004&m=0&r=1&s=1295626865596&enc=1&dsFamilyId=39>

- Percentage of people aged 16-74 who have attained NVQ Levels 1-4 (ONS Annual Population Survey 2015).
- Percentage of the population aged 16-74 with no qualifications (ONS Annual Population Survey 2015).

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 2010 Indices of Deprivation, which accounts for 12% of the borough. Several wards also have LSOAs that fall within the least 20% deprived accounting for 18% 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.



Source: <http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html> and Indices of Deprivation, 2015

Figure B-5 Educations, Skills and Training Deprivation (Indices of Multiple Deprivation, 2015)

The borough has 42 primary schools, seven secondary schools, one short stay schools and three special schools. Most settlements in the borough contain a Primary School with Thornton Cleveleys, Poulton-le-Fylde, Preesall and Fleetwood providing secondary education opportunities (Lancashire County Council, www.lancashire.gov.uk).

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 (Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk).

For the 2014/15 academic year, the percentage of pupils in the authority achieving at least five GCSEs grades A*-C was 64.6%, above the Lancashire average of 58.8% (Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk).

Levels of educational attainment show a clear link to levels of affluence in later life, as access to employment improves with academic success. 28.9% of the population in the Wyre borough have attained either a Level 4 or Level 5 qualification, lower than corresponding figures for the North West (32.6%) or the country as a whole (37.1%) in 2015.

Wyre has a higher proportion of those at all NVQ levels than the North West. This may have implications for the sort of employment that is or might be developing in Wyre (Nomis, 2015). Table B-1 presents this information.

Table B-1 Qualifications (Jan 2015 – Dec 2015)

	Wyre (%)	North West (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ4 and above	28.9	32.6	37.1
NVQ3 and above	55.6	53.9	57.4

	Wyre (%)	North West (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ2 and above	73.0	72.0	73.6
NVQ1 and above	87.6	83.6	84.9
Other qualifications	N/A	6.6	6.5
No qualifications	N/A	9.8	8.6

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey⁷

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Percentage of employees receiving job-related training to NVQ Level 4 or higher.
- Percentage 16-18 year olds not in education or employment training.
- Number and location of establishments offering life-long learning opportunities.

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

- Maintain and improve access to essential services and facilities, including in rural areas
- Improve access to open space

The following baseline indicators have been used to identify key health trends and characteristics:

- Percentage of the resident population of Wyre who consider themselves to be in good health (2011 Census⁸).
- Number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for health deprivation and disability (Indices of Deprivation, 2015 and Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk).
- Life expectancy at birth for males and females for the period 2012 – 2014 (Wyre Borough Council 2015 – 2016 AMR).
- SMR and mortality rates for circulatory disease and cancer (Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk).
- Percentage of households with one or more person with a long-term limiting illness (2011 Census).
- Distribution of sports facilities (Active Places⁹).
- Percentage of people participating in regular sport or exercise (defined as taking part on at least three days a week in moderate intensity sport and active recreation for at least 30 minutes continuously in any one session) (Sport England Active People Survey 4¹⁰).
- Conception rate of under-18 year olds (per 1,000 15-17 year olds) (Neighbourhood Statistics¹¹).

⁷ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432064/report.aspx>

⁸ <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadKeyFigures.do?a=7&b=277027&c=wyre&d=13&e=15&g=464712&i=1001x1003x1004&m=0&r=1&s=1295947192339&enc=1>

⁹ <http://www.activeplaces.com/Index.asp?Authorise=true>

¹⁰ http://www.sportengland.org/research/active_people_survey/active_people_survey_4.aspx

¹¹ <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?adminCompAndTimeId=25621%3A286&a=7&b=277027&c=wyre&d=13&r=1&e=6&f=24633&o=255&g=464712&i=1001x1003x1004x1005&l=1340&m=0&s=1295948787985&enc=1>

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. This subjective data indicates that the health of the boroughs population is below regional and national levels. However, this is likely to be due to the large aging population of Wyre.

Life expectancy for males has not altered and for females has gradually increased across the borough between 2010 and 2014. Table B-2 presents the most recent data. During all three periods life expectancy in Wyre was above the North West and slightly less than the England and Wales averages.

Table B-2 Life Expectancy at Birth for Males and Females (2012 – 2014)

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

Source: Wyre AMR, 2015- 2016

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

Table B-3 Standardised Mortality Ratio

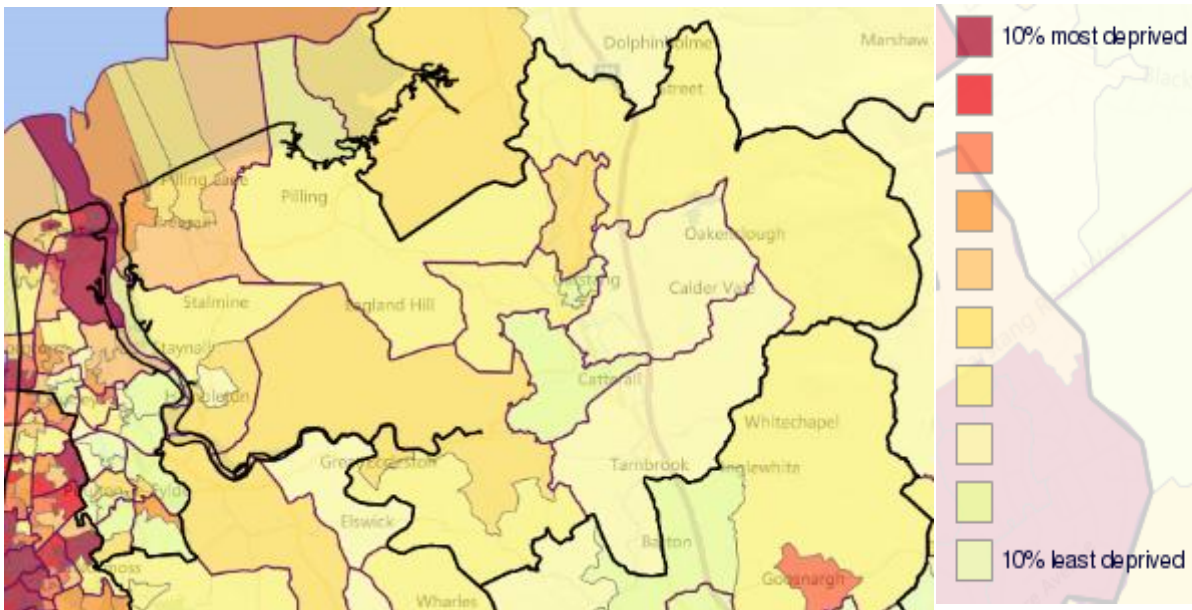
Indicator	Wyre Borough	North West	England and Wales
Standardised Mortality Ratio* (2008)	100.40	112.75	100.00 (England and Wales)
Mortality Rate (circulatory disease**) (per 100,000 population – for the period 2005 – 2007)	88.3	96.4	79.1 (England only)
Mortality Rate (cancer) (per 100,000 population – for the period 2005 – 2007)	120.5	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, www.lancashire.gov.uk

* 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.

The percentage of households with one or more person with a long-term limiting illness in 2001 was 40.11% in Wyre, higher than the figures for the North West (38.37%) and for England (33.55%) (2001 Census). These statistics demonstrate that health in Wyre is generally below regional and national figures, however, there are also localised pockets of even poorer health. 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. 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. Figure B-6 presents the results.



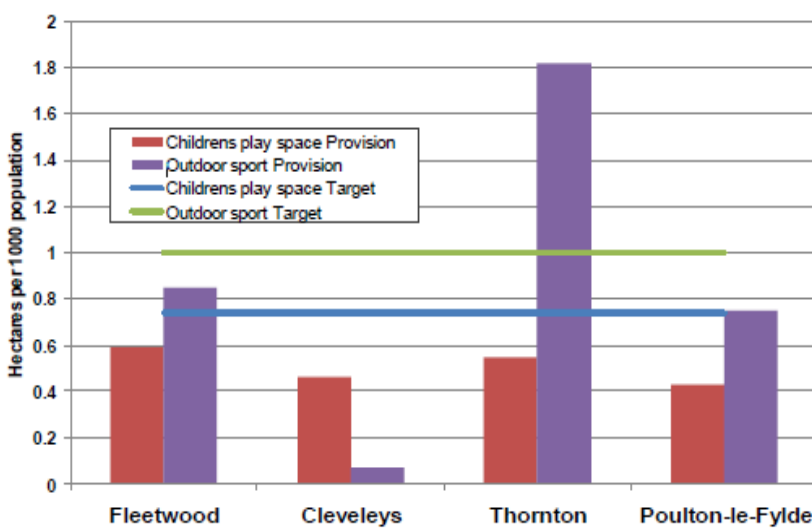
Source: <http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html>, 2015

Figure B-6 Health and Disability Deprivation

There are inequalities within Wyre. Men in the least deprived areas can expect to live around nine years longer than men in the most deprived areas. For women this difference is over ten years (Wyre Health Profile 2015).

The teenage pregnancy rate in Wyre between January 2007 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. This represents an increase in the borough from 31.5 per 1000 in the period January 2006 December 2006 (Neighbourhood Statistics).

It is recognised that open spaces can contribute to forming and maintaining sustainable communities by improving the health and wellbeing of the local population, by providing opportunities for outdoor leisure and exercise. Wyre Borough Council undertook an Open Space Audit during 2010. Figure B-7 illustrates that the Council's target (taken from 1999 Local Plan) 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.



Source: Wyre Borough Council 2014 - 2015 AMR

Figure B-7 Hectares per Thousand Population for Children's Play Space and Outdoor Sport

Wyre borough contains approximately 5,079ha of the Forest of Bowland AONB, representing 17.95% 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 (Active Places¹²). Research from Sport England indicates that 52.2% of people in Wyre engage in regular sport or exercise, slightly lower than the 55.6% who do so in Lancashire and the 57% figure for England (Sport England, Active People Survey 4 (2014/15)).

Data Gaps and Uncertainties:

There are no significant data gaps or uncertainties.

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 reduce alcohol and substance misuse
- To encourage safety by design

The following baseline indicators have been used to identify key crime and safety trends and characteristics:

- Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% for crime deprivation (Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk and Indices of Deprivation, 2015).
- Crime rates per 1000 of the population for key offences (British Crime Survey 2009).
- Cases of fly tipping (Department for the Environment, Food and rural Affairs (Defra) and Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk).
- Percentage of residents feeling safe after dark (Wyre Community Safety Strategy 2005 – 2008¹³).

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. The Crime in Lancashire Report (15/16) showed that recorded crime per 1,000 population currently stands at 49.91 for 2016 which is below the Lancashire-14 average

Wyre has the third lowest crime rate in Lancashire behind Ribble Valley and Fylde respectively. Wyre has also seen a 5% increase in recorded crime rates since 2014/15 to 2015/16 and is below the average crime rate at both a regional (32%) and national (29%) level (Crime in Lancashire 2016/2017¹⁴). However, Table B-4 below indicates that violence against a person in Wyre has increased by 16% between 2014/15 and 2015/16. Total recorded crime (excluding fraud) incidents has increased between 2014/15 to 2015/2016 with the exception of criminal damage and arson (-4%), robbery (-18%) and other crimes against society (-12%).

Table B-4 Recorded Crime for Key Incidents in Wyre Borough, 2014- 2016

Incident	Recorded 2014/15	Recorded 2015/16	Per 1,000 population (mid-2015)	% Change 2013/14 – 2014/15
Violence against the person	1,164	1,352	12.3	16
Sexual offences	101	140	1.3	43
Robbery	23	18	0.2	-18

¹² <http://www.activeplaces.co.uk/Index.asp?Authorise=true>

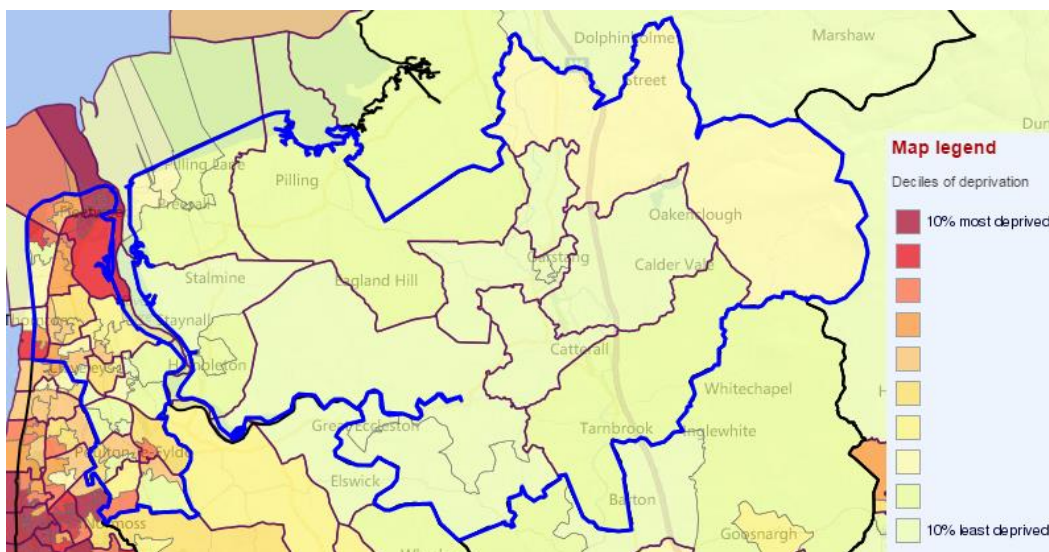
¹³ <http://www.wyrebc.gov.uk/Page.aspx?PvnID=57556&PgeID=55410&ClgPN=Community+Safety+Strategy&ClgPV=57569&ClgPg=284&BrdCb=1-24-281-284>

¹⁴ http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/media/902173/crime-in-lancashire-2016_17.pdf

Incident	Recorded 2014/15	Recorded 2015/16	Per 1,000 population (mid-2015)	% Change 2013/14 – 2014/15
Theft Offences	2,324	1957	17.8	2
Criminal damage and arson	928	889	8.1	-4
Other crimes against society	325	287	2.6	-12
Vehicle Offences	401	469	4.3	17
Total recorded crime - excluding fraud	4,862	5,112	46.6	5

Source: Wyre Borough Council 2015 - 2016 AMR

Pharos, Mount, Warren, Rossall and Jubilee wards all have LSOAs in the lowest 10% most deprived for crime deprivation nationally and accounts for ~7% of the borough. The majority of wards within Wyre have LSOAs in the least 10% most deprived for crime deprivation nationally. Figure B-9 presents these results.



Source: IMD 2015

Figure B-9 Crime Deprivation

There were 2,229 cases of fly tipping in Wyre in 2014/15, which represented a 14.5% increase from the number of cases recorded in 2013/14 (Lancashire.gov.uk).

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

There are no significant data gaps or uncertainties.

Water

Relevant SA Objectives

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

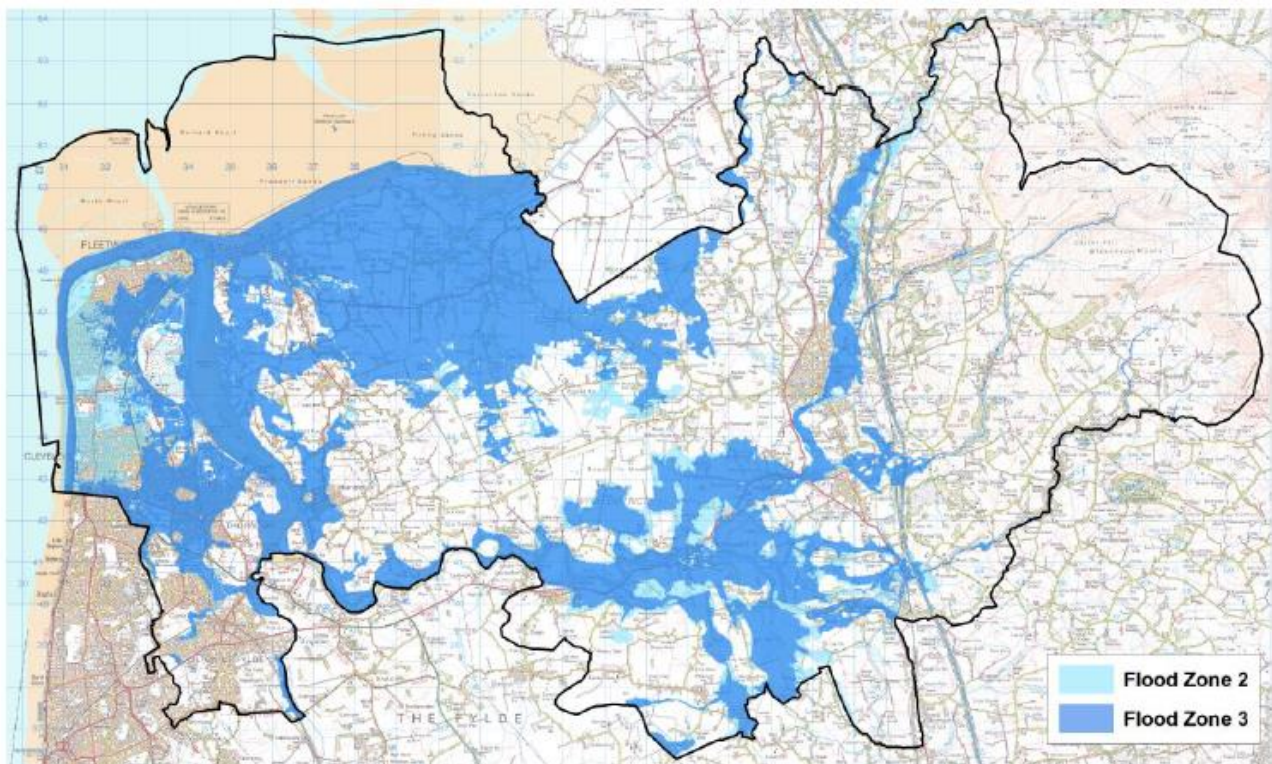
- To protect and enhance ground and surface water quality
- To protect and enhance coastal waters
- Encourage sustainable use of water resources
- Encourage the inclusion of flood mitigation measures such as SuDs
- Reduce and manage flooding

The following baseline indicators have been used to identify key water environment trends and characteristics:

- River catchment areas (EA Lune¹⁵ and Wyre¹⁶ Catchment Flood Management Plans).
- Occurrence of coastal Flooding events (Wyre Flood and Coastal Defence Strategy Plan 2013).
- Distribution of areas at risk of fluvial and coastal flooding (Wyre Borough Council 2014 - 2015 AMR).
- Percentage of surface waters with good chemical and moderate/good biological water quality (Catchment Data Explorer – Environment Agency¹⁷).
- Number of planning applications granted permission contrary to EA advice (Wyre Borough Council 2015 - 2016 AMR).
- Bathing Water Data Explorer (EA¹⁸)

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. The key watercourses in the borough include the Wyre itself, and its major tributaries, River Cocker, Pilling Water and Ridgy Pool (EA River Lune and River Wyre Catchment Flood Management Plans).

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 EA (at risk of flooding from tidal sources of greater than 0.5% or from fluvial sources greater than 1%). The EA has classified 28,500 of Wyre’s properties at high risk of flooding. Figure B-10 shows Flood Zone 3 within Wyre. However, the new sea defence wall constructed at Cleveleys (‘New Wave’), completed in 2007 plus the urban area of Cleveleys considered to be at low risk has reduced the risk of coastal flooding for 8,200 properties (Wyre Borough Council 2014 - 2015 AMR).



Source: Wyre Borough Council 2015 - 2016 AMR

Figure B-10 Flood Zone 3 within Wyre

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.

¹⁵ <http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GENW0309BPTN-E-E.pdf>

¹⁶ <http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GENW0309BPJF-E-E.pdf>

¹⁷ <http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/>

¹⁸ <http://environment.data.gov.uk/bwq/profiles/>

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 flood embankments along its length are derived from railway embankments and ad hoc earth embankments constructed to prevent flooding to industrial and agricultural land lying immediately behind the defences (Wyre Flood and Coastal Defence Strategy Plan 2013).

Flooding has occurred on the Wyre coast throughout history. The first recorded event as the destruction of Singleton Thorpe in 1555. The most recent major flood events occurred in 1927, which resulted in the deaths of six people, and 1977 when over 1800 properties were subjected to inundation by the sea (Wyre Flood and Coastal Defence Strategy Plan 2013).

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.

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 ecological status or potential and 100% achieving good chemical status (2015)
	Brock and Tributaries	Drains mainly a rural environment, characterised by dairy farming and intensive poultry units. 75% of water bodies achieving good/moderate ecological status or potential and 100% achieving good chemical status (2015)
	Wyre and Calder	90% of water bodies achieving good/moderate ecological status or potential and 100% achieving good chemical status (2015)
Lune	Pilling, Ridgy, Cocker and Conder	100% of water bodies achieving good/moderate ecological status or potential and 100% achieving good chemical status (2015)
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% achieving good chemical status (2015)
North West TraC	Morecambe Bay	85% of water bodies achieving good/moderate ecological status or potential and 85% achieving good chemical status (2015)

For the North West River Basin as a whole in 2015, 88% of surface waters are achieving moderate to good ecological status or potential and 98% are achieving good chemical status.¹⁹

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 2022/23, and the deficit is expected to increase through the remainder of the planning horizon. A programme of supply-demand solutions will be required from 2022/23 to maintain adequate water supply reliability in the Integrated Zone (United Utilities Water Resource Management Plan 2009).

¹⁹ <http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/RiverBasinDistrict/12/Summary>

In the year 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, there were initially 19 planning applications objected by the EA. 18 were objected as the developments would be at risk of flooding or would increase the risk of flooding elsewhere and one was objected on the grounds that the development would adversely affect water quality. However, of these, 14 had the original objections withdrawn based on revised submissions and/or conditions imposed. Two were refused based on objections from EA. Three are pending decision/consideration but the original objections have been withdrawn. Therefore no planning permissions were granted contrary to Environment Agency advice (Wyre AMR 2015/16).

Wyre Borough Council's Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2016) concludes that residual flood risk can be managed in a number of ways. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment recommends that any 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. Monitoring has been undertaken at these locations since 1988. In 2016, Fleetwood was classified as 'good' which had declined from the previous year (excellent in 2015). However, Fleetwood was classified as 'poor' in 2013 and 2014. In 2016, Cleveleys was classified as 'good' which was an improvement from the previous years (poor in 2013 -2015).

Wyre borough overlies a variety of aquifer types (bedrock designation) according to the EA's online mapping²⁰ 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.

Soil and Land Quality

Relevant SA Objectives

14. To ensure sustainable use of natural resources

- Reduce the amount of derelict and vacant land
- Ensure that contaminated land will be guarded against
- Encourage development of brownfield land where appropriate
- Maintain and enhance soil quality

The following baseline indicators have been used to identify key and soil and land quality trends and characteristics:

- Distribution of best and most versatile agricultural land (DEFRA and www.magic.gov.uk).
- Percentage of housing completions on previously developed land (Wyre Borough Council 2015 - 2016 AMR). Number of Local Geodiversity Sites (LGS) (Wyre BC)
- Percentage of employment development on previously developed land (Employment Land Monitoring Report 2015-2016.).

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.

The borough's most important site both economically and in terms of potential contamination is the Hillhouse International Enterprise Zone located on the outskirts of Thornton Cleveleys. Much of this site is still in use as a chemical works however, ICI Chemicals 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

²⁰ http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?x=332500.0&y=447500.0&topic=drinkingwater&ep=map&scale=6&location=Fleetwood,%20Lancashire&lang=_e&layerGroups=default&textonly=off#x=348510&y=440299&lg=3,&scale=5

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 light industrial estates and in some cases large manufacturing plants. Further still, potential pollution from small sewage treatment plants and farming activities can contaminate land through the spreading of sewage sludge on agricultural land (Wyre Borough Council Statutory Contaminated Land Strategy 2001).

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

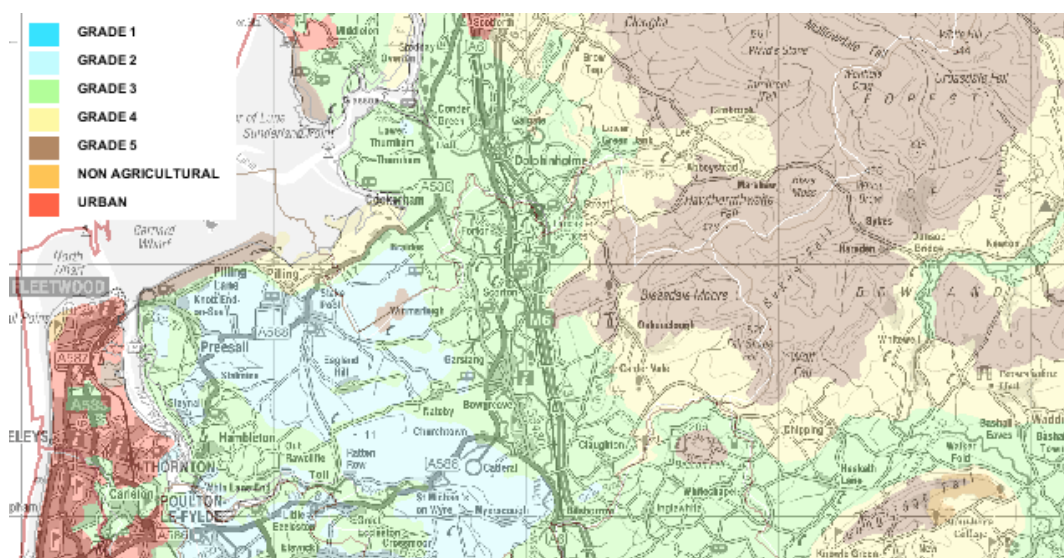
There is 22,582.90ha of farmed land across the borough which is mainly classified under grades two (Grade 2 is regarded as 'best and most versatile' land) and three (Grade 3a is regarded as 'best and most versatile' land and Grade 3b considered to be moderate quality) (see Figure B-12)(Defra). DEFRA contain a breakdown of agricultural land within each grade and this is presented in Table B-6 below.

Table B-6 Agricultural Land across the Borough

		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3 ²¹	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: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra): Agricultural Land Classification and Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk

General cropping, horticulture, grazing livestock (lowland) and other are the common farm types within the Wyre borough (Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk).



Source: www.magic.gov.uk

Figure B-11 Agricultural Land Classification

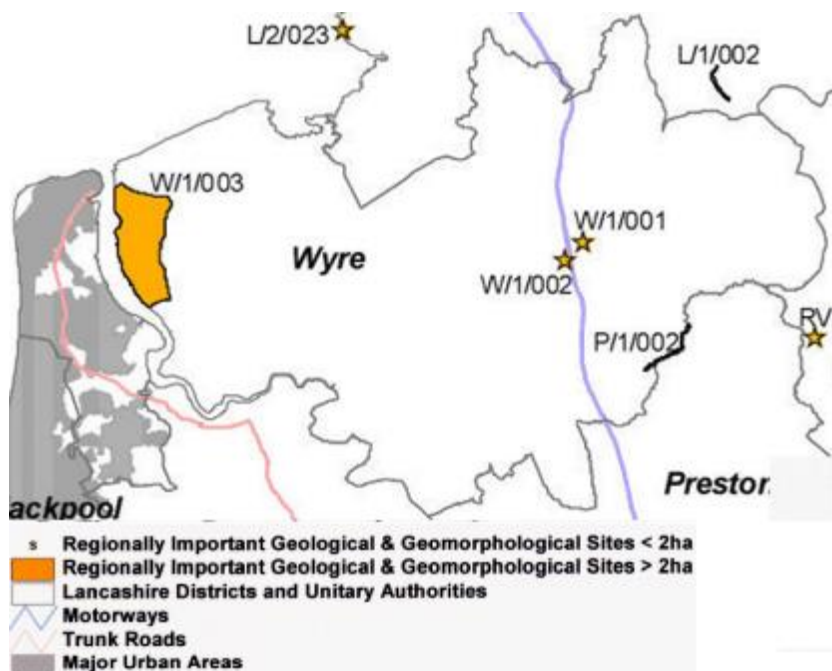
Local Geodiversity Sites (LGSs) are designated using locally developed criteria and are currently the most important places for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected sites like SSSIs. Within the Wyre borough, there are four LGSs, these include:

- 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.
- River Brock, Brock Bottom - river

Geological sites and landforms are protected in the same way as important biological sites – refer to Section C.9. Nationally important locations are listed as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) while regionally

²¹ 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.

there are LGS sites. Within Wyre there are four LGS sites. These are displayed on Figure B-12 below. Site P/1/002 falls within Wyre and Preston.



Source: <http://geolancashire.org.uk/>

Figure B-12 LGS Sites within Wyre

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

Air Quality

Relevant SA Objectives

13. To protect and improve air quality

- To protect and improve local air quality

The following baseline indicators have been used to identify key air quality trends and characteristics:

- Number and distribution of AQMAs (Defra²²).
- Combined Air Quality Indicator Scores for LSOAs in Wyre (Lancashire Area Profiles www.lancashire.gov.uk²³).
- Local air quality monitoring results for NO₂ and PM₁₀ (Wyre Borough Council Air Quality Progress Report April 2010 and Air Quality Review - Updating and Screening Assessment 2009²⁴).

Air quality affects the state of the natural environment and has implications for human health. Air Quality Management Areas (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

²² <http://aqma.defra.gov.uk/maps.php>

²³ http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office_of_the_chief_executive/lancashireprofile/monitors/airquality.asp

²⁴ http://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200075/pollution/342/air_quality

settlement of Poulton-le-Fylde designated for NO₂. The AQMA covers an area encompassing Chapel Street, along with the junctions with Higher Green/Queens Square, and Breck Road/Vicarage Road/Ball Street.

Wyre Borough Council currently monitors, via diffusion tubes, the level of NO₂ at 25 sites. Table B-7 contains the results of this monitoring from 2009 and the previous two years. The figures in red represent the sites that are at or above the annual mean NO₂ objective level. Table B-7 demonstrates that the only site where NO₂ levels are exceeding the Air Quality Objective is within the designated AQMA.

Table B-7 Results of NO₂ Diffusion Tubes

Location	Within AQMA?	Annual mean concentrations (µg/m ₃) Adjusted for bias		
		2007	2008	2009
Poulton St, Fleetwood	No	21	22	19
Victoria Rd East, Thornton Cleveleys	No	28	26	25
Fleetwood Rd South, Thornton Cleveleys	No	18	19	17
High St, Garstang	No	19	27	26
High Street, Gt Eccleston	No	18	21	16
Blackpool Road, Poulton	No	23	17	15
Chapel St, Poulton	Yes	33	39	42
Tithebarn St, Poulton	No	18	22	22
Breck Rd, Poulton	No	31	29	32
Civic Centre, Breck Rd, Poulton	No	12	11	14
Bilsborrow Rd, Bilsborrow	No	21	25	20
Market Place Garstang	No	19	23	21
Bridge Row, St Michaels	No	27	31	31
Lancaster Rd, Knott End	No	18	22	14
Broadpool Lane, Hambleton	No	23	23	29
Blackpool Road, Poulton	No	17	30	20
Breck Road, Poulton	No	17	17	26
Hardhorn Road, Poulton	No	24	23	19
Hardhorn Rd, Poulton	No	26	30	28
Marble Ave, Norcross	No	18	18	18
Briarwood Court, Thornton	No	-	-	20
Park Road, Garstang	No	-	-	34
Croston Road, Garstang	No	-	-	32
Breck Road, (Halifax), Poulton-le-Fylde	No	-	-	36
Trunnah Road, Thornton	No	-	-	37

Source: Wyre Borough Council Air Quality Progress Report (April 2010)²⁵

Wyre Borough Council does not currently monitor PM₁₀ levels within the borough. However, information available on the national air quality archive website and background pollutant maps indicates no exceedances of the annual mean objective of 40 µg/m³ (Wyre Borough Council Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment April 2009).

Across England, combined air quality scores are monitored for all lower layer super output area (LSOAs) using data derived from the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory. The indicator uses measures of

²⁵ <http://www.wyrebc.gov.uk/Page.aspx?PvniID=72787&PgeID=66599&ClgPN=Air+Quality&ClgPV=82681&ClgPg=997&BrdCb=1-24-994-997>

emissions of four main pollutants (benzene, NO₂, sulphuric dioxide and PM₁₀). Modelled estimates of the annual mean concentrations for each of the pollutants in each LSOA were then derived and compared to World Health Organisation Guidelines for pollutants that represent 'safe' concentrations to produce an overall quality score. Values greater than 1.0 constitute an 'unsafe' concentration and values of less than 1.0 indicate that the pollutant is below the objective set and is, therefore, 'safe'. The scores for each pollutant are then added to derive an overall score for the LSOA. Data for 2015 reveals that the combined air quality scores for LSOAs across England range from 0.37 (best) to 2.30 (worst). Table B-8 presents the results for wards within Wyre that are deemed to be in the top ranked Lancashire LSOAs. There were no LSOAs in Wyre in the bottom ranked Lancashire LSOAs (Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk).

Table B-8 for 2015

Ward Name	LSOA	Air Quality Score
Preesall	004D	0.66
Preesall	004E	0.66
Preesall	004F	0.66
Wyresdale	006C	0.66
Pilling	009C	0.67
Preesall	004G	0.69
Garstang	007D	0.70
Hambleton and Stalmine-with-Staynall	004C	0.70

Source: Department of Communities and Local Government: Combined Air Quality Indicators and Lancashire Area Profiles

The results in Table B-8 demonstrate that air quality is generally good across the borough. However, the borough does still have one AQMA declared for Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂, Chapel Street, an area encompassing Chapel Street, in Poulton-le-Fylde along with the junctions with Higher Green/Queens Square, and Breck Road/Vicarage Road/Ball Street.

Issues relating to carbon dioxide emissions are addressed in Section C.8.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

There are no significant data gaps or uncertainties.

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 CO₂ emissions from the transport sector

The following baseline indicators have been used to identify key energy and climate change trends and characteristics:

- Total CO₂ emissions (Statistics at DECC, UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics)
- Annual average domestic gas and electricity consumption per consumer (Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk)
- Annual gas and electricity consumption in the commercial/industrial sector (Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk)

- Applications for renewable energy developments (Wyre Borough Council 2014 - 2015 AMR)

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-9 illustrates Wyre borough's final energy consumption figures for 2014 compared with 2013 figures, produced by Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC). Table B-8 demonstrates that electricity and gas consumption has decreased especially electricity consumption but road transport consumption has increased (Wyre Borough Council 2015 - 2016 AMR).

Table B-9 Energy Consumption in Wyre 2013 - 2014

	Wyre			North West			Great Britain		
	2013	2014	% change	2013	2014	% change	2013	2014	% change
Electricity (GWh)	496	443	-10.7	32,168	32,275	0.3	289,976	295,325	1.8
Gas (GWh)	1,024	1,000	-2.3	64,640	64,640	-5.3	498,402	495,656	-0.6
Road Transport (KT)	70	71	1.4	3,974	3,974	1.1	35,432	35,843	1.2

Source: Wyre Borough Council 2015 - 2016 AMR, DECC 2015 Statistics at DECC [online] (Accessed 11/10/2016)²⁶

The 2014 carbon dioxide results, as published by the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC), gives a total figure of 9.2 million tonnes for the 14-authority Lancashire area (this equates to 6.3 tonnes per person). This represented 21.5% of the North West total of 42.9 million tonnes and 2.3% of the UK total. Overall, 39.5% of Lancashire emissions were attributable to industry and commerce sector sources, 27.0% to the domestic sector, 32.1% to transport, and a minor residual of 1.4% to land use change and forestry.

Table B-10 Local and regional estimates of carbon dioxide, 2014, (thousands of tonnes)

Area	Industry and commerce	Domestic	Transport	Land use change	Total	Per capita CO ₂ Emission (tonnes) ²⁷
Burnley	136.7	156.1	129.7	0.1	422.6	4.8
Chorley	154.8	203.4	345.6	5.0	708.9	6.4
Fylde	217.8	151.4	180.0	11.3	560.6	7.3
Hyndburn	123.9	142.0	160.2	-1.4	424.7	5.3
Lancaster	272.0	241.3	348.3	6.4	868.0	6.1
Pendle	176.2	165.5	118.3	1.0	460.9	5.1
Preston	266.7	226.1	304.4	2.9	800.0	5.7
Ribble Valley	796.1	121.7	108.2	-43.1	982.9	16.9
Rosendale	173.4	139.6	124.0	0.4	437.4	6.3
South Ribble	307.8	192.7	259.0	2.2	761.8	7.0
West Lancashire	286.4	208.3	237.0	98.9	830.6	7.4
Wyre	227.7	201.5	241.0	26.6	696.8	6.4

²⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/about/statistics>

²⁷ Per capita rates are based on the ONS 2014 mid-year estimates of population

Area	Industry and commerce	Domestic	Transport	Land use change	Total	Per capita CO ₂ Emission (tonnes) ²⁷
Blackburn with Darwen	302.1	238.4	158.6	-0.3	698.9	4.8
Blackpool	205.0	244.1	123.0	1.8	573.9	4.1
Lancashire County (12-district area)	3,139.4	2,149.6	2,555.7	110.4	7,955.2	6.7
Lancashire (14-authority area)	3,646.6	2,632.1	2,837.3	112.0	9,228.0	6.3
North West	17,611.5	12,303.8	13,400.0	-374.1	42,941.3	6.0
United Kingdom	178,229.3	111,987.4	123,290.6	-9,710.4	403,796.9	6.3

In the 14-authority Lancashire area, Wyre borough ranks 7th in total CO₂ emissions in 2014. Interestingly, in the borough the highest carbon dioxide emissions are from transport, (5th highest in the 14-authority area).

Transport emissions include freight and passenger transport, both private and for business purposes. The estimates of road transport CO₂ 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 C.13-Transportation).

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

UK emissions data at the local authority level produced for carbon dioxide (CO₂), which is the main greenhouse gas and which in 2014 accounted for about 82 per cent of the UK greenhouse gas emissions. Other greenhouse gases are accounted for in the overall UK statistical releases only.

Per capita ratios, it should be noted, that while emissions per resident may be a useful measure for domestic emissions, CO₂ 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 greenhouse gas emissions estimates varies considerably by sector. Land use, land use change and forestry (FULUCF) 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.

Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

Relevant SA Objectives

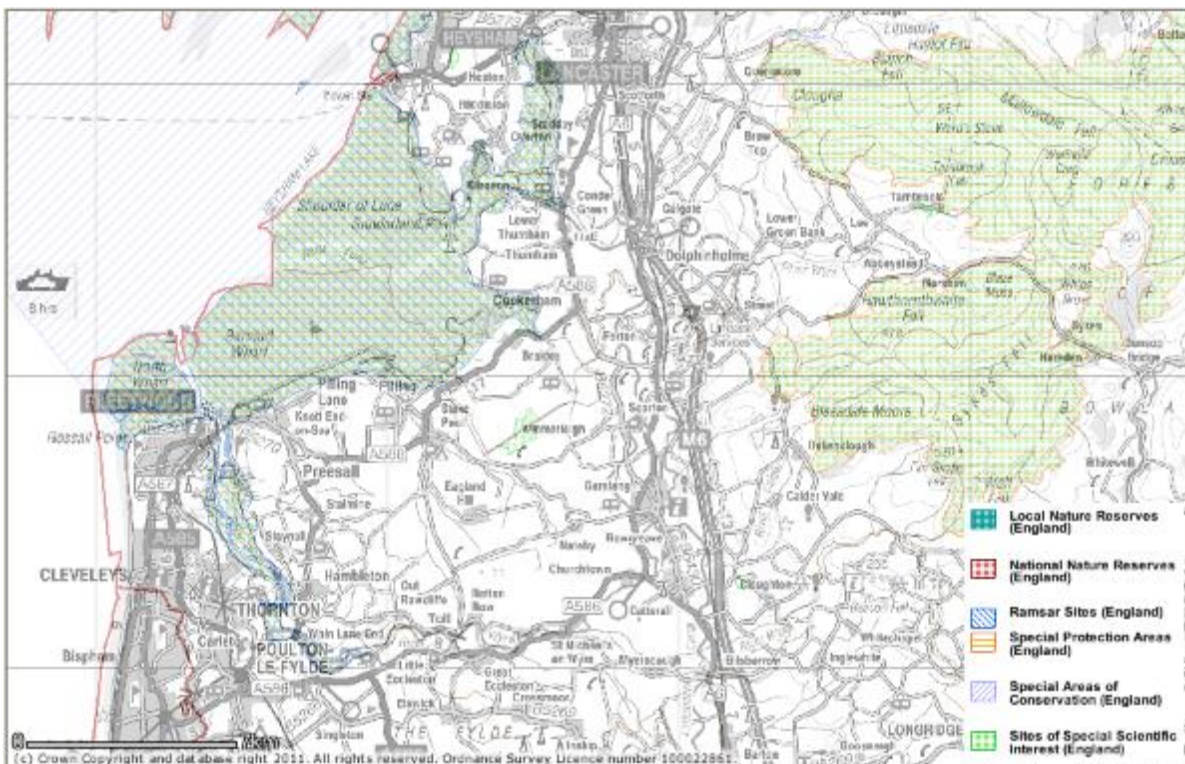
8. To protect and enhance biodiversity

- 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

The following baseline indicators have been used to identify key biodiversity, flora and fauna trends and characteristics:

- Number and distribution of designated sites including Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Ramsar sites, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), National Nature Reserves (NNRs), Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) and Biological Heritage Sites (BHSs) (Magic, www.magic.gov.uk, Wyre Borough Council 2015 - 2016 AMR).
- Condition of SSSIs (Data from Natural England, www.naturalengland.org.uk²⁸).
- Areas of woodland, including ancient woodland (www.magic.gov.uk).
- Key BAP species and habitats present (Lancashire BAP²⁹).
- Woodland/farmland bird populations (Lancashire BAP).

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-13 displays international and national nature conservation designations within Wyre borough.

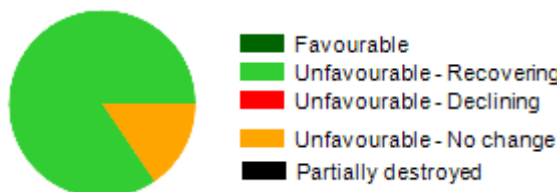


Source: www.magic.gov.uk

Figure B-13 International and National Nature Conservation Designations Within Wyre

Wyre borough has approximately 6,297ha of land designated as SSSI in 2015 distributed amongst five SSSI sites, which are wholly or partially within the borough (see Figure B-14). 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 06 Oct 2016).

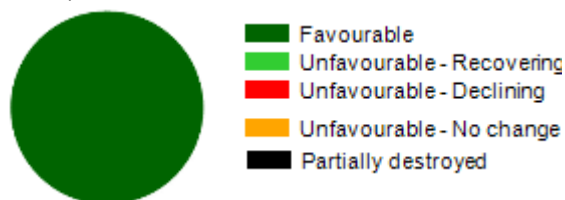


²⁸ <http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/search.cfm>

²⁹ http://www.lancspartners.org/lbap/habitat_plans.asp

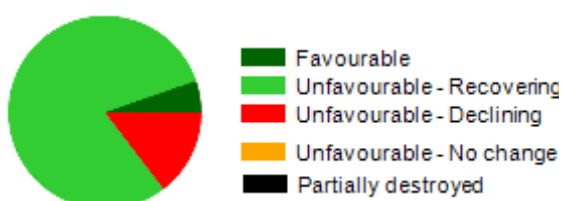
Source: www.naturalengland.org.uk

- **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 06 Oct 2016).



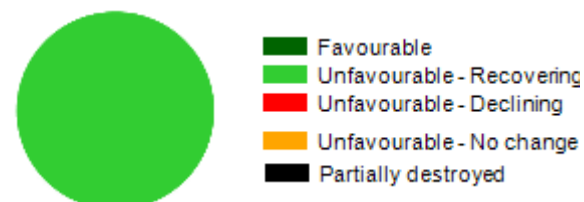
Source: www.naturalengland.org.uk

- **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 06 Oct 2016).



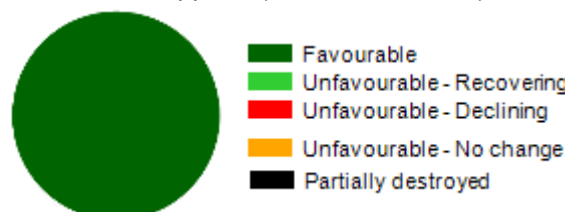
Source: www.naturalengland.org.uk

- **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 06 Oct 2016).



Source: www.naturalengland.org.uk

- **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 06 Oct 2016).



Source: www.naturalengland.org.uk

100% of the SSSIs in 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 SPA³⁰, SAC³¹, and a Ramsar site for its important bird populations and special habitats. As a result of the European Habitats Directive, Morecambe Bay is currently 1 of 45 European marine sites in England. European marine sites are defined to mean any SPAs and SACs that are

³⁰ <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=1982>

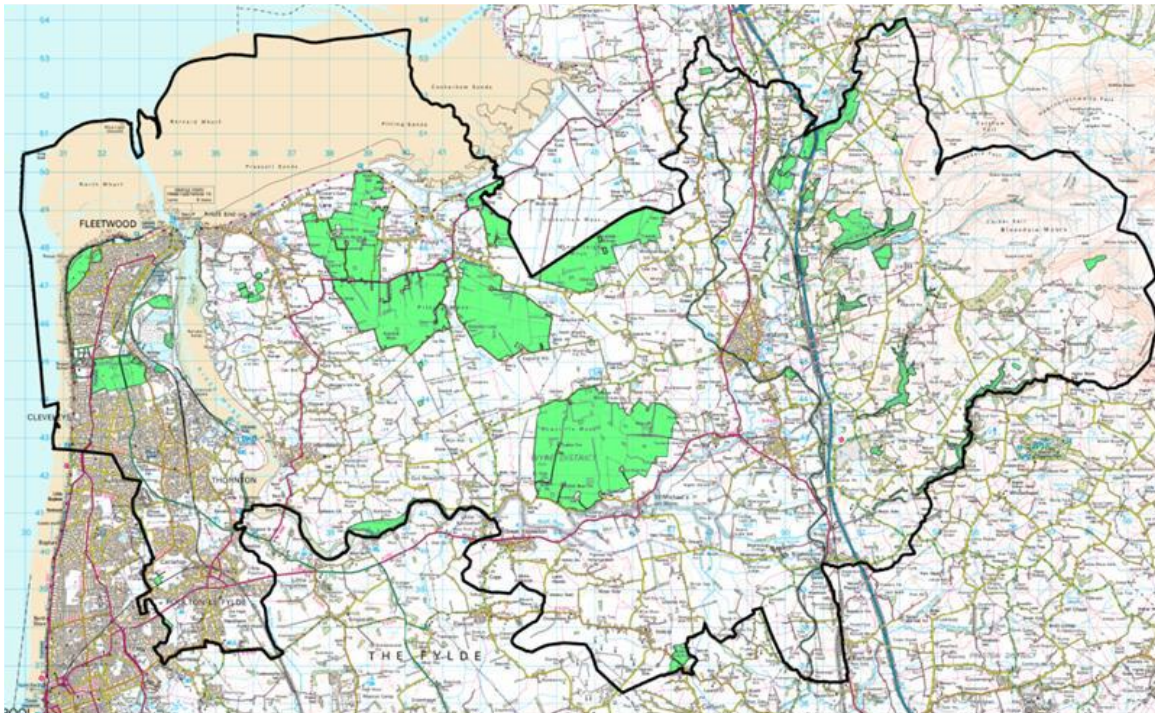
³¹ <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/protectedsites/sacselection/sac.asp?EUcode=UK0013027>

covered by tidal water and protect some of our most special marine and coastal habitats and species of European importance.

The Bowland Fells SSSI is also designated as a SPA under EC Wild Birds Directive³² due to its importance for moorland bird populations (Joint Nature Conservation Committee³³).

There are no local nature reserves (LNRs) or national nature reserves (NNRs) within the Wyre borough (www.magic.gov.uk).

In Lancashire there are over 1,100 BHSs covering 25,000ha, representing 8% of the County's area. There are 67 BHSs wholly or partially within Wyre borough covering 3,259ha. 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 (Wyre Borough Council 2015 - 2016 AMR). BHSs are presented in Figure B-14.



Source: Wyre Borough Council 2015 - 2016 AMR

Figure B-14 BHS within the Wyre Borough

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, has succeeded UK Biodiversity Action Plans (UK BAP). The UK BAP lists of priority species and habitats remain, however, important and valuable reference 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 Lancashire BAP is made up of many individual species and habitat plans. Each plan gives information on the status and threats to the species or habitat. The most important section of the plan details the conservation action required and the organisations responsible (Lancashire's Biodiversity Partnership³⁴). Lancashire BAP species and habitats include the following:

³² Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds

³³ <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=1987>

³⁴ http://www.lancspartners.org/lbap/biodiversity_action_plans.asp

Habitat Action Plans

Arable Farmland
Broadleaved and Mixed Woodland
Calcareous Grassland
Limestone Pavement
Moorland and Fell
Mossland
Reedbed
Rivers and Streams
Salt Marsh and Estuarine Rivers
Sand Dune
Species-rich Neutral Grassland

Urban Habitat Plans

Amenity Grassland and Sports Fields
Churchyards and Cemeteries
Golf Courses
Road Verges
School Grounds
Urban Parks

Species Plans

Birds
Black Tailed Goldwit
Farmland Birds
Hen Harrier
Lapwing
Reed Bunting
Skylark
Song Thrush
Twite
Mammals
Bats
Brown Hare
Otters
Red Squirrel
Water Vole
Amphibians
Great Crested Newt
Natterjack Toad
Insects
Betted Beauty Moth
Dorus Profuges – a hoverfly
High Brown Frattillary
Large Heath Butterfly
Northern Brown Argus
Pearle- bordered Fritillary
Shining Guest Ant
Southern Wood Ant

Wall Mason Bee
 Other Invertebrates
 Freshwater Pearl Mussel
 Freshwater White-clawed Crayfish
 Jennings Proboscis Worm
 Whorl Snails
 Plants
 Birds-eye Primrose
 Black Poplar
 Dwarf Cornel
 Flat-Sedge
 Great Butterfly Orchid
 Lady's-slipper Orchid
 Lancaster Whitebeam
 Narrow Small-Reed
 Purple Ramping-fumitory
 Rock Sea Lavender
 Sea Bindweed

Source: Lancashire BAP³⁵

The borough supports healthy woodland and farmland bird populations. Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*) populations are also reasonable in the Forest of Bowland, with 2470 pairs recorded in a Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) survey in 1998 recorded in the latest Lancashire BAP.

There are several areas of ancient and semi-natural along with ancient replanted woodland located in the east of the borough. Figure B-15 shows the locations of woodland in the borough.



Source: www.magic.gov.uk

Figure B-15 Ancient and Semi-Natural and Ancient Replanted Woodland in the Wyre Borough

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).

³⁵ <http://tna.europarchive.org/20110303145238/http://www.ukbap-reporting.org.uk/>

- Priority / BAP habitats lost to development (ha) by habitat type.
- Area and connectivity of wildlife corridors.

Cultural Heritage

Relevant SA Objectives

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

- Improve access to cultural and recreational facilities

7. To deliver urban renaissance

- Support the preservation and / or development of a high quality built environment
- Protect and enhance townscape character and quality

10. To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource

- To protect and enhance historic buildings and sites and their setting
- To protect and enhance historic landscape/townscape value

The following baseline indicators have been used to identify key cultural heritage trends and characteristics:

- Number and distribution of Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens (Wyre Borough Council 2014 - 2015 AMR and Historic England, National Heritage List for England).
- Number of Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens on English Heritage's Risk Register (English Heritage, Heritage at Risk, North West, 2015³⁶).
- Townscape characterisation (Lancashire County Council, www.lancashire.gov.uk).
- Historic Landscape Characterisation (Lancashire County Council, www.lancashire.gov.uk).

Wyre borough has a wealth of cultural heritage assets. There are 7 Scheduled Monuments, 302 Listed Buildings, 7 Conservation Areas, and 2 Registered Park and Gardens (Historic England, National Heritage List for England).

The seven Scheduled Monuments within Wyre are located within the Brock, Calder, Garstang and Wyresdale wards. None of the Scheduled Monuments in Wyre are listed on English Heritage's 'at risk' Register 2015. The Scheduled Monuments in the borough range from the remains of Greenhalgh Castle to Claughton Hlaew in Sandhole Wood (Historic England).

As of 6th October 2015, Wyre had 302 Listed Buildings. Of these, 2 were Grade I, 7 were Grade II*, and 293 were Grade II. The English Heritage at Risk 2015 places two Grade II listed Place of Worship buildings at risk in Wyre.

Table B-11 Listed buildings in Wyre on the English Heritage at Risk Register 2015

Site name	Designation	Condition	List number	Description
Sacred Heart Catholic Church 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

³⁶ <https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/har-2015-registers/nw-har-register2015.pdf/>

Cleveleys, Thornton				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.

Wyre borough currently has two Grade II Registered Park and Garden entries, both located in Fleetwood; the Mount including Surrounding Cobble Wall and Fleetwood Memorial Park (Historic England). Both of these are not listed on English Heritage's Risk Register 2015.

Conservation Areas in the borough exist in the following settlements:

Calder Vale	Poulton
Churchtown	Scorton
Dolphinholme	Fleetwood
Garstang	

Source: Wyre Borough Council, www.wyrebc.gov.uk

There are no Conservation Areas within Wyre that are considered to be 'at risk'.

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 particularly within the Forest of Bowland (see the Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation programme (Lancashire County Council, 2002)). There are a number of locally distinctive towns in the borough that have been identified in the Lancashire Historic Towns Survey³⁷. Those included in the study are Fleetwood, Garstang and Poulton.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

No significant data gaps or uncertainties were identified.

Landscape

Relevant SA Objectives

7. To deliver urban renaissance

- Support the preservation and / or development of a high quality built environment
- Protect and enhance townscape character and quality

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
- To minimise light pollution

³⁷ <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/web/index.asp?siteid=4398&pageid=20340&e=e#anchor91831>

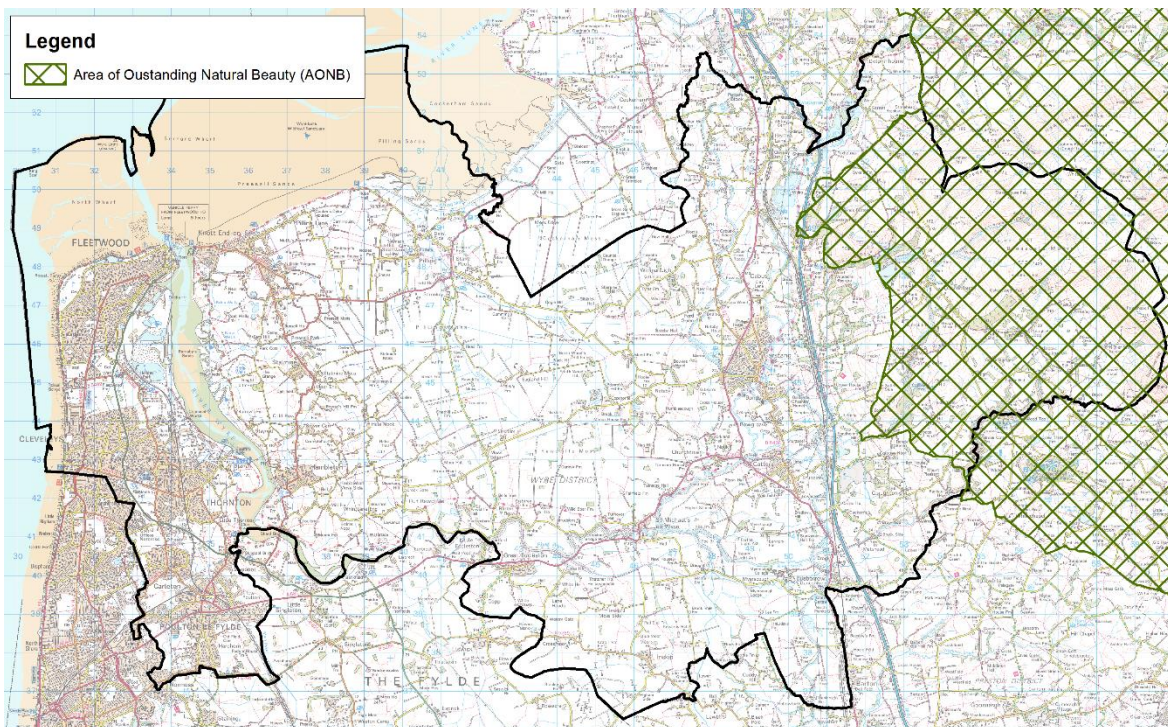
The following baseline indicators have been used to identify key landscape trends and characteristics:

- Landscape characterisation (Landscape Character Assessment, Lancashire County Council, www.lancashire.gov.uk and National Character Areas, Natural England).
- Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag standards (Civic Trust and Wyre Borough Council 2015 - 2016 AMR).
- Distribution and area of AONBs (www.magic.gov.uk and Wyre Borough Council 2015 - 2016 AMR).

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. The Forest of Bowland AONB covers approximately 17.95% of the borough (see Figure B-16) and benefits from an up to date Management Plan. The Forest of Bowland AONB Management Plan covers the period 2014-2019 which and was adopted in April 2014. The Forest of Bowland AONB is the 11th largest of the 38 designated AONBs in England and Wales, situated mainly in Lancashire but extending into North Yorkshire. The area is essentially upland country consisting of a plateau of rolling hills and moors and dissected by deep valleys.

The Civic Trust and DCLG administer the Green Flag Award, given for the quality and management of parks and other public open spaces. In 2011, Wyre Estuary Country 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 accounts for 1.32% of the total open space within Wyre (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR). 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 (Wyre Borough Council 2015 - 2016 AMR)

No National Parks are located within the borough's boundaries (www.magic.gov.uk).



Source: www.magic.gov.uk

Figure B-16 Forest of Bowland AONB

Wyre falls within National Character Areas 31 and 32 (see Figure B-17).

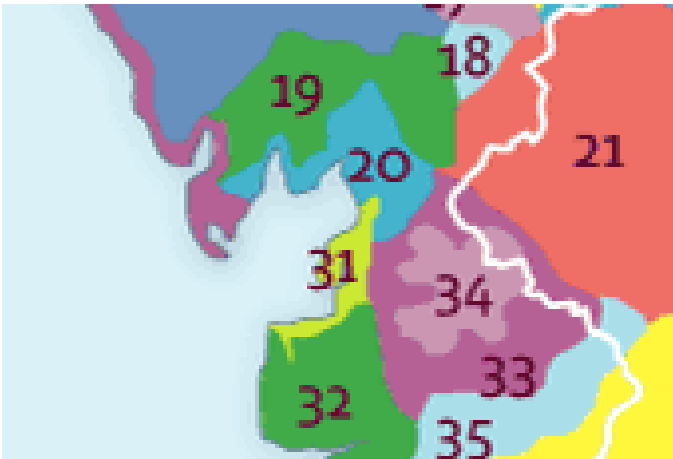


Figure B-17 National Character Areas

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.

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 (Landscape Character Assessment³⁸).

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

No significant data gaps or uncertainties were identified.

³⁸ <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/environment/landscape/landscapecharacass/characterassessment.pdf>

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
- Increase the proportion of waste recycling and re-use
- Reduce the production of waste
- Reduce the proportion of waste landfilled

The following baseline indicators have been used to identify key minerals and waste trends and characteristics:

- Amount of household waste collected per head (Defra³⁹).
- Location of strategic landfill sites serving the borough (Lancashire County Council).
- Location of quarries and landfill sites in the borough (Lancashire County Council).
- Levels of fly-tipping (Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk).
- Implementation of kerbside recycling schemes (Lancashire Minerals and Waste AMR, 2009 – 2010).
- Household waste recycling and composting achieved (Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk).
- Number of planning applications relating to mineral development (Lancashire County Council⁴⁰).

Lancashire County Council, Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council and Blackpool Borough Council has prepared a Joint Minerals and Waste Development Framework. 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 (www.lancashire.gov.uk).

Wyre's residents produced 392 kg of household waste per person in 2009/10 (Defra). The 2009 - 2010 AMR for the Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework indicates that all districts in Lancashire (apart from Blackpool) are providing three stream kerbside recycling to 90% of households in their district. Wyre, however, has achieved 100% coverage. Table B-12 presents data for the rate of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting achieved in Wyre. The rate achieved in Wyre exceeded the national and regional averages however remained slightly below the Lancashire County average in 2010/2011 (46.1%).

Table B-12 Household Waste Sent for Reuse, Recycling or Composting

	Rate Achieved 2008/09 (%)	Rate Achieved 2009/10 (%)	Rate Achieved 2010/11 (%)
Wyre	44.4	44.2	46.0

Source: Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk

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-13. It should be noted that while some 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-13 Quarries and Landfill Sites in Wyre

Site Name	Area and Location	Use
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³⁹ <http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/environment/waste/wrfg23-wrmsannual/>

⁴⁰ <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/web/?siteid=6106&pageid=35193&e=e>

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 Council⁴¹

There is also a 15 ha waste processing facility on the former ICI Works on Hillhouse Business Park 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.

Three applications were granted planning permission for minerals exploration in Lancashire during the monitoring period 2010 – 2011, however none were located within Wyre. Two were in Fylde and one in West Lancashire (Lancashire Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report, 2010 – 2011).

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.

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.

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
- Maintain and improve access to essential services and facilities, including in rural areas

7. Improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres

- Improve access within urban areas by sustainable means. *Also refer to climate change objectives above*

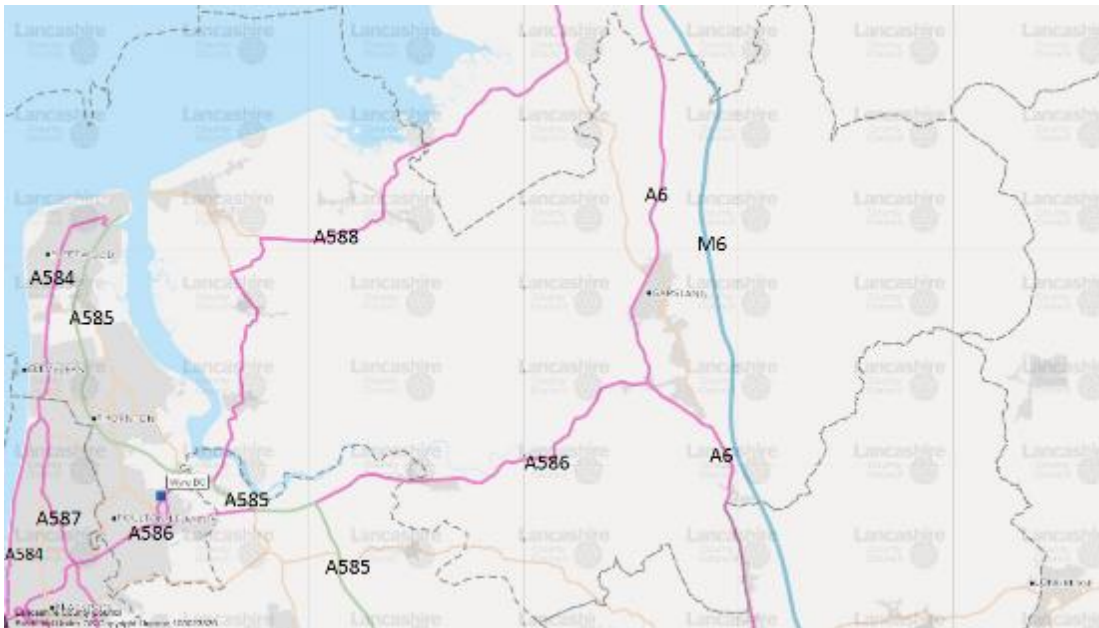
The following baseline indicators have been used to identify key transport trends and characteristics:

- Distribution of major transport systems – roads, airports, ports, rail etc (Ordnance Survey mapping, Wyre Borough Council, Lancashire County Council).
- Journey to work by mode (2011 Census).
- Distance Travelled to work (2011 Census)
- Public transport patronage (Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk).

⁴¹ <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/web/view.asp?siteid=3087&pageid=7492&e=e>

- Percentage of new development located within 30 minutes Public Transport Time of six major services (Wyre Borough Council 2014 - 2015 AMR).
- Percentage of new residential developments within 1km of key services (GP, primary school, food shop, post office and bus stop) (Wyre Borough Council 2014 - 2015 AMR).

The most important transport routes in the borough are the M6 (see Figure B-18) and the West Coast Main Line railway which runs parallel to the M6. However, there is neither a motorway junction nor railway station within the borough on these routes. The northern rail line does connect Poulton-le-Fylde railway station (Wyre borough's only railway station) to the West Coast Main Line. 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.



Source: Lancashire County Council, Mario maps and related information

Figure B-18 Location of Major Roads in Wyre

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 (served by Northern, First TransPennine Express and Virgin). There are also regular direct services to Manchester and limited direct services to Liverpool and York via Leeds and one service (weekdays only) direct to London in the morning and one returning at night.

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.

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

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
- A585 Windy Harbour to Skippool improvements - a Highways England scheme comprising a new bypass of the village of Little Singleton, which would remove the current bottleneck at Five Lane Ends and give the opportunity to improve the A585 Mains Lane/A588 Shard Road junction, and which could also remove rat-running traffic from Singleton.

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.

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-14).

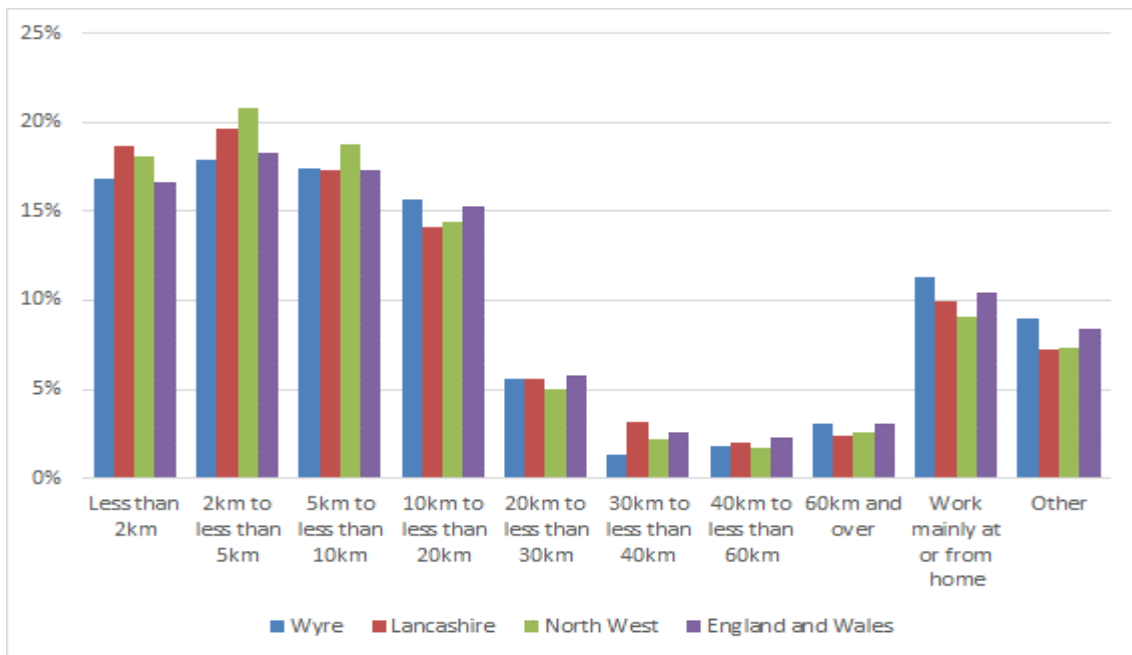
Table B-14 Journey to Work by Mode

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, www.lancashire.gov.uk and Census 2011

Data from the 2011 Census revealed that the majority of residents in the borough travel less than 10 km to work (see Figure B-19). 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 Wyre⁴².

⁴² Lancashire County Council (2016). *Commuter flows in Lancashire and beyond*. <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/transport/transport-articles-2011-census/commuter-flows-in-lancashire-and-beyond.aspx>



Source: Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk and Census 2011

Figure B-19 Distance Travelled to Work 2011

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

- 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.

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 Data for Geographical Barriers (Access to Services) in Wyre

% Most Deprived Nationally	Count of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in Wyre
10% most deprived	9	13%
10-20% most deprived	7	10%
20-30% most deprived	6	9%
30-40% most deprived	5	7%
Remaining LSOAs	42	61%

Source: IMD 2015

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-12 also illustrates which services were not accessible within 30 minutes travel by public transport (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR). 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 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

Of those new dwellings without full access, the majority do not have satisfactory access to a hospital, as shown in Table B-17. However, 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. Overall, the policies have been successful in directing development to more accessible locations than previously.

Table B-17 Amount of New Residential Development 2012-13 without Satisfactory Access to a GP, Hospital, Primary School, Secondary School, Areas of Employment and Major Retail Centre(s)

Service	No. Dwellings	% of Dwellings
GP	8	4.3
Hospital	18	9.7
Primary School	1	0.5
Secondary School	2	1.1
Areas of Employment	15	8.1
Major Retail Centres	5	2.7

Source: Wyre Borough Council 2012 - 2013 AMR

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Number of homes with broadband internet access.
- Average journey time per mile during morning peak

Economy

Relevant SA Objectives

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

- To diversify the economy
- To diversify and increase employment opportunities
- To encourage economic growth
- 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
- To encourage sustainable farm diversification

7. To deliver urban renaissance

- Promote adjacency of employment, recreation and residential areas in urban areas
- Improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres

The following baseline indicators have been used to identify key economic trends and characteristics:

- Location of key industries and major employers (Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk).
- Economic activity rate (ONS – NOMIS⁴³ and Wyre Borough Council 2015 - 2016 AMR).
- Employment by sector (Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk and 2001 Census).
- Employment by occupation (ONS – Nomis⁴⁴).
- Availability of Employment Land (Wyre Borough Council 2015 - 2016 Employment Monitoring Report).
- Number of VAT registered businesses including sectoral information (Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk).
- Size of VAT registered businesses (ONS⁴⁵).
- Number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for employment deprivation (Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2010).
- Percentage of working age population claiming Jobseekers' Allowance in 2011 (ONS – Nomis⁴⁶).
- Visitor numbers and tourist revenue data (Visitor Accommodation Study, Fylde Coast Sub-Region, Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre Councils 2009).
- Average number of employees per VAT registered company (ONS - Nomis).

Employment opportunities in Wyre are focused in and around Fleetwood, Thornton – Cleveleys and Poulton-le-Fylde. 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 industry, but have adapted as fish landings at the port have declined. Fish processors now access their supplies from further afield, while other support businesses have also developed new markets. 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 (Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk). 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 regards to unemployment and deprivation (Employment Land Review 2008). 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. An iconic Fleetwood company known to a worldwide audience is Lofthouse of Fleetwood Ltd (Fishermans Friends) (Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk). In addition, developments such as the Freeport retail complex have generated substantial employment (Visitor Accommodation Study, Fylde Coast Sub-Region, Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre Councils 2009).

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). Within Wyre the working age population in February 2015 claiming Job Seekers Allowance was below the regional and national averages (ONS - Nomis). 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 agriculture, fishing sectors are higher than the regional and national averages (see Table B-18 for details). Other prominent

⁴³ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432064/report.aspx>

⁴⁴ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432064/report.aspx>

⁴⁵

<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=7&b=277020&c=lancaster&d=13&e=9&g=462356&i=1001x1003x1004&m=0&r=1&s=1268402655109&enc=1&dsFamilyId=1096>

⁴⁶ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432064/report.aspx?town=wyre>

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 Sector

Sector	Wyre (%)	North West (%)	England and Wales (%)
Agriculture, Fishing, Hunting and Mining	3.1	1.4	1.8
Manufacturing	12.4	16.9	15.0
Electricity, gas, water supply	0.5	0.8	0.7
Construction	7.6	6.5	6.8
Wholesale, retail traders	16.9	17.8	16.8
Hotels, restaurants	6.3	5.1	4.8
Transport, Communications	5.4	6.8	7.0
Financial intermediation	3.3	3.8	4.7
Other business services	9.2	10.8	13.0
Public administration, Defence	11.5	5.7	5.7
Education	7.9	7.9	7.8
Health, Social work	11.5	12.0	10.8
Other Services	4.6	4.5	5.2

Source: 2011 Census and Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk

In Wyre there are a higher proportion of those working in skilled trades, administrative and secretarial, sales and customer service occupations and plant process and machine operative positions than in the North West or England. Managers and senior officials are lower in Wyre than regional and national figures and this is also true for professional occupations however the number of managers and senior officials has fallen by 6.8% between the monitoring years 14/15 and 15/16 although the number of professional occupations have seen an increase of 2.8% in the same period. This could be due to the lack of professional occupations and management positions available in the Wyre borough.

The Fylde Coast (i.e. Wyre, Fylde and Blackpool Boroughs) is considered to operate a distinct 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 (NOMIS, 2011). 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 2012, Update and Update Addendum 2015 identifies an oversupply of employment land in 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 will need to adjust in order to meet potential future requirements. As of the end of March 2016 there was approximately 80.66 hectares available for employment land (B Use Class) purposes (Employment Land Monitoring Report 2015 – 2016).

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 (Visitor Accommodation Study, Fylde Coast Sub-Region, Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre Councils 2009).

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%) (Visitor Accommodation Study, Fylde Coast Sub-Region, Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre Councils 2009).

Wyre has a strong level of business start-ups. In 2011 there were 3,705 VAT-registered and/ or PAYE-Registered Enterprises in the borough slightly down from 3,785 the previous year. The greatest numbers of VAT registered businesses were in the construction and the retail sectors, which account for 26.9% of the registrations which is higher than regional and national trends (23.4% for Lancashire and 21.5% for Great Britain) (Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk). 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. This is also demonstrated by the data presented in Table B-15. The high-number of business start-ups and the data in Table B-15 demonstrates the entrepreneurial qualities of the borough (ONS, 2007).

Table B-20 Average Number of Employees per Business

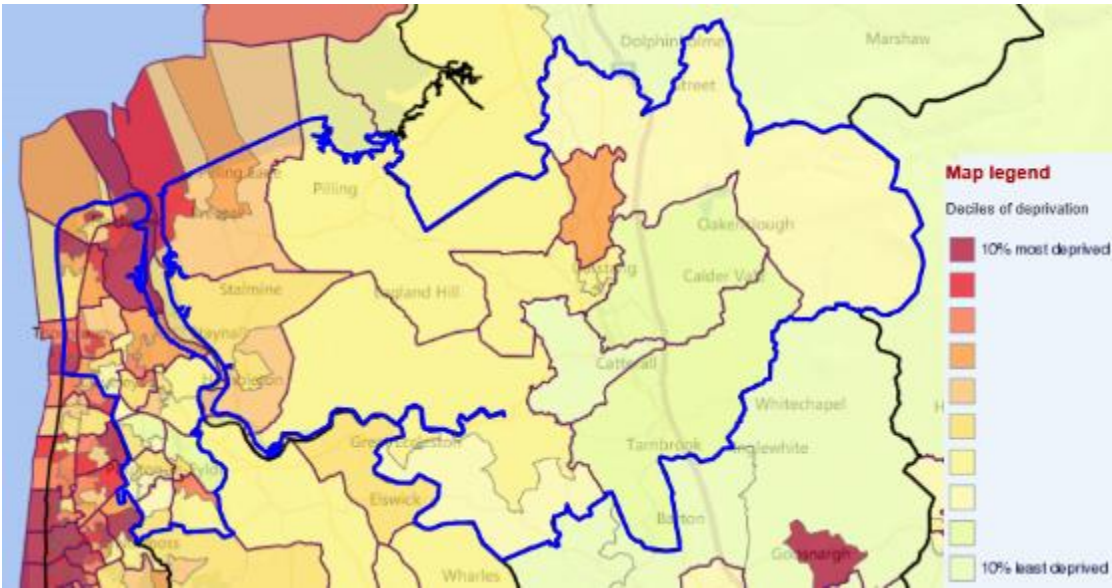
Number of Employees	Wyre (%)	North West (%)	England (%)
0-4	76	73	76
5-9	13	13	13
10-19	6	7	6
20 +	4	6	5

Source: ONS, 2007⁴⁷

Wyre has five wards identified in the 2015 IMD which contain LSOAs in the bottom 10% nationally for employment deprivation – Jubilee, Mount, Pharos, Rossall and Warren. Moreover, 20 LSOAs are in the bottom 30% for employment deprivation nationally, which is 29% of Wyre’s LSOAs. The employment deprivation data is shown in Figure B-21.

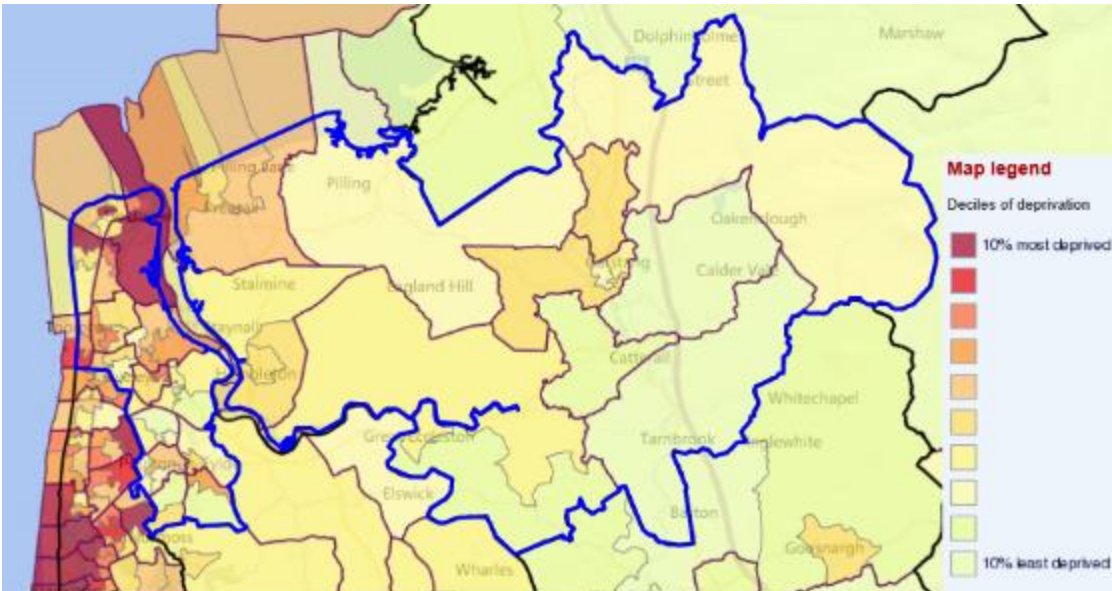
Income deprivation is slightly better, with 20% of the LSOAs in the bottom 30% nationally, as shown in Figure B-22. Mount, Pharos, Rossall and Warren are the only wards in the borough to have LSOAs in the bottom 10% for income deprivation. Median gross weekly pay in the borough was £362.80 in 2011, lower than the averages for the North West (£383.80) and Great Britain (£412.80). Males in the borough are higher earners (£431.20) than females (£310.00). Males earn more than the regional and national averages while females earn less than the regional and national medians.

⁴⁷<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=3&b=277027&c=wyre&d=13&e=9&g=464712&i=1001x1003x1004&o=250&m=0&r=1&s=1297259355575&enc=1&dsFamilyId=1096>



Source: IMD 2015

Figure B-21 Employment Deprivation



Source: IMD 2015

Figure B-22 Income Deprivation

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

When collating baseline data for this topic area, difficulties were identified in obtaining information about inward investment in the borough and research and development opportunities. Specific data requirements are:

- Number and value of inward investment projects.
- Number of rural diversification schemes implemented.
- Number of Zone A rental data £/m².

Deprivation and Living Environment

Relevant SA Objectives

See also economic and social objectives identified in sections above.

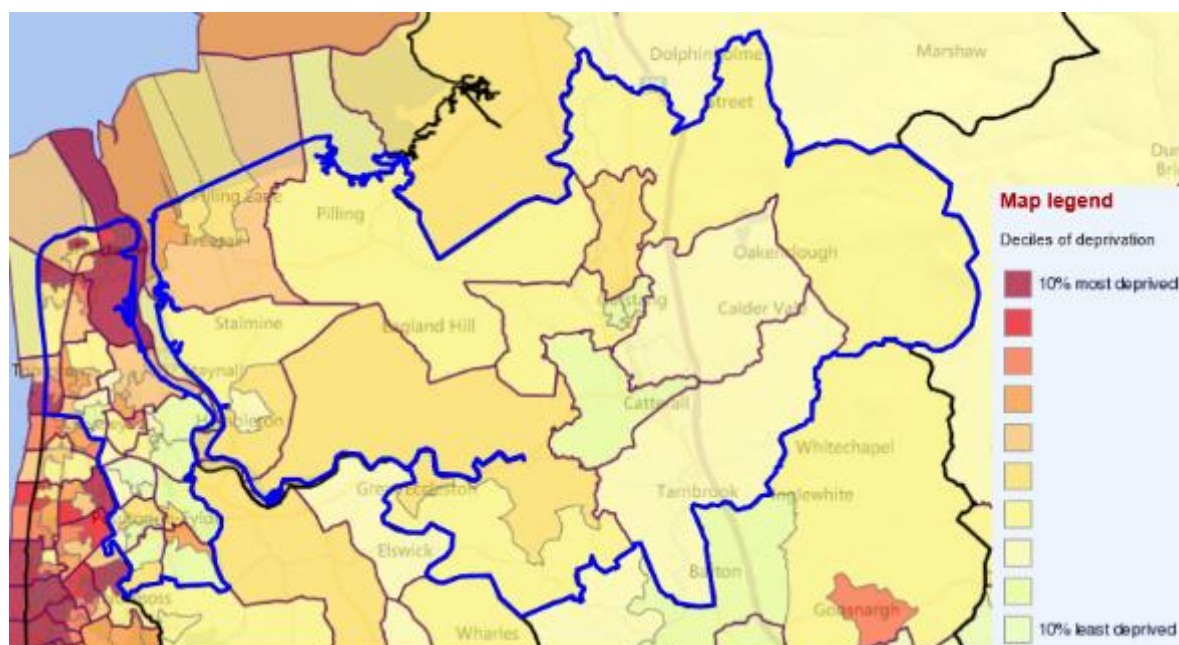
5. To improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups

- 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

The following baseline indicators have been used to identify key deprivation and living environment trends and characteristics:

- Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived in the Index of Multiple Deprivation (Indices of Deprivation, 2015).
- Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for living environment (Indices of Deprivation, 2015).
- Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% of most deprived in terms of barriers to housing and services provision (Indices of Deprivation, 2015).
- Percentage of residents who are satisfied with the area they live in (Life in Wyre Survey 2014).
- Percentage of residents satisfied with sports and leisure facilities, parks and open spaces and cultural facilities (Life in Wyre Survey 2014).
- Percentage of residents who believe that the borough is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well (The Place Survey 2008/9 for Wyre Research Report).

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 IMD⁴⁸. Four wards – Mount, Pharos, Rossall and Warren - have LSOAs in the bottom 10% nationally in this aggregated measure (Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk). This is shown in Figure B-23.

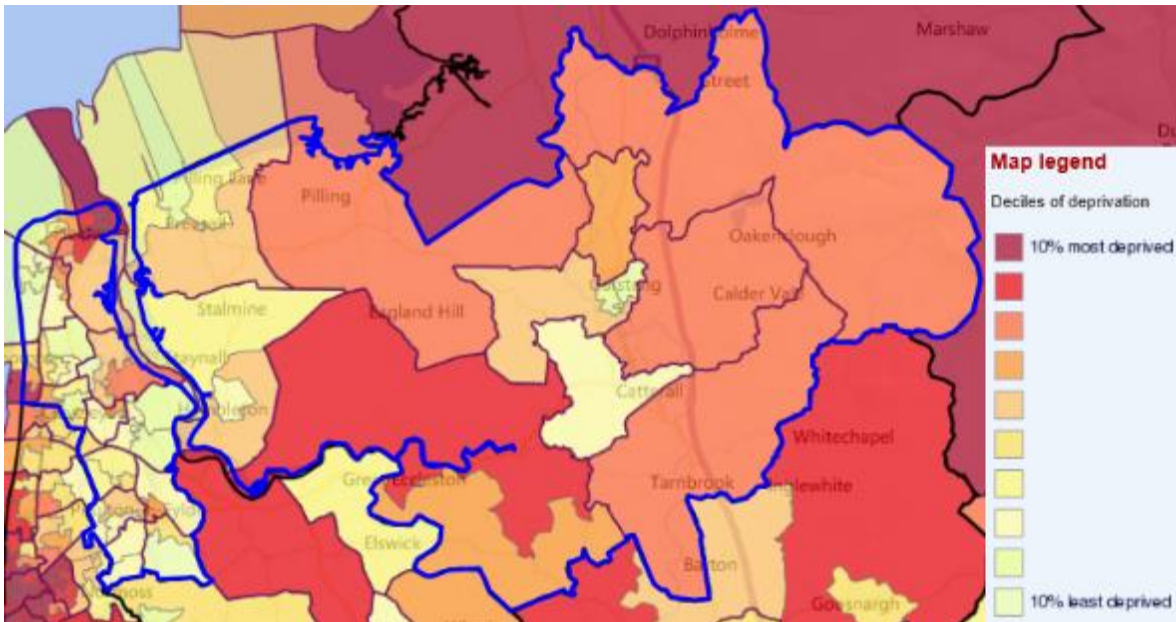


Source: IMD 2015

⁴⁸ 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.

Figure B-23 IMD Overall Deprivation in Wyre

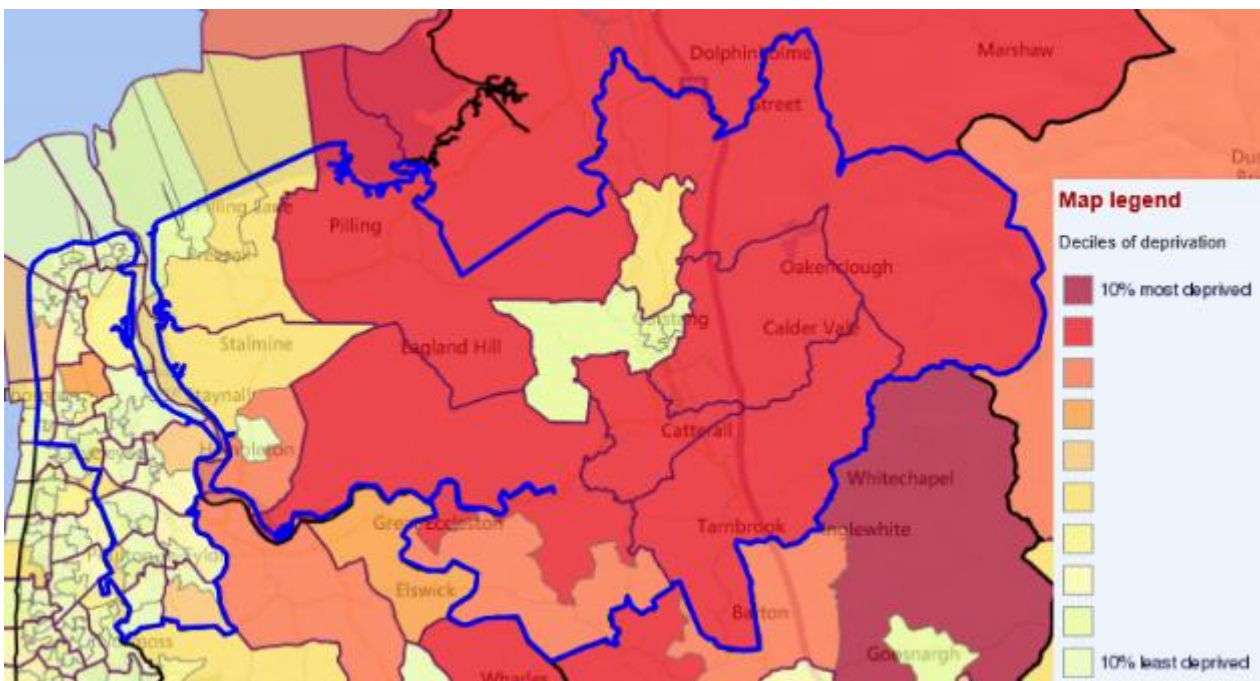
Living environment deprivation⁴⁹ across the borough shows similar levels of deprivation to the overall scores. Figure B-24 shows the results from the 2015 IMD for this indicator which demonstrates that LSOAs in both Pharos and Jubilee ranked in the bottom 10% most deprived for living environment deprivation.



Source: IMD 2015

Figure B-24 Living Environment Deprivation in Wyre

None of the wards had LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived in terms of barriers to housing⁵⁰ and services provision (Figure B-25).



Source: IMD 2015

⁴⁹ This domain measures deprivation relating to characteristics of the living environment.

⁵⁰ 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.

Figure B-25 Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation in Wyre

The 'Life in Wyre' 2014 Survey revealed that 82% of the population was satisfied or very satisfied with their local area as a place to live. This is not changed significantly since 2008. Satisfaction with where they live is considerably lower in Fleetwood (67%) compared to other areas in the Borough.

The 2014 'Life in Wyre' Survey also indicated that 66% of people are fairly or very satisfied with the sports and leisure facilities provided by Wyre Borough Council and 82% were satisfied with the borough's parks and open spaces.

The Place Survey 2008/9 for Wyre Research Report 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.
- Average gross weekly pay 2011 (Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk).

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

The following baseline indicators have been used to identify key housing trends and characteristics:

- Percentage split of dwelling types (2011 Census).
- Average house price (Land Registry).
- Ratio of relative housing affordability (Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk).
- Number of affordable housing completions in urban and rural Wyre (Wyre Borough Council).
- Percentage of vacant housing (Empty Homes Agency and Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk).
- Dwelling Stock by Tenure (Census 2011 and Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk).
- Percentage of new dwellings built on previously developed land (Wyre Borough Council 2015 - 2016 AMR).
- Number of Homeless presentations (Wyre Homelessness Strategy Update 2009).
- Number of households accepted as homeless (Lancashire Area Profiles)
- Site provisions for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople (Wyre Borough Council 2015 - 2016 AMR)

In 2001 there were 45,299 households within the Wyre borough in 2011 this rose to 47,281 (Census 2011). 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	Measure	Wyre	North West	England
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All Household Spaces With At Least One Usual Resident (Household Spaces)	Count	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: ONS 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, 2-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 (Nomis, 2013).

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	3009549	22063368

Source: Nomis, 2013

Wyre also has a high proportion of detached (40.6%) and semi-detached (28.3%) homes than the national amount which is 30.7% detached housing and 22.3% is semi-detached (Fylde Coast Sub-Regional Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2014).

According to the Fylde Coast Sub-Regional Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2014), there is a need for 300 affordable homes per year in Wyre for the next 5 years. Furthermore, the Wyre Rural Affordable Housing Needs Survey 2015-2020 (2016) illustrates the annual shortfall of affordable dwellings across the rural area of Wyre is 125 dwellings. In the period 2015 – 2016 the target for additional affordable dwellings was 70, however, the actual number of affordable dwellings built was 37.

The ratio of median house price to median individual earnings in Wyre in 2015 was 6.20, which is less than in 2010 (7.05). The 2015 ratio is also lower than the national figure of 7.49 for England (Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk).

A much lower proportion of dwellings in Wyre were vacant than regional average. Approximately 0.5% of the dwelling stock in Wyre was vacant as of October 2015, compared to approximately 1.4% in the North West and 0.9% in England (Wyre Borough Council 2015 - 2016 AMR).

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 the first quarter of 2016 was £139,535, a decrease of 1% from the same period in the previous year. This was 4% less than the average house price for the North West and was 5.3% above the average house price in Lancashire. It was still below the national average by 33%.

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 this data only refer 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
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 (Wyre Homelessness Strategy Update 2009).

However, over the past few years, the numbers accepted as homeless and in priority need in Lancashire have been on the decline. From a high point of 1,854 in 2005/06, the figure fell to just 344 in 2014/15. The latest small increase for 2015/16 to 366 was primarily due to rises in Blackpool and Rossendale. The number of households accepted as homeless and in priority need in Wyre in 2015/16 was 8.

In the year 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016, there were no permanent planning permissions 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).

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Amount of social housing meeting Decent Homes Standard

APPENDIX C

Review of Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives

International Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (2002)			
<p>The World Summit reaffirmed the international commitment to sustainable development. The aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production with a 10-year framework of programmes of action ▪ Reverse trend in loss of natural resources ▪ Urgently and substantially increase the global share of renewable energy ▪ Significantly reduce the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010 	<p>No specific targets or indicators, however key actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Greater resource efficiency ▪ Support business innovation and take up of best practice in technology and management ▪ Waste reduction and producer responsibility ▪ Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement ▪ Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency ▪ New technology development ▪ Push on energy efficiency ▪ Low-carbon programmes ▪ Reduced impacts on biodiversity 	<p>The Local Plan needs to include policies that encourage resource efficiency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It should recognise the importance of renewable energy and the need to reduce energy consumption and improve energy efficiency. ▪ The Local Plan needs to include policies that encourage and contribute to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity. 	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to renewable energy use, biodiversity protection and enhancement, and careful use of natural resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It should include objectives to cover the action areas.
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2006) and 2009 Review			
<p>The Strategy sets out how the European Union (EU) will effectively live up to its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development. It reaffirms the need for global solidarity and the importance of strengthening work with partners outside of the EU.</p> <p>The Strategy sets objectives and actions for seven key priority challenges until 2010. The priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climate change and clean energy 	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to take on board the key objectives, actions and priorities of the Strategy and contribute to the development of more sustainable communities by</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that complement those of this Strategy.</p> <p>A cross section of objectives are required</p>

Review of Plans (etc.) – International Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable transport ▪ Sustainable consumption and production ▪ Conservation and management of natural resources ▪ Public Health ▪ Social inclusion, demography and migration ▪ Global poverty and sustainable development challenges 		<p>creating places where people want to live and work.</p>	<p>that cover a number of themes.</p>

EU Seventh Environmental Action Plan to 2020

<p>The EAP reviews the significant environmental challenges and provides a framework for European environmental policy up to 2020.</p> <p>The Programme aims at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creating a low-carbon and resource-efficient economy. ▪ Emphasising climate change as an exacerbating influence on major global problems, and need to renew action towards the long term objective of stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Key problems include that planetary boundaries for biodiversity, climate change and the nitrogen cycle have already been transgressed, and there is likely to be a global shortfall of 40% in water by 2030 unless there is significant progress made in improving resource efficiency. In 2011, disasters partly due to climate change resulted in global economic losses of over EUR 300 billion. ▪ Protecting, conserving, restoring and developing the functioning of natural systems, natural habitats, wild flora and fauna with the aim of halting desertification and the loss of biodiversity, including diversity of genetic resources, both in the EU and on a global scale. ▪ Contributing to a high level of quality of life and social well being for citizens by providing an environment where the level of pollution does not give rise to harmful effects on human health and the environment and by encouraging a sustainable urban development. ▪ Better resource efficiency and resource and waste management to bring about more sustainable production and consumption patterns, thereby decoupling the use of resources and the generation of waste from the rate of economic growth and aiming to ensure that the consumption of renewable and non-renewable resources does not exceed the carrying capacity of the environment. 	<p>The Plan sets objectives and priority areas for action on tackling climate change. The aims set out in the document are to be pursued by the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achieve a reduction of at least 20% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2020 (30%, provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emissions reductions and that developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities); to ensure that 20% of energy consumption comes from renewable energy by 2020; and to achieve a 20% cut in primary energy use compared with projected levels, by improving energy efficiency. ▪ Halt biodiversity decline by 2020. ▪ Halt global forest cover loss by 2030 at the latest and of reducing gross tropical deforestation by at least 50 % by 2020 compared to 2008 levels. ▪ Achieve good status for all Union waters, including freshwater (rivers and lakes, groundwater), transitional waters (estuaries/deltas) and coastal waters within one nautical mile of the coast by 2015. ▪ Achieve good environmental status in all marine waters of the Union by 2020. ▪ Achieve levels of air quality that do not give rise to significant negative impacts on, and risks to, human health and the environment. ▪ Achieve, by 2020, the objective that chemicals are produced and used in ways that lead to the minimisation of significant adverse effects on human 	<p>The Local Plan needs to include policies that encompass the broad goals of the Plan, e.g. recognising that local action needs to be taken with regard to climate change issues, protecting and enhancing biodiversity and encouraging waste reduction and recycling.</p>	<p>The SA should be mindful that documents prepared will need to conform to EU goals and aims, and should therefore include appropriate objectives, indicators and targets in the SA Framework.</p>
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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
	<p>health and the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing the overall impact of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use, by applying the following waste hierarchy: prevention, preparing for re- use, recycling, other recovery, and disposal. ▪ Stimulate the transition to a green economy and to strive towards an absolute decoupling of economic growth and environmental degradation. ▪ Strive to achieve a land degradation neutral world in the context of sustainable development. 		
European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) (1999)			
<p>The ESDP is based on the EU aim of achieving balanced and sustainable development, in particular by strengthening environmentally sound economic development and social cohesion. This means, in particular, reconciling the social and economic claims for spatial development with an area’s ecological and cultural functions and, hence, contributing to a sustainable, and at larger scale, balanced territorial development.</p> <p>This is reflected in the three following fundamental goals of European policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic and social cohesion ▪ Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage ▪ More balanced competitiveness of the European territory 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. Targets and measures are for the most part deferred to Member States.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to recognise the tensions between social, economic and environmental issues, and include policies that encourage sustainable development.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that complement the principles of the ESDP.</p> <p>Care should be taken when preparing the SA to make sure it encompasses the philosophy of both national and international strategy documents.</p>
Aarhus Convention (Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters) (1998)			
<p>In order to contribute to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being, each Party subject to the convention shall guarantee the rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.</p>	<p>As this is a high level EU policy document, responsibility for implementation has been deferred to the Member States:</p> <p>Each Party shall take the necessary legislative, regulatory and other measures, including measures to achieve compatibility between the provisions implementing the information, public participation and</p>	<p>The development of the Local Plan needs to be a transparent process, and Wyre’s Statement of Community Involvement identifies</p>	<p>The SA should highlight that while the Local Plan will be prepared mostly under the provisions of national legislation and strategies, it must still comply with principles in</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
	access-to-justice provisions in this Convention, as well as proper enforcement measures, to establish and maintain a clear, transparent and consistent framework to implement the provisions of this Convention.	how stakeholder involvement will be achieved.	the Convention. The council should ensure that sufficient time is provided for consultation.
United Nations (UN) Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)			
<p>The convention sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change. It acknowledges that the climatic system is affected by many factors and is a shared system. Under the Convention governments have to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gather and share information on greenhouse gas emissions ▪ Launch national strategies for climate change ▪ Co-operate in adapting to the impacts of climate change 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan should include policies that recognise local action needs to be taken with regard to climate change issues.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to climate change, flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)			
<p>The Kyoto protocol, adopted in 1997, reinforced the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. It addressed the problem of anthropogenic climate change by requiring developed countries to set legally binding emission reduction targets for greenhouse gases.</p>	<p>Industrial nations agreed to reduce their collective emissions of greenhouse gases by 5.2% from 1990 levels by the period 2008 to 2012. Countries can achieve their Kyoto targets by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing greenhouse gas emissions in their own country ▪ Implementing projects to reduce emissions in other countries ▪ Trading in carbon. Countries that have achieved their Kyoto targets will be able to sell their excess carbon allowances to countries finding it more difficult or too expensive to meet their targets 	The Local Plan needs to include policies that encompass the broad goals of the Kyoto Protocol, e.g. recognising that local action needs to be taken with regard to climate change issues.	The SA should be aware that documents prepared will need to conform to the broad goals and aims, and should therefore include appropriate objectives, indicators and targets in the SA Framework.
Second European Climate Change Programme (2005)			
<p>The programme builds on the First Climate Change Programme and seeks to continue to drive climate change mitigation across Europe, with the aim of limiting climate change and meeting Kyoto targets. It</p>	<p>Most initiatives in the programme refer to EU-wide elements of policy related, for example, to emissions trading, technological specifications and carbon capture and storage.</p>	The Local Plan should take account of the need to understand and adapt to the potential impacts of	The SA Framework should include a target to contribute towards the mitigation and adaption

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
<p>also seeks to promote adaptation to the effects of inevitable and predicted climate change.</p>	<p>There are therefore no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>climate change such as weather extremes and river flooding.</p>	<p>of the effects of climate change.</p>
<p>Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)</p>			
<p>This Directive aims to promote an increase in the contribution of renewable energy sources to electricity production in the internal market for electricity and to create a basis for a future Community Framework.</p> <p>Member States are obliged to take steps to increase the consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources, by setting national indicative targets, in terms of a percentage of electricity consumption by 2010.</p>	<p>Member States are obliged to take appropriate steps to encourage greater consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources.</p> <p>Global indicative target: 12% of gross national energy consumption by 2010 and 22.1% indicative share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in total Community electricity consumption by 2010.</p> <p>UK target: renewables to account for 10% of UK consumption by 2010.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should recognise the importance of renewable energy and the need to increase the consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives to cover the action areas and encourage energy efficiency.</p>
<p>European Transport Policy for 2010: A Time to Decide (2001)</p>			
<p>This policy outlines the need to improve the quality and effectiveness of transport in Europe. A strategy has been proposed which is designed to gradually break the link between transport growth and economic growth to reduce environmental impacts and congestion. The policy advocates measures that promote an environmentally friendly mix of transport services.</p>	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.</p>	<p>The development of the Local Plan should consider issues relating to transport and access.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the need for a sustainable and efficient transport system.</p>
<p>EU Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (2008/50/EC)</p>			
<p>The Directive demonstrates a commitment to improving air quality in the EU by setting binding standards for a number of air pollutants. It merges four previous directives and one Council decision into a single directive on air quality and may also incorporate Directive 2004/107/EC relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons at a later date. It sets standards and target dates for reducing concentrations of SO₂, NO₂/NO_x, PM₁₀/PM_{2.5}, CO, benzene and lead which are required to be translated into UK legislation.</p>	<p>Thresholds for pollutants are included in the Directives.</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 number of vehicle movements.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address the protection of air quality.</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
<p>The Directive seeks to maintain ambient-air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases.</p>			
Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC)			
<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"> ▪ Achievement of good ecological status and good surface water chemical status by 2015 ▪ Achievement of good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies ▪ Prevention of deterioration from one status class to another ▪ Achievement of water-related objectives and standards for protected areas <p>Objectives for groundwater:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achievement of good groundwater quantitative and chemical status by 2015 ▪ Prevention of deterioration from one status class to another ▪ Reversal of any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations and prevent or limit input of pollutants to groundwater ▪ Achievement of water related objectives and standards for protected areas 	<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>
Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)			
<p>Sets standards for a range of drinking water quality parameters.</p>	<p>The Directive includes 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>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)			
<p>This Directive has the objective of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources ▪ Preventing further such pollution 	<p>The Directive provides 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>
Directive on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risks (2007/60/EC)			
<p>This Directive aims to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. It requires Member States to 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 Directive shall be carried out in co-ordination with the WFD, 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>
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)			
<p>This was one of the main outcomes of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. The key objectives of the Convention are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The conservation of biological diversity ▪ The sustainable use of its components ▪ The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources <p>The achievement of the objectives in the Convention relies heavily upon the implementation of action at the national level.</p>	<p>The Convention aims to halt the worldwide loss of animal and plant species and genetic resources and save and enhance biodiversity.</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.</p>
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)			
<p>The principle objectives of the Convention are to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, especially those species and</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must take into account the</p>	<p>The SA Framework should take into account</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
<p>habitats whose conservation requires the co-operation of several States, and to promote such co-operation. Particular emphasis is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including migratory species.</p> <p>In order to achieve this the Convention imposes legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1000 wild animal species.</p> <p>Each Contracting Party is obliged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote national policies for the conservation of wild flora, wild fauna and natural habitats, with particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, especially endemic ones, and endangered habitats, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention ▪ Have regard to the conservation of wild flora and fauna in its planning and development policies and in its measures against pollution ▪ Promote education and disseminate general information on the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats 		<p>habitats and species that have been identified under the Convention, and should include provision for the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment as appropriate.</p>	<p>the conservation provisions of the Convention, including provision for the preservation and protection of the environment.</p>
<p>Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)</p>			
<p>The Convention is an intergovernmental treaty under the UN Environment Programme. The aim is for contracting parties to work together to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species and their habitats (on a global scale) by providing strict protection for endangered migratory species.</p> <p>The overarching objectives set for the Parties are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote, co-operate in and support research relating to migratory species ▪ Endeavour to provide immediate protection for migratory species included in Appendix I ▪ Endeavour to conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species included in Appendix II 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under this directive, and should include provision for their protection, preservation and improvement.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives protecting biodiversity.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
Directive on the Conservation of European Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)			
<p>Relates to the conservation of all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies, including the designation of certain habitats as Special Protection Areas (SPAs). It covers the protection, management and control of these species and lays down rules for their exploitation, and also the prevention of pollution / deterioration of habitats or any disturbances affecting the birds.</p>	<p>The preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of biotopes and habitats shall include primarily the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creation of protected areas ▪ Upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones ▪ Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes ▪ Creation of biotopes 	<p>The Local Plan must include policies that seek to protect and enhance biodiversity, particularly designated sites.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives, indicators and targets relating to the protection of biodiversity.</p>
Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) (as amended 1997 and 2007)			
<p>Directive seeks to conserve natural habitats, and wild fauna and flora within the EU.</p>	<p>Member States are required to take measures to maintain or restore at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of Community importance. This includes Special Areas of Conservation and SPAs and it is usually accepted as also including Ramsar sites (European Sites).</p> <p>Plans that may adversely affect the integrity of European sites may be required to be subject to Appropriate Assessment under the Directive.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under the Directive, and should include provision for the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment as appropriate.</p>	<p>The SA should include the conservation provisions of the Directive, and include objectives that address the protection of biodiversity.</p> <p>When required, a Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening exercise should be undertaken.</p>
EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011)			
<p>The Strategy aims to by 2050, protect, value and appropriately restore biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides – its natural capital – for biodiversity’s intrinsic value and for its essential contribution to human well-being and economic prosperity, and so that catastrophic changes caused by the loss of biodiversity are avoided.</p>	<p>Halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.</p>	<p>It is essential that the development of the Local Plan should consider biodiversity protection.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets for biodiversity.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
European Landscape Convention (2000)			
<p>The aims are to promote European landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. The Convention is part of the Council of Europe's work on natural and cultural heritage, spatial planning, environment and local self-government, and establishes the general legal principles which should serve as a basis for adopting national landscape policies and establishing international co-operation in such matters.</p> <p>The UK is a signatory to this Convention and is committed to its principles.</p>	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to consider the preservation and enhancement of the landscape.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that relate to landscape protection.</p>
Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)			
<p>This replaces the old Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC). The aims of this Directive are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide a comprehensive and consolidated approach to the definition and management of waste. ▪ To shift from thinking of waste as an unwanted burden to a valued resource and make Europe a recycling society. ▪ To ensure waste prevention is the first priority of waste management. ▪ To provide environmental criteria for certain waste streams, to establish when a waste ceases to be a waste (rather than significantly amending the definition of waste). 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to promote the key objectives of prevention, recycling and processing of waste, conversion of waste to usable materials, and energy recovery.</p>	<p>The SA needs to incorporate objectives, indicators and targets that address waste issues, e.g. minimisation and re-use etc.</p>
Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)			
<p>The Directive is intended, by way of stringent operational and technical requirements on the waste and landfills, to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health.</p>	<p>The Directive establishes guidelines and targets for the quantities or biodegradable waste being sent to landfill.</p> <p>The key targets are set to be achieved within set timeframes from the start year. Some of these are now out of date and are therefore not included.</p> <p>With 2001 as the start year:</p>	<p>Any landfills, or land for which landfilling is proposed, must comply with this Directive, local and regional waste policy, and waste procedures set out by the competent authority.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should incorporate the principles of this Directive in conjunction with the Waste Framework Directive, as well as local and regional waste policy.</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
	By approximately 2016, biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 35%.		
Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC) (as amended by 2004/12/EC and 2005/20/EC)			
This Directive covers all packaging placed on the market in the Community and all packaging waste, whether it is used or released at industrial, commercial, office, shop, service, household or any other level, regardless of the material used. The Directive provides that the Member States shall take measures to prevent the formation of packaging waste, which may include national programmes and may encourage the reuse of packaging.	The Directive states that Member States must introduce systems for the return and/or collection of used packaging to attain certain targets. However, all targets are now out of date and are therefore not included.	Although this Directive dictates national legislation, the Local Plan should include policies that encourage better waste management.	The SA Framework should be consistent with the waste management principles of this policy.
EU Birds Directive 2009/147/EC			
The directive recognises that habitat loss and degradation are the most serious threats to the conservation of wild birds. The Directive places great emphasis on the protection of habitats for endangered as well as migratory species (listed in Annex I), especially through the establishment of a coherent network of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) comprising all the most suitable territories for these species.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The development of the Local Plan should consider the preservation / enhancement of biodiversity resources including the protection of bird species.	The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets for the preservation /enhancement of biodiversity resources. Biodiversity resources including bird species and their habitats.

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
UK Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future (2005) and the UK’s Shared Framework for Sustainable Development, One Future – Different Paths (2005)			
<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"> ▪ Sustainable consumption and production - working towards achieving more with less ▪ Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement - protecting the natural resources on which we depend ▪ From local to global: building sustainable communities creating places where people want to live and work, now and in the future ▪ Climate change and energy - confronting the greatest threat <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"> ▪ Living within environmental limits ▪ Ensuring a strong, healthy, and just society ▪ Achieving a sustainable economy ▪ Promoting good governance ▪ Using sound science responsibly <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>Greenhouse gas emissions: Kyoto target and carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions</p> <p>CO₂ emissions by end user: industry, domestic, transport (excluding international aviation), other</p> <p>Renewable electricity: renewable electricity generated as a % of total electricity</p> <p>Energy supply: UK primary energy supply and gross inland energy consumption</p> <p>Water resource use: total abstractions from non-tidal surface and ground water sources</p> <p>Waste arisings by (a) sector (b) method of disposal</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>Bird populations: bird population indices (a) farmland birds (b) woodland birds (c) birds of coasts and estuaries (d) wintering wetland birds</p> <p>Biodiversity conservation: (a) priority species status (b) priority habitat status</p> <p>River quality: rivers of good (a) biological (b) chemical quality</p> <p>Air quality and health: (a) annual levels of PM₁₀ and O₃ (b) days when air pollution is moderate or higher</p>		
Planning Act 2008			
<p>The Act created amendments to the functioning of the planning system, following recommendations from the Barker Review first proposed in the 2007 White Paper: Planning for a Sustainable Future. The two principal changes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The establishment of an Infrastructure Planning Commission to make decisions on nationally significant infrastructure projects. ▪ Creation of the Community Infrastructure Levy, a charge to be collected from developers by local authorities for the provision of local and sub-regional infrastructure. 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The preparation of the Local Plan should consider the recommended actions in this document.</p>	<p>The SA should consider the means by which the measures in the Act may enable the Local Plan to contribute towards sustainable development</p>
The Historic Environment in Local Plans – Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 1 (GPA1) (2015)			
<p>Elaborates upon the NPPF requirements for Local Plans to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. be based on adequate, up-to-date and relevant evidence about the historic environment, including in particular its use to assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to the environment 2. set out a positive and clear strategy for the conservation, enjoyment and enhancement of the historic environment 3. contain strategic policies to deliver the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, and 4. identify land where development would be inappropriate because of its (environmental or) historic significance. <p>It encourages local authorities to ensure the historic environment informs key objectives and the policies of the Local Plan, in terms of</p>	<p>While there are no particular indicators or targets, the guide specifies the use of particular evidence for developing Local Plans, and notes that where the evidence base for the historic environment is weak, local planning authorities may need to commission proportionate research, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ detailed historic characterisation work assessing the impact of a proposal for a major urban extension or rural development ▪ visual impact assessments, considering the potential impact of allocations upon the setting of important heritage assets ▪ seeking the views of the local community about what 	<p>The preparation of the Local Plan should apply this guidance in building the historic environment into the vision, objectives and policy.</p>	<p>The SA should use the evidence detailed in this guidance, and apply it in such a way as to help achieve integration of the historic environment into plan-making.</p>

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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>how the historic environment can be a part of achieving other aims, and also how development can benefit the historic environment.</p>	<p>they value about the historic environment of their local area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ an appropriate archaeological assessment to consider whether heritage assets with archaeological potential are likely to be present in areas where the HER indicates that there has been little or no previous investigation. 		

World Class Places: The Government’s Strategy for Improving Quality of Place (2009)

<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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1: Strengthen leadership on quality of place at the national and regional level 2: Encourage local civic leaders and local government to prioritise quality of place 3: Ensure relevant government policy, guidance and standards consistently promote quality of place and are user-friendly 4: Put the public and community at the centre of place-shaping 5: Ensure all development for which central government is directly responsible is built to high design and sustainability standards and promotes quality of place 6: Encourage higher standards of market-led development 7: Strengthen quality of place skills, knowledge and capacity 	<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>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>	<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>
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Towards a one nation economy: A 10-point plan for boosting productivity in rural areas (2015)

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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 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"> ▪ Extensive, fast and reliable broadband services ▪ High quality, widely available mobile communications ▪ Modern transport connections ▪ Access to high quality education and training ▪ Enterprise Zones in rural areas ▪ 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 ▪ 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 	<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>
<p>2010 to 2015 government policy: housing for older and vulnerable people (updated 2015)</p>			
<p>The government recognises that reducing the number of people who are homeless will be a demanding task over the next few years. The number of people defined as homeless is rising and there are signs that rough sleeping is increasing in areas like London. The key actions of the policy are to provide housing support to older people and those with disabilities by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ providing support to people who wish to stay in their home through the disabled facilities grant, home improvement agencies and local handyperson services ▪ ensuring the right advice is available by investing in FirstStop’s national service ▪ strengthening choice for those who want to move into specialist housing through the care and support specialised housing fund <p>There is also a focus on homelessness prevention.</p>	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.</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>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
Climate Change Act (2008)			
<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"> ▪ To improve carbon management, helping the transition towards a low-carbon economy ▪ 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]. 	<p>Relevant commitments within the Act are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ A carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over 5-year periods. ▪ 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. ▪ The inclusion of International aviation and shipping emissions in the Act or an explanation to Parliament why not - by 31 December 2012. ▪ Further measures to reduce emissions, including: powers to introduce domestic emissions trading schemes more quickly and easily through secondary 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). ▪ New powers to support the creation of a Community Energy Savings Programme. 	<p>The Local Plan should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in CO₂ 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>
Climate Change – The UK Programme 2006: Tomorrow’s Climate Today’s Challenge			
<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"> ▪ The need to take a balanced approach with all sectors and all parts of the UK playing their part ▪ The need to safeguard, and where possible enhance, the UK’s competitiveness, encourage technological innovation, promote social inclusion and reduce harm to health ▪ The need to focus on flexible and cost effective policy options 	<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>

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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>which will work together to form an integrated package</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 ▪ The need for the Programme to be kept under review <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>			
Stern Review of the Economics of Climate Change (2006)			
<p>The review examines the evidence on the economic impacts of climate change and explores the economics of stabilising greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The second part of the review considers the complex policy challenges involved in managing the transition to a low-carbon economy and in ensuring that societies are able to adapt to the consequences of climate change.</p> <p>The document clearly identifies that adaptation is the only available response for impacts that will occur over the next few decades.</p>	<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 CO₂ emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective relating to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
UK Low Carbon Transition Plan – National Strategy for Climate Change and Energy (2009)			
<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"> ▪ More than 1.2 million people will be in green jobs. ▪ 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. ▪ Around 40% of electricity will be from low-carbon sources, from renewables, nuclear and clean coal. ▪ The UK will import half the amount of gas that it otherwise would. ▪ The average new car will emit 40% less carbon than now. 	<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>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
Climate change and biodiversity adaptation: the role of the spatial planning system – a Natural England commissioned report (2009)			
<p>The report examines ways in which the land use planning system can help biodiversity adapt to climate change. Strategies are identified that enable LDFs to deliver against the Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs’ (Defra) 12 core adaptation goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conserve existing biodiversity <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1a Conserve protected areas and other high quality habitats 1b Conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species 2. Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate 3. Develop ecologically resilient and varied landscapes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a Conserve and enhance local variation within sites and habitats 3b Make space for the natural development of rivers and coasts 4. Establish ecological networks through habitat protection, restoration and creation 5. Make sound decisions based on analysis <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5a Thoroughly analyse causes of change 5b Respond to changing conservation priorities 6. Integrate adaptation and mitigation measures into conservation management, planning and practice 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Development of the Local Plan should include recommendations from this report.</p>	<p>The SA should refer to specific guidance in the document for using SA to improve the ability of biodiversity to adapt to climate change.</p>
Planning for Climate Change – Guidance and Model Policies for Local Authorities (2010)			
<p>The document has been produced by the Planning and Climate Change Coalition, a group of organisations seeking to ensure that the planning system responds effectively to the climate challenge.</p> <p>The guide is designed to provide clarity and guidance to local authorities and Local Enterprise Partnerships on how best to plan</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance, other than to support local authorities in mitigating and adapting to climate change.</p>	<p>The guidance should be followed when developing policies within the Local Plan that address climate change issues.</p>	<p>The SA should examine the likely effectiveness of the Local Plan in mitigating and adapting to climate change. Such judgements should be</p>

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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>for climate change, both in terms of reducing CO₂ emissions, and adapting to future climatic conditions.</p> <p>Guidance is provided on developing both strategic and development control policies.</p>			<p>made with reference to the guidance.</p>
Energy White Paper: Meeting the Energy Challenge (2007)			
<p>This White Paper sets out a framework for action to address the following long-term energy challenges, and helps to manage the risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tackling climate change by reducing CO₂ emissions both within the UK and abroad ▪ Ensuring secure, clean and affordable energy as we become increasingly dependent on imported fuel <p>This paper sets out the Government's international and domestic energy strategy (based upon existing policies) to address the long-term energy challenges and deliver the four energy policy goals [set out in the 2003 Energy White Paper].</p>	<p>Targets are superseded by 2008 Climate Change Act. There are therefore none of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in CO₂ emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective relating to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
Energy Act 2008			
<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"> ▪ Reflect the availability of new technologies (such as CCS and emerging renewable technologies) ▪ Correspond with our changing requirements for security of supply infrastructure (such as offshore gas storage) ▪ Ensure adequate protection for the environment and the tax payer as our energy market changes <p>These policies are driven by the two long-term energy challenges faced by the UK as identified in the White Paper.</p>	<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 CO₂ emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective relating to minimising greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
Door to Door: A strategy for improving sustainable transport integration (DfT, 2013)			

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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>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"> ▪ improving availability of information; ▪ simplifying ticketing; ▪ making connections between different steps in the journey, and different modes of transport, easier; and ▪ providing better interchange facilities. <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"> ▪ investment in developing a high-quality cycling and walking environment, particularly close to train and bus stations ▪ investment in smart ticketing infrastructure, and supporting integrated local tickets ▪ continue to ensure that investments at railway stations and on transport interchange hubs fund improvements that deliver high-quality facilities that meet customer needs ▪ work with transport providers to make interchange facilities more attractive to the traveler and support multi-modal travel. ▪ 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 	<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>
<p>Low Carbon Transport: A Greener Future - A Carbon Reduction Strategy for Transport (2009)</p>			
<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>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended)			
<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>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must ensure that the requirements of the Act are complied with and that designated species are protected.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.</p>
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)			
<p>These Regulations make provision for the purpose of implementing, for Great Britain, Council Directive 92/43/EEC[8] on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</p> <p>They replace and update the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) in England and Wales (and to a limited degree, Scotland - as regards reserved matters).</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>
The Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act (2000)			
<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>	<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>
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)			
<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>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>

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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 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>			
<p>The Guidance for Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty (2007)</p>			
<p>This guidance was issued by Defra and WAG to assist local authorities in fulfilling their Biodiversity Duty.</p>	<p>The guidance references a biodiversity indicator to measure local authority performance, which is based on four sub-indicators relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The management of local authority landholdings (e.g. % of landholdings managed to a plan which seeks to maximise the sites' biodiversity potential). ▪ The condition of local authority managed Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) (e.g. % of SSSI in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition). ▪ The provision of accessible greenspace. ▪ The effect of development control decisions on designated sites (e.g. change in designated sites as a result of planning permissions). 	<p>It is essential that the development of the Local Plan considers the provisions of the biodiversity duty.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.</p>
<p>Conserving Biodiversity – The UK Approach (2007)</p>			
<p>The document sets out an approach to biodiversity conservation that is designed to meet the commitment to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010 but also to guide action into the second decade of the 21st Century.</p> <p>The statement emphasises an ecosystem approach. There is a close relationship between ecosystems and human well-being and there is a need to take action to reverse ecosystem degradation by addressing the key drivers and valuing ecosystem services. There is a need to maintain, create and restore functional combinations of habitats.</p> <p>The shared priorities for action are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protecting the best sites for wildlife ▪ Targeting action on priority species and habitats ▪ Embedding proper consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem 	<p>In June 2007 the UK Biodiversity Partnership published 18 indicators that can be used to monitor biodiversity progress across the UK. They will be used as part of a wider evidence base to determine whether the target to halt biodiversity loss is being achieved. Some of the relevant indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trends in populations of selected species of birds and butterflies ▪ UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Species & Habitats ▪ Protected areas ▪ Sustainable woodland management ▪ Area of agri-environment land ▪ Sustainable fisheries 	<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.</p>

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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>services in all relevant sectors of policy and decision-making.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Engaging people and encouraging behaviour change ▪ Developing and interpreting the evidence base ▪ Ensuring that the UK plays a proactive role in influencing the development of Multilateral Environmental Agreements and contributes fully to their domestic delivery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ecological impact of air pollution ▪ Invasive species ▪ Habitat connectivity ▪ River quality 		

Working with the Grain of Nature: a Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)

<p>The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them.</p> <p>The Strategy sets out a series of actions that will be taken by the Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agriculture: encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy. ▪ Water: aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands. ▪ Woodland: managing and extending woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life. ▪ Marine and coastal management: so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem-based approach. ▪ Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment. 	<p>A key Defra objective is: to protect and improve the rural, urban, marine and global environment and lead on the integration of these with other policies across Government and internationally.</p> <p>Under this objective, key targets are:</p> <p>To care for natural heritage, make the countryside attractive and enjoyable for all and preserve biological diversity by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020 ▪ Bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites <p>Of the Government's Quality of Life Counts indicators, those that are particularly important for biodiversity are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The populations of wild birds ▪ The condition of SSSIs ▪ Progress with BAPs ▪ Area of land under agri-environment agreement ▪ Biological quality of rivers ▪ Fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits 	<p>The Local Plan should support the vision of emphasising biodiversity.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets that address biodiversity.</p>
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UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (2012)

<p>The purpose of the UK Biodiversity Framework is to set a broad enabling structure for action across the UK up to 2020 to:</p>	<p>Key targets relevant to the Local Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Target 1 – Awareness: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps 	<p>It is essential that the development of the Local Plan should</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the</p>
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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>i. set out a shared vision and priorities for UK-scale activities, in a framework jointly owned by the four countries, and to which their own strategies will contribute;</p> <p>ii. identify priority work at a UK level which will be needed to help deliver the Aichi targets and the EU Biodiversity Strategy;</p> <p>iii. facilitate the aggregation and collation of information on activity and outcomes across all countries of the UK, where the four countries agree this will bring benefits compared to individual country work; and</p> <p>iv. streamline governance arrangements for UK-scale activity.</p> <p>The vision for the CBD’s Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 is:</p> <p>‘By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people’.</p>	<p>they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Target 2 – Values/accounting: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems. <p>STRATEGIC GOAL B (‘pressures’): Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Target 5 – Habitat loss: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced. ▪ Target 7 – Sustainable land use: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity. ▪ Target 8 – Pollution: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity. ▪ Target 9 – Invasive aliens: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment. ▪ Target 10 – Climate Change impacts: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning. <p>STRATEGIC GOAL C (‘safeguarding’): To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Target 11 – Protected areas: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water [areas], and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected 	<p>consider biodiversity protection and enhancement.</p>	<p>protection and the net enhancement of biodiversity resources.</p>

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Biodiversity by Design: A Guide for Sustainable Communities (Town and Country Planning Association) (2004)			
<p>The aim of the guide is to provide guidance on how to maximise the opportunities for biodiversity in the planning and design of sustainable communities. The guidance is designed to apply at a variety of scales from whole sub-region growth points, to neighbourhood schemes.</p>	<p>This is a guidance document and therefore does not set targets or suggest indicators</p>	<p>The development of the Local Plan should require biodiversity and green infrastructure design principles for new developments.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives relating to biodiversity and the quality of the natural environment.</p>
Biodiversity by Design. (2004) Town and Country Planning Association			
<p>The purpose of the Town and Country Planning Association is to improve the art and science of town and country planning. It is the only independent organisation for planning and housing covering the UK and the longest established planning body in the world. Its key objectives are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Secure a decent home for everyone, in a good human-scale environment combining the best features of town and country; 2. Empower people and communities to influence decisions that affect them; 3. Improve the planning system in accordance with the principles of sustainable development. 	<p>Green Infrastructure is the sub -regional network of protected sites, nature reserves, green spaces, and greenway linkages. The linkages include river corridors and flood plains, migration routes and features of the landscape, which are of importance as wildlife corridors. en infrastructure should pr vide for multi-functional use, wildlife, recreational and cultural experience, as well as delivering ecological services, such as flood protection an microclimate control. It should all operate at all spatial scales from urban centres though to open countryside.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should assess the relevant infrastructure to enhance biodiversity through design.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate protecting / enhancing biodiversity resources through design.</p>
Geological Conservation Review (GCR) by JNCC			
<p>The GCR was designed to identify sites of national and international importance and show key scientific elements of the Earth heritage of Britain. These sites display sediments, rocks, fossils, and features of the landscape that make a special contribution to understanding and appreciation of Earth science and the geological history of Britain, which stretches back hundreds of millions of years.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to protect / enhance geodiversity.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect / enhance geodiversity resources in Wyre.</p>
Nature Nearby – Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance. Natural England (2010)			
<p>Natural England is proposing the adoption of three key standards by Greenspace professionals that will deliver high quality and inspiring</p>	<p>General targets within the document include:</p>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to fulfil the</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include</p>

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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>visitor experiences in green spaces close to where people live, and connect people with the natural environment. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An Accessibility and Quantity Standard – to ensure equitable provision both close to home and within sustainable transport distances, i.e. Natural England’s Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard; ▪ Service Standards – for core services and facilities for each site type; ▪ A national Quality Standard – i.e. The Green Flag Award scheme. 	<p>a) Improving access to green spaces. b) Improving naturalness of green spaces. c) Improving connectivity with green spaces.</p>	<p>general objectives within this guidance document.</p>	<p>objectives that seek to improve access to green space, improve connectivity and improve naturalness of green spaces.</p>

Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning – Incorporating the natural, built and historic environment, and rural issues in plans and strategies (2005). Natural England/English Heritage/Environment Agency

<p>To help planning authorities and regional planning bodies in preparing plans and strategies under the new planning system. Statutory Bodies are interested in enhancing the quality of life for both urban and rural communities.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should follow Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning guidance.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that fulfil the requirements of this document.</p>
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A Strategy for England’s Trees, Woodlands and Forests (2007)

<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"> ▪ 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. ▪ 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. ▪ To protect and enhance the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes and the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland. ▪ To increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life for those living, working and visiting England. ▪ To improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and to promote new or improved markets for sustainable woodland 	<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>
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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
products.			
Landscape Character Assessment Guidance for England and Scotland (2002)			
Produced jointly by the former Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage, this document comprises the accepted national guidance on the practice and procedure of landscape character assessment.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan should recognise the importance of protecting and enhancing landscape character.	The SA should include an objective related to landscape character.
Open Space Strategies: Best Practice Guidance (CABE and the Greater London Authority, 2009)			
This document offers clear, practical guidance to local authorities and their stakeholders on how to prepare an open space strategy.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan should recognise the multi-functional benefits of open spaces.	The SA should consider the potential for impacts on open spaces and opportunities for enhancements.
The Geological Conservation Review (GCR) (ongoing)			
The GCR is designed to identify sites of national and international importance needed to show all the key scientific elements of the Earth heritage of Britain. They display sediments, rocks, fossils, and features of the landscape that make a special contribution to our understanding and appreciation of Earth science and the geological history of Britain	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan should recognise the status of Lytham St Anne's GCR site and aim to protect this and other geodiversity sites.	The SA should consider potential impacts on geodiversity.
Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (Defra, 2009)			
<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>The Strategy sets out how Government intends to improve the management of soil to manage threats to its quality and integrity.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan should include measures to ensure that soils are protected in line with the Strategy's aims.	The assessment should consider the extent to which soils may be impacted by proposals supported within the Local Plan.

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>Natural England’s Green Infrastructure Guidance (NE176) (2009)</p> <p>Provides a guide as to how to build Green Infrastructure (GI) into planning and development. While introducing GI and elaborating upon its many benefits, it also integrates it with the concept of place-making (also referred to as ‘place-shaping’), which means recognising the character and distinctiveness of different locations and ensuring that policies and programmes respond accordingly. Central to place-making is the realisation that the quality and management of neighbourhoods, streets and parks are directly related to civic pride, community and civic values or perceptions, and identity. Green infrastructure can play a key part in this process, from formulation of design principles which respond to landscape character, vernacular and sense of place, and in identifying opportunities for community involvement in projects through design and implementation to foster ownership and involvement.</p> <p>The document provides a multitude of objectives which can be achieved via GI, with an overarching objective of maximising GI in new developments. It recommends a number of ways that this can be achieved. Even in the most challenging urban environments, this can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ green roof systems and roof gardens; ▪ green walls to provide insulation or shading and cooling; ▪ swales integrated as part of streetscape and traffic calming schemes, or neighbourhood play areas; ▪ new tree planting or altering the management of land associated with transport corridors (e.g. management of verges to enhance biodiversity); or <p>de-canalisation of river corridors which is another significant opportunity to enhance landscape character and biodiversity.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The preparation of the Local Plan should integrate a robust green infrastructure policy alongside green / wildlife corridor identification.</p>	<p>The SA should seek to enhance biodiversity via the incorporation of GI into the Local Plan.</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
Accessible Natural Green Space Standards in Towns and Cities: A Review and Toolkit for their Implementation (2003) and Nature Nearby: Accessible Green Space Guidance (2010)			
<p>These publications by Natural England explain and give guidance on the concept of Accessible Natural Green Space Standards (ANGSt). The 2010 report provides practical advice to planning authorities on meeting the standards within new and existing developments.</p>	<p>ANGSt recommends that everyone, wherever they live, should have an accessible natural greenspace:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ of at least 2ha in size, no more than 300m (5 minutes walk) from home; ▪ at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km of home; ▪ one accessible 100ha site within 5km of home; and ▪ one accessible 500ha site within 10km of home; plus ▪ a minimum of 1ha of statutory Local Nature Reserves per thousand population. 	<p>The Local Plan should attempt to ensure that the standards are met within the Borough.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should contain an objective relating to the provision of green space.</p>
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)			
<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 exceedences of the strategy's air quality objectives, the effect on ecosystems and the qualitative impacts.</p>	<p>The Strategy sets objectives and targets for each air quality pollutant, e.g. to achieve and maintain 40µg/m³ of annual average NO₂.</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>
Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (2009)			
<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>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>

Review of Plans (etc.) – 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
<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>			
Future Water: The Government’s Water Strategy for England (2008)			
<p>Defra’s vision for the state of the water environment in 2030 is for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ an improved quality of the water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued high levels of drinking water quality; ▪ sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water; ▪ sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost reflective water charges; ▪ reduced greenhouse gas emissions; and ▪ an embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users. 	<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 depending on new technological developments and innovation.</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>
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)			
<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>
Making Space for Water: Taking Forward a New Government Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (2005)			
<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</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to ensure that development in</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address flooding risk and the</p>

Review of Plans (etc.) – 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
<p>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>floodplains is discouraged.</p>	<p>need to manage runoff effectively.</p>
Waste Strategy for England (2007)			
<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 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"> ▪ To decouple waste growth from economic growth and put more emphasis upon waste prevention and re-use. ▪ Meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020. ▪ Increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste. ▪ Secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste. ▪ Get the most environmental benefit from investment through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies. 	<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>A number of indicators are used in the strategy to characterise current waste management in England.</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>
Working for a Healthier Tomorrow – Dame Carol Black's Review of the health of Britain's working age population (2008)			
<p>This Review sets out the first ever baseline for the health of Britain's working age population, seeking to lay the foundations for urgent and comprehensive reform through a new vision for health and work in Britain. Three principles lie at the heart of this vision:</p>	<p>Although there are no relevant targets within the Review, it presents a number of indicators of working age health, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Life expectancy 	<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</p>

Review of Plans (etc.) – 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevention of illness and promotion of health and well-being ▪ Early intervention for those who develop a health condition ▪ An improvement in the health of those out of work so that everyone with the potential to work has the support they need to do so <p>The Review recognises the human, social and economic costs of impaired health and well-being in relation to working life in Britain. The aim of the Review is not to offer a utopian solution for improved health in working life, but more to identify the factors that stand in the way of good health and to elicit interventions (including services, changes in attitudes, behaviours and practices) that can help to overcome them.</p> <p>Monitoring the baseline presented in this Review will be critical, together with a research programme to inform future action with a comprehensive evidence base and increased cross-governmental effort to ensure progress.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mortality during working age ▪ % of the working age population being in good, fairly good or poor health ▪ Proportion of people out of work due to sickness or disability ▪ Sickness absence per annum ▪ Sickness notes issued per medical condition ▪ % of working time lost due to sickness ▪ % of working age population on incapacity benefits ▪ Employment rate ▪ Employment rate for disabled people ▪ Income rates ▪ Economic inactivity and reasons for inactivity, split into those inactive who would like to work and those seeking work ▪ Proportion of deviation from perfect health by social class (Quality Adjusted Life Year health measure) and work status ▪ Proportion of adult population who smoke ▪ Work related illness by industry ▪ Proportion of working age population with mental health conditions ▪ Incapacity benefits claimants by primary medical condition ▪ Costs of working age ill health 		<p>and reduce health inequalities.</p>

Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2008 – An update of the Department of Health Report 2001/2002

<p>The 2001/2 Report and its update seek to provide quantitative estimates of the possible impacts of climate change on health.</p> <p>Since the original report, the assessment of future climate change has been updated. A new generation of high-resolution climate models has allowed for improved estimates of future changes in the frequency, intensity and duration of extreme events in the UK. Some of the major areas of concern are:</p>	<p>A number of indicators are presented in this Report. The key ones include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mean annual temperature ▪ Number of days per year with daily mean exceeding 20°C ▪ Number of days per year with daily mean below 0°C ▪ Annual total rainfall 	<p>The Local Plan should address the issues relating to climate change, and the need to encourage provision of high quality and flexible health services.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address climate change issues including flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It should</p>
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Review of Plans (etc.) – 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flooding ▪ Vector-borne diseases ▪ Food-borne diseases ▪ The effects of climate change on drinking water supplies ▪ The direct effects of high temperatures ▪ The air pollution climate ▪ Exposure to ultra-violet light 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seasonal rainfall ▪ Maximum daily wind speed ▪ Annual highest maximum daily wind speed ▪ Annual cases of malaria 		<p>also include an objective related to human health.</p>

Tackling Health Inequalities – A Programme for Action (2003, including the 2007 Status Report on the Programme for Action)

<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"> ▪ Supporting families, mothers and children – to ensure the best possible start in life and break the inter-generational cycle of health ▪ Engaging communities and individuals – to ensure relevance, responsiveness and sustainability ▪ 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 ▪ Addressing the underlying determinants of health – dealing with the long-term underlying causes of health inequalities <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"> ▪ By 2010 to reduce inequalities in health outcomes by 10% as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth <p>This target is underpinned by two more detailed objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 ▪ 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 <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"> ▪ Primary care professionals per 100,000 population ▪ Road casualties in disadvantaged communities ▪ Proportion of children living in low-income households ▪ Proportion of those aged 16 who get qualifications equivalent to 5 GCSEs at grades A* to C ▪ Proportion of households living in non-decent housing ▪ Prevalence of smoking among people in manual social 	<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>
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Review of Plans (etc.) – 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
<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"> 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). 		
Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Light Pollution (2000)			
<p>Published by the Institute of Lighting Engineers, this document provides guidance on reducing obtrusive light from poorly sited or designed lighting installations.</p> <p>Light pollution can adversely affect human and ecological receptors and is a key component of tranquillity.</p>	<p>Published by the Institute of Lighting Engineers, this document provides guidance on reducing obtrusive light from poorly sited or designed lighting installations.</p> <p>Light pollution can adversely affect human and ecological receptors and is a key component of tranquillity.</p>	<p>Published by the Institute of Lighting Engineers, this document provides guidance on reducing obtrusive light from poorly sited or designed lighting installations.</p> <p>Light pollution can adversely affect human and ecological receptors and is a key component of tranquillity.</p>	<p>Published by the Institute of Lighting Engineers, this document provides guidance on reducing obtrusive light from poorly sited or designed lighting installations.</p> <p>Light pollution can adversely affect human and ecological receptors and is a key component of tranquillity.</p>
National Planning Policy Framework			
<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>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
National Planning Practice Guidance (2014)			
<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>
National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)			
<p>The national policy sets out the Government’s 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"> ▪ ensure that the planned provision of new capacity and its spatial distribution is based on robust analysis of best available data and information, and an appraisal of options. Spurious precision should be avoided; ▪ 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"> (i) waste arisings across neighbouring waste planning authority areas; (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 ▪ 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. 	<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>

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
Ambition Lancashire 2005 – 2025 Strategic Vision for the Future of Lancashire (2008 revision)			
<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"> ▪ To improve business performance and address skills shortages to secure Lancashire’s economic growth ▪ To provide the infrastructure to deliver a renaissance of Lancashire’s towns, cities and rural areas ▪ To reduce levels of worklessness amongst Lancashire residents <p>Accessible Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To have a highly effective and efficient transport and communications system ▪ To invest in Lancashire’s strategic transport infrastructure <p>Dynamic Rural Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To broaden Lancashire’s rural economic base and assist in the support and diversification of agriculture ▪ To deliver social regeneration, including the delivery of central government services at local level in Lancashire <p>Image of Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For Lancashire to have a reputation as a successful place to live, work and enjoy life <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"> ▪ GVA per head of the population compared with the UK average. ▪ The growth in VAT-registered business stock. ▪ The number of people in jobs, based on age, disability, gender and race. ▪ The reduction in economically inactive residents. <p>Accessible Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The percentage of areas in Lancashire that are within 15 to 30 minutes by public transport of at least four key services <p>Dynamic Rural Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sectoral change within rural businesses to higher-value activities and increased wage levels (average by place of work and place of residence). ▪ Improved performance against the Department for Transport’s thresholds for essential services ▪ Increased number of community projects developed and delivered locally. 	<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>

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"> ▪ To ensure opportunities are provided for all to benefit from learning and development ▪ To enable individuals to participate fully in the opportunities on offer in order to maximise their potential <p>Every Child Matters in Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure that children and young people have the key skills required for adult life ▪ To improve the (emotional) health and wellbeing of children and young people ▪ To enable young people to make a positive contribution to their community <p>Caring and Healthy Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To reduce health inequalities and provide opportunities for Lancashire people to live healthy lives ▪ To invest in and strengthen access to high quality health services to support improvements in public health ▪ To support all vulnerable adults to lead more independent lives <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"> ▪ Increased area of land under environmental management – for example, stewardship. <p>Image of Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Internal and external surveys to establish opinions of Lancashire. ▪ Visitor numbers and spending. ▪ Business investment and relocation to the county. <p>Learning Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased numbers of adults gaining NVQs at levels 2 and 3. ▪ Increase in the percentage of people going into further and higher education. ▪ Increased numbers of degrees awarded. <p>Every Child Matters in Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A narrowing gap in attainment in targeted areas. ▪ Reduced numbers of 16- to 18-year-olds not in employment, education or training. ▪ Reduced conception rates in young people. <p>Caring and Healthy Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced health inequalities in relation to increasing life expectancy. ▪ Reduced health inequalities in relation to a healthy life, free from disability. <p>Welcoming and Harmonious Lancashire</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
<p>To promote older people’s health, safety and independence.</p> <p>Living in Lancashire</p> <p>To invest in neighbourhoods and replace obsolete housing.</p> <p>To provide affordable, specialist and supported housing.</p> <p>Cultural Lancashire</p> <p>To increase investment in culture and develop cultural activity.</p> <p>To develop welcoming and harmonious communities</p> <p>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"> ▪ The percentage of people from different backgrounds that get on well together. ▪ Do you agree or disagree that you can influence decisions affecting your local area? ▪ Awareness of other cultures and attendance at multi-cultural events. <p>Safer Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce crime by an agreed percentage over an agreed period of time. ▪ Reduce fear of crime. ▪ Reduce the number of fires and associated deaths and injuries. <p>Older People’s Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of older people in employment. ▪ Number of people aged over 65 receiving the support they need to live independently at home. ▪ Healthy life expectancy at age 65. <p>Living in Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relative house prices between housing market renewal areas compared with the Lancashire average. ▪ Increased number of affordable homes built. ▪ Reduced number of unfit homes. ▪ Ratio of median house prices to median incomes. <p>Cultural 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of people agreeing that there is a good range of arts and cultural activities in Lancashire. ▪ Increased use of leisure and cultural facilities. <p>Greener Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lower carbon emissions for each Lancashire resident. ▪ The percentage of people who say that access to nature is important in making somewhere a good place to live. ▪ The number of heritage sites. 		
Lancashire's Local Transport Plan 2011 - 2021			
<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>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"> ▪ Supporting Economic Growth and Regeneration ▪ Access to Education and Employment ▪ Improving Accessibility, Quality of Life and Well-being ▪ Improving Safety ▪ Affordable and Sustainable Transport ▪ Care of Our Assets ▪ Reducing Carbon Emissions and its Effects 	<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>

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
<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>			
Wyre Local Plan – A585(T) corridor evidence base (June 2016)			
<p>The study has been prepared by Highways England to review the additional demands on the strategic road network that Highways England has responsibility for.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The study does not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the highway capacity constraints.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that seek to promote sustainable transport.</p>
Fylde Coast Highways and Transport Masterplan 2015			
<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>'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"> ▪ We need our highway network to operate more efficiently, not just for cars, but also for buses, coaches 	<p>The Local Plan needs to encompass transportation issues and the highways and transport requirements</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include the requirements of the masterplan to address coastal transport and accessibility, and seek</p>

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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>Prosperity - 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>Health - 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>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ 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. ▪ 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. ▪ 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.' 	<p>outlined in support of achieving the vision.</p>	<p>to ensure that any new transport development is sustainable.</p>
<p>Lancashire County Council – Implications for housing developments within the proposed Wyre Local Plan (February 2017)</p>			
<p>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</p>	<p>The study does not contain specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the highway capacity constraints.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that seek to</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
<p>localities within the vicinity of the A6 face different issues than those on the Peninsula.</p> <p>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.</p>			<p>promote sustainable transport.</p>
Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy DPD (2009)			
<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"> ▪ Safeguarding Lancashire’s mineral resources ▪ Minimising the need for minerals extraction ▪ Meeting the demand for new minerals ▪ Identifying sites and areas for minerals extraction ▪ Achieving sustainable minerals production ▪ Community involvement and partnership working ▪ Promoting waste minimisation and increasing waste awareness ▪ Managing our waste as a resource ▪ Identifying capacity for managing our waste ▪ Achieving sustainable waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 25% of construction aggregates to be recycled or secondary materials by 2021. ▪ zero growth in industrial and commercial waste ▪ 1% growth in municipal waste ▪ 1% growth in construction and demolition waste ▪ recycle and compost 46% of MSW by 2010, to reach 56% by 2015 and 61% by 2020 ▪ additionally recover value from 18% of MSW by 2015 ▪ recycle 35% of I&C waste by 2010, 40% by 2015 and 45% by 2020 ▪ additionally recover value from 30% of I&C waste by 2010, falling to 25% by 2020 ▪ recycle 50% of C&D waste by 2010, 55% by 2015 and 60% by 2020 ▪ additionally recover value from 42 % of C&D waste by 2010, falling to 35% by 2020 	<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>
Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan - Site Allocation and Development Management Policies Part One and Part Two (2013)			
<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</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"> ▪ Protect mineral from permanent sterilisation by other 	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the site allocations and development plan along with any issues</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that seek to promote sustainable</p>

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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>in 2009 and the individual local plans of the two unitaries and the twelve districts which make up the Plan area.</p>	<p>development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maximise the use of recycled and secondary materials in all new development. ▪ Extract sufficient minerals to meet the contribution to local, regional and national needs. ▪ Ensure the sensitive transportation and working of minerals. ▪ Ensure environmental impacts are minimised and mitigated for. ▪ Provide for the Plan area to be net self-sufficient in waste capacity. ▪ Provide for suitably located network of waste management facilities 	<p>that are likely to affect the Borough.</p>	<p>waste management and effective resource use.</p>

Lancashire’s Municipal Waste Strategy 2008 – 2020 Rubbish to Resources

<p>The key Strategy Objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To recognise municipal waste as a resource. ▪ To minimise the amount of municipal waste produced. ▪ To maximise recovery of organic and non-organic resources. ▪ To deal with waste as near to where it is produced as possible. ▪ To minimise contamination of the residual waste stream. ▪ To minimise the amount of waste going for disposal to landfill. ▪ Where landfill does occur to minimise its biodegradable content. ▪ To effectively manage all municipal waste within the wider waste context. ▪ To develop local markets and manufacturing for recovered materials. ▪ To achieve sustainable waste management. ▪ To develop strong partnerships between local authorities, community groups and the private sector. ▪ To ensure services are accessible to all residents. 	<p>Key targets of this strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce and stabilise waste to 0% growth each year ▪ Continue to provide financial support for awareness raising, education campaigns and other initiatives ▪ 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. ▪ Recycle and compost 56% of all waste by 2015, increasing to 61% by 2020 ▪ Recover 81% of all waste by 2015 and 88% by 2020 ▪ Reuse, recycle and compost 70% every year at each Household Waste Recycling Centre ▪ Provide a network of facilities to manage and treat Lancashire County Council and Blackpool Council’s municipal waste. 	<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>
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Green Infrastructure: How and where it can help the North-West adapt to climate change (2010)

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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 report analyses how the development of green infrastructure can help the region mitigate and adapt to climate change. It examines the services provided by green infrastructure and where these are likely to have the greatest impact. It concludes that the potential for impacts on mitigation are slight, whereas those on adaptation are substantial.</p> <p>Recommendations are made on targeting future action and investment for the greatest impact.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Development of the Local Plan must consider the role that green infrastructure can play in mitigating and adapting to climate change.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should contain objectives relating to climate change and green infrastructure, and the assessment should recognise the link between the two.</p>
<p>Countryside Character Volume 2: North-West</p>			
<p>This document presents the results of Natural England’s survey of the countryside character and landscape of the North-West. It reflects the guidance issued by the Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage (2002), referred to in the National Plans and Policies section above.</p>	<p>The document contains no targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Landscape character should form a component of the Local Plan baseline and should be considered when proposing new development.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective on landscape quality.</p>
<p>North-West Landscape Character Framework Project (ongoing)</p>			
<p>This Natural England project aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Map and describe our diverse landscapes at a regional scale, seamlessly from upland to city centre to sea ▪ Develop the idea of landscape as a ‘framework’ to help joined-up thinking about the environment ▪ Be a focus for promoting the principles of the European Landscape Convention 	<p>There are no targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Landscape character should form a component of the Local Plan baseline and should be considered when proposing new development.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective on landscape quality.</p>
<p>Lancashire Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Strategy (2000)</p>			
<p>The four main objectives of the landscape character assessment are:</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However, it will 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</p>	<p>The landscape character assessment has been used to identify the baseline conditions and the SA</p>

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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 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>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>and townscape character and quality.</p>	<p>Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets relating the preservation and enhancement of landscape and townscape quality.</p>
Lancashire Climate Change Strategy 2009 -2020			
<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>	<p>A key target of this strategy is that it aims that in 2020 Lancashire will have reduced its emissions of CO₂ by at least 30% relative to 1990.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should include policies that recognise local action needs to be taken with</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate</p>

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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"> ▪ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the use of energy in homes, by improving energy efficiency, minimising waste and exploiting renewable sources of energy. ▪ Minimise waste through careful purchasing and disposal. ▪ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions through better waste management, including waste minimisation and increased recycling. ▪ Develop and maintain an integrated, efficient and sustainable transport system. ▪ Increase the use of public transport, walking and cycling. ▪ Promote the use of more efficient vehicles and alternative transport fuels, including sustainable bio-fuels. ▪ Encourage a sustainable and competitive Lancashire economy that will measure, mitigate and reduce its contribution to climate change, through energy and resource efficiency actions. ▪ Support the growth of the emerging environmental technology sector. ▪ Create an informed, skilled and environmentally responsible work force and work place able to compete in an emerging and diverse 'environmental economy'. ▪ Ensure that future economic plans ensure a low carbon economy. ▪ All public organisations to monitor and minimise their energy use. ▪ More efficient use of resources and more environmentally-aware procurement, including of infrastructure. ▪ Actively promote decentralised energy production and medium and large scale renewable energy generation ▪ 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. ▪ Support the development of mechanisms to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the sustainable management of Lancashire's woodlands. ▪ Manage Lancashire's upland and lowland peat lands to sequester carbon and prevent its release. ▪ Identify what the impacts of climate change on biodiversity will be in Lancashire and support the uptake of practical adaptation 	<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"> ▪ CO₂ reduction from local authority operations. ▪ Per capita reduction in CO₂ emissions in the LA area. ▪ Tackling fuel poverty - % of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating. ▪ Planning to adapt to climate change. 	<p>regard to climate change issues along with ensuring policies contribute to achieving Lancashire's CO₂ reduction target.</p>	<p>to climate change and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p>

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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>measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce the risks to people, public health and public services associated with climate change and extreme weather events. ▪ Ensure development and critical infrastructure is resilient to flooding and other climate change impacts and the risk of these impacts are managed effectively. ▪ Reduce the vulnerability of business and agriculture to climate risks and ensure they have the ability to respond in a timely manner. ▪ Realise the economic development opportunities associated with developing adaptation capacity in Lancashire. ▪ Support practical measures to allow Lancashire’s biodiversity to adapt to climate impacts. ▪ Inform public about what climate change will mean, and how to adapt to a changed climate. ▪ Support the people of Lancashire to make informed choices about climate friendly behaviour. ▪ Support Lancashire Businesses to make informed choices about climate friendly behaviour. ▪ Develop programmes to help pupils and teachers explore and understand climate change. ▪ Encourage strong community participation in climate solutions. 			
Lancashire Renewable Energy Strategy 2011			
<p>The purpose of the renewable energy study was to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ Provide further technical advice to each local authority to enable greater understanding of the potential for renewable energy development. 	<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>
Biodiversity Action Plan for Lancashire (various dates)			

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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 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>
<p>Lancashire Woodland Vision 2006-2015</p>			
<p>The document seeks to guide new planting and woodland management in the context of the Lancashire landscape strategy. Main objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formulate a strategy or vision to guide the development of woodlands and associated businesses in Lancashire. ▪ Produce local woodland vision statements for the 21 landscape character types and urban landscape types of Lancashire. ▪ Identify priorities for woodland planting and management action. ▪ Assist in formulating advice and targeting resources through existing and proposed grant aid schemes. ▪ Inform the public at large of woodlands and their management in the context of Lancashire landscapes. <p>There is a specific vision and objective for the woodland resource in each of the landscape character types.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take opportunities to promote urban forestry and street trees and to protect the wider biodiversity resource.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect biodiversity including woodland.</p>
<p>A Geodiversity Action Plan for Lancashire (2004)</p>			
<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"> ▪ To establish and make accessible a wide range of field based geodiversity information. ▪ To understand what physical landscape and geodiversity sites existing in Lancashire. ▪ To establish what skills and knowledge are available in the community to assist in the implementation of the Local Geodiversity Action Plan. ▪ To have geoconservation policies adopted by local and other 	<p>The targets in the Strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Get geoconservation strategies written into local plans. ▪ Actively involve local communities and business in geoconservation policies. ▪ Produce a database of geodiversity resources. <p>These targets relate primarily to gathering sufficient information to ensure that geoconservation interests are adequately addressed in relevant plans and strategies.</p>	<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>

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
<p>relevant bodies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To raise awareness and appreciation of geoconservation amongst professional groups and the general public. ▪ To increase community and business activity in geoconservation. 			
Fylde Coast Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment 2014 and 2016 Update			
<p>The 2015 revised version of Planning Policy for Traveller Sites required the 2014 version of the assessment to be updated.</p> <p>The principle 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>
Fylde Coast Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2014), SHMA Addendum 1 (2014) and SHMA Addendum 2 (2016)			
<p>The SHMA addendums provide an analysis of housing need in light of the 2012 sub-national household projections.</p> <p>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>
Fylde Coast Retail Study (2011) and Update 2013			
<p>The study includes the following:</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the findings of the Retail Study</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include baseline data included</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
<p>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;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>iii. an assessment of retail spending patterns and destinations for various leisure activities;</p> <p>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</p> <p>v. an assessment of options and recommended strategy for improving the Fylde Coast’s sub-regional retail offer.</p>		<p>when developing policies on town centres and retailing.</p>	<p>within the study related to service provision and economic growth.</p>
Wyre Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) (2006) and The Lune Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (2004)			
<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>
Lune Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009) and Wyre Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009)			
<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>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>

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
<p>Wyre Borough lies within two catchments – The Lune in the north and the Wyre covers the rest of the Borough.</p>			
<p>River Basin Management Plan for the North West River Basin District (2009)</p>			
<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>
<p>LCC, Blackpool BC, Blackburn with Darwen BC Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2005)</p>			
<p>The plan has been developed with the following visions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to use the plan preparation process as an opportunity to undertake a strategic overview of the access opportunities available within Lancashire’s countryside ▪ 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 ▪ to increase the public’s enjoyment and the benefits it derives from the Lancashire countryside ▪ to monitor the improvements against clear targets during the 10-year life of the plan 	<p>Activities are focussed around seven inter-related themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ definitive map ▪ inspection and improvement ▪ providing information ▪ community to countryside links ▪ bridleway and off-road cycling circuits and routes ▪ reduced mobility and visual impairments ▪ higher rights and other provisions <p>Under each theme, a series of actions is proposed which links to targets and progress indicators.</p>	<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>
<p>The Fylde Coast Multi-Area Agreement (MAA)</p>			
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should support the aims of the MAA through suitable spatial policies.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should contain objectives that support economic growth. The assessment should refer to the importance of partnership working.</p>

Summary of 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>Employment Land and Commercial Lesiure Study 2012 and Addendum 2015</p> <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"> ▪ Take stock of the existing employment land situation in the Borough; ▪ Create a model of potential future employment land requirements; and ▪ Identify a new portfolio of employment land for Wyre. 	<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>
<p>Air Quality Strategy and Action Plan adopted 2011</p> <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>The plan sets out the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ Contribute to improving the health and wellbeing of the local community by reducing air pollution in Poulton. ▪ Reduce the amount of moving and standing traffic utilising Chapel Street. 	<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>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Ensure that the implementation of the strategy is integral with and complementary to the Sustainable Community 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>			
Wyre Borough Council Climate Change Strategy 2008 - 2013			
<p>The focus of Wyre Borough Council's Climate Change Strategy is very much on actions that are best delivered for the people of The vision for the Climate Change Strategy is 'A low and well adapted Wyre for Climate Change by 2020'. Wyre have also developed thirty Climate Change Strategic Objectives that will allow them to achieve their vision and forms the basis of their Climate Change Action Plan. Their Strategic Objectives include:</p> <p>To improve energy efficiency by: increasing the energy efficiency standards of homes, promoting and raising awareness of energy efficiency, encouraging behavioural changes and purchasing preferences among residents.</p> <p>Reduce the fuel poverty and ensure affordable warmth for all</p> <p>Reduce the health impacts of cold homes.</p> <p>Increase installation of renewable energy technologies.</p> <p>Contribute towards developing and maintaining an integrated, efficient and sustainable transport system.</p> <p>Promote and support the use of public transport, walking and cycling.</p> <p>Strengthen accessibility to key services and jobs.</p>	<p>Domestic households use one third of the total energy consumed in the UK through lighting and appliances, hot water and heating. The Government has set a climate change target of 10 million tonnes of carbon savings by 2010, half of which is expected to come through increased energy efficiency.</p> <p>There are also various relevant indicators within this strategy including:</p> <p>Measure the progress of local authorities to reduce emissions from their own operations which are directly under their control and to encourage them to demonstrate leadership on tackling climate change.</p> <p>Achieve a reduction in the number of households living in fuel poverty.</p> <p>Ensure preparedness to manage risks to individuals, communities and businesses from a changing climate, and to make the most of new opportunities.</p> <p>This strategy also includes a target of reducing CO₂ emissions from private housing by 204,332</p>	<p>The Local Plan should ensure that policies are in place to encourage energy efficiency and the reduction of CO₂ 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>Promote the use of alternative transport fuels, including sustainable bio-fuels.</p> <p>Position new development that minimises the need to travel.</p> <p>Promote sustainable building design and construction, including new development resilient to a changing climate.</p> <p>Actively promote decentralised energy production and medium and large scale renewable energy projects.</p> <p>Encourage strong community participation in climate solutions.</p> <p>Encourage a sustainable Wyre economy that will measure, mitigate and reduce its contribution to climate change, through energy and resource efficiency actions.</p> <p>Support the growth of the emerging environmental technology sector and creative industries sectors.</p> <p>Create an informed, skilled and environmentally responsible work force and work place able to compete in an emerging and diverse 'environmental economy'.</p> <p>Make the most of Wyre's superb environmental assets and the economic, environmental and social benefits that a green infrastructure brings.</p> <p>Support the development of mechanisms to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the sustainable management of woodlands.</p> <p>Manage Wyre's upland and lowland peat lands to sequester carbon and prevent its release.</p> <p>Identify what the impacts of climate change on biodiversity will be in Wyre and support the uptake of practical adaptation measures.</p> <p>Reduce the risks to people and public services associated with climate change and extreme weather events.</p>	<p>tonnes over the three year period of the LAA (2006-09).</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>Ensure development is resilient to flooding and flood risks are managed effectively.</p> <p>Improve the vulnerability of business and agriculture to climate risks and make timely preparations.</p> <p>Support the people of Wyre to make informed choices about climate friendly behaviour.</p> <p>Support programmes to help pupils and teachers explore and understand climate change.</p> <p>Actively promote the deployment of renewable energy projects in Wyre.</p> <p>Work in partnership to share information, ideas and lead by example.</p> <p>Enable action through influencing funding bodies/grant-awarding bodies to include climate change/energy efficiency criteria.</p> <p>Establish carbon reduction in targets for Wyre and develop a performance management framework.</p>			
Open Space Audit (2010)			
<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"> ▪ The borough's parks and gardens present opportunities for high quality provision and greater community involvement ▪ 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 	<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>adopted target for informal play space in all settlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 ▪ Adopted targets for outdoor sports facilities are met in most but not in all settlements ▪ Almost all school playing fields exclude the public from making use of them outside school hours ▪ Allotments are grossly underprovided against waiting lists and compared with other boroughs ▪ Cemeteries and churchyards provide beneficial sites with biodiversity benefits ▪ Natural and semi-natural greenspaces in Wyre are often based on ponds, with a small number of woodlands; they are irregularly distributed ▪ The promenades and Lancaster Canal provide strategically important “green corridors”, but these do not form a network ▪ Strategic areas of civic space are missing from the town centres of Fleetwood, Cleveleys and Garstang 			
Wyre Green Infrastructure Strategy 2013			
<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"> ▪ Securing quality of place and positive development 	<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"> ▪ Create new urban and peri-urban woodland. ▪ Create and manage urban trees and gardens in Wyre as an ‘urban green canopy’ (urban forest) ▪ Maintain and invest in the quality of existing council owned greenspaces ▪ Incorporate ‘green technology/design’ in 	<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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capitalising on the great outdoors for local economic growth ▪ Enabling healthy lives and stronger communities through outdoor lifestyles ▪ Making Wyre more resilient and biodiverse 	<p>new development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create combined landscape corridors and green travel routes along main access roads and town entrances. ▪ Create (or re-develop) commercial/business locations with robust landscaping that is connected into neighbouring 'green areas'. <p>2 Capitalising on the great outdoors for local economic growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In parks and greenspace management invest in high quality – create prestigious award winning destinations that are strategically well located. ▪ When undertaking engineering operations pursue environmental cost-savings through the use of the regulatory services of Green Infrastructure rather than 'mechanical solutions. ▪ Establish a Tourism/Visitor infrastructure and marketing campaign around 'Green' Wyre. ▪ Promote local food production, composting and waste recycling with the potential for energy from waste. ▪ Jobs and training in land based industries. ▪ Designate heritage & landscape parks. <p>3 Enabling healthier lives and stronger communities through outdoor lifestyles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create new and accessible greenspaces and ecological resources that are 'safe by design' ▪ Create a 'high level' strategic network of trails that meet multiple needs and tie in with local resources and public rights of way. 		

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"> ▪ Actively encourage volunteer involvement in Green Infrastructure project delivery. ▪ Support existing and enable new Green Exercise and Walking Wyre Programme. ▪ Use Green Infrastructure as a vehicle to promote lifelong environmental learning. ▪ Encourage more urban agriculture and local community based food production. ▪ Promote, manage and expand access to water locations without damaging ecological resources. ▪ Ensure that sport pitch quality and quantity targets are met. ▪ Increase and maintain the provision of family based activity locations. <p>4 Making Wyre more resilient and biodiverse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wyre Council to fully participate in area based management of ecology, lan and water. ▪ Conserve areas of high ecological value including designated sites and improve and maintain existing nature, geological assets. ▪ 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. ▪ Ecologically diversify and improve habitat of amenity Open Space – e.g. reseeded and management of meadows rather than amenity grassland. ▪ Whole farm planning for nature improvements. ▪ Protect veteran trees, semi natural woodland and ancient hedgerows and maintain in good 		

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	condition. ▪ Look to hedgerow management and biomass planting and harvesting for small scale local energy production.		
Green Belt Study 2016			
<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 will be a key part of the evidence base to support the emerging Wyre Local Plan. Any alterations to the Green Belt boundaries will be carried out through the Local Plan process, with reference to the recommendations in this document, in the context of a wider evidence base. Any proposed changes will be consulted on through the Local Plan process.</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>
Contaminated Land Strategy (2001)			
<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"> ▪ Identify and remove unacceptable risks to human health and the environment; ▪ Seek to bring damaged land back into beneficial use; and ▪ Seek to ensure that the cost burdens faced by individuals, companies and society as a whole are proportionate, manageable and economically 	<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>

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>sustainable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In addition to these general objectives more specific objectives of the strategy are to: ▪ Improve the focus and transparency of the controls, ensuring authorities take a strategic approach to problems of land contamination; ▪ 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); ▪ Increase the consistency of approach taken by different authorities; and ▪ Provide a more tailored regulatory mechanism, including liability rules, better able to reflect the complexity and range of circumstances found on individual sites. 			
Older People Strategy and Action Plan (2011)			
<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 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"> ▪ Older People should have sufficient financial security to maintain their quality of life and wellbeing; ▪ Older People should have access to mainstream services; ▪ Older People should be healthy and well; ▪ Older People should feel safe and supported; and ▪ Older People should have the opportunity to make a positive contribution. 	<p>The following national indicators maybe of relevance to the DPDs and SA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tackle poverty and promote greater independence and wellbeing in later life (Awards of benefits to over 65); ▪ People over 65 who receive the information, assistance and support needed to exercise choice and control to live independently; ▪ Healthy life expectancy at age 65; ▪ People with a long term condition supported to be independent and in control of their condition; ▪ Number of vulnerable people who are supported to maintain independent living; ▪ Tackling fuel poverty, people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy rating; and ▪ Carers receiving needs assessments or 	<p>Wyre has a larger than average population of older people living within the Borough. The Local Plan should ensure its policies do not impact upon their needs identified within this Strategy and Action Plan.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider the needs of older people 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
	<p>review and a specific carers service, or advice and information.</p>		
Wyre Flood and Coastal Defence Strategy Plan 2013			
<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"> ▪ 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. ▪ To provide sustainable defences which utilise natural defence mechanisms wherever possible. ▪ To enhance the natural environment and to increase the potential for recreation and tourism. ▪ To provide a blueprint for future monitoring and programming of maintenance works. ▪ To increase the understanding of the shoreline and to focus consultations in a strategic manner. ▪ To aid co-ordination and to consolidate information gathered within higher level plans. 	<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>
Wyre Sustainable Community Strategy 2007 - 2025			
<p>The Sustainable Community Strategy for Wyre 2007 – 2025 aims to provide a framework for future investment in Wyre and seeks to address all issues that affect its resident’s life and well-being. The Plan was prepared by the Wyre Strategic Partnership. It identifies the key challenges Wyre face to make the Borough a better place</p>	<p>Indicators which may be of relevance to the SA and Local Plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Domestic burglaries per year, per 1,000 households in the Local Authority area. ▪ Violent crime per year, 1,000 population in the Local Authority area. 	<p>The Local Plan should be a key component in the delivery of the Sustainable Community Strategy, setting out its spatial aspects where appropriate. LDDs should express those</p>	<p>The Sustainable Community Strategy outlines a number of sustainability issues and opportunities that have been acknowledged in the SA. The SA Framework should take on</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>to live, work and visit. The vision for the strategy 'By valuing, listening to, respecting and empowering the people of Wyre, together we will build safe, healthy, skilled, planned and diverse communities, based upon the principles of sustainability, enterprise, civic pride and fair trade' will be realised through meeting the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Allow local communities to articulate their aspirations, needs and priorities; ▪ Coordinate the actions of the council, and of the public, private, voluntary and community organisations that operate locally; ▪ Focus and shape existing and future activity of those organisations so that they effectively meet community needs and aspirations; and ▪ Contribute to the achievement of sustainable development both locally and more widely, with local goals and priorities relating, where appropriate, to regional, national and even global aims. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Robberies per year, per 1,000 population in the Local Authority area. ▪ The number of vehicle crimes per year, per 1,000 population in the Local Authority area. ▪ Actions against domestic violence. ▪ The percentage of residents who think that people being attacked because of their skin colour, ethnic origin or religion is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area. ▪ The percentage of residents surveyed who said they feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' outside during the day. ▪ The percentage of residents surveyed who said they feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' outside after dark. ▪ The percentage of residents who think that vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area. ▪ The percentage of residents who think that people using or dealing drugs is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area. ▪ The percentage of residents who think that people being rowdy or drunk in public places is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area. ▪ The proportion of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having combined deposits of litter and detritus. ▪ Percentage of new reports of abandoned vehicles investigated within 24 hours. ▪ Percentage of the total tonnage of household waste arisings that have been recycled. ▪ Percentage of the total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been composted. ▪ Teenage pregnancy, conceptions under 18 	<p>elements of the Sustainable Community Strategy that relate to the development and use of land.</p>	<p>board these issues and the main themes and objectives of the Sustainable Community 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>years, per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The percentage of pupils in schools maintained by the local authority achieving five or more GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent. ▪ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births) ▪ Life expectancy at birth (female) ▪ Life expectancy at birth (male) ▪ There are no specific targets within this document relevant to the SA and Local Plan however it does contain broad targets relating to Wyre which could be used in the SA Framework, these include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce crime and the fear of crime ▪ Increase activities and opportunities for young people to contribute to society ▪ Reduce isolation/promote inclusion for all older people ▪ Improve travel options for older people ▪ Increase job opportunities in Wyre ▪ Improve Wyre people's basic training, qualifications and skills to meet the needs of Wyre employers ▪ Remove the barriers which prevent Wyre people accessing employment ▪ Ensure that Wyre meets targets in the decent homes standards ▪ Address affordable housing needs in the borough 		
Wyre Borough Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2016)			
<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</p>	<p>The strategy does not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider potential flood risk, and prevent</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote reduction and management of flood risk and the re-use of</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>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 will supplement this report by providing detailed assessments of the suitability of potential development site allocations across the Borough in terms of flood risk.</p>		<p>development within the floodplain.</p>	<p>brownfield sites for housing development where the opportunity arises.</p>

Forest of Bowland: A Strategy for Sustainable Tourism 2010 – 2015 and Action Plan

<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.'</p> <p>In order to achieve this vision The Forest of Bowland AONB 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>Indicators within the action plan which may be relevant to the Local Plan and SA include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support initiatives which engage with groups that don't traditionally visit the AONB. ▪ Develop and promote tourism products and events to encourage out of season visits to the AONB. ▪ Ensure that promotion of public transport is embedded as part of all other promotional and media activity. ▪ Continue to develop and promote the AONB as a 'Place to Enjoy and Keep Special'. ▪ Develop and promote products which celebrate 'A Landscape Rich in Heritage'. ▪ Raise awareness of traditional skills and features seen in Bowland and promote these 	<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 the health of Wyre's residents.</p>
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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>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>as a 'Living Landscape'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop and promote the AONB as 'A Special Place for Wildlife'. ▪ Ensure the sustainability of 'Wild Open Spaces'. ▪ Continue the development and promotion of a network of routeways to enable good quality easy access to the country side. ▪ Develop new and existing cycling and horse riding opportunities. ▪ Provide 'Access for All' wherever possible. ▪ Ensure good visitor management exists in order to provide sustainable, recreational use of the area. ▪ Continue to provide opportunities for 'quiet' and less active enjoyment of the area. ▪ Support and extend the Forest of Bowland AONB sustainable tourism business network. ▪ Support initiatives which seek to manage and reduce the demand for car use within the AONB. 		
<p>Fleetwood – Thornton Area Action Plan (September 2009)</p>			
<p>The Fleetwood-Thornton Area Action Plan (AAP) looks ahead to the year 2021, setting out a comprehensive vision and spatial planning framework for the Fleetwood-Thornton area, within the Wyre Borough. The AAP addresses the key issues facing the area, and in particular, focuses on delivering significant growth and development to secure the sustainable regeneration of this strategically important site. The AAP comprises a vision and seven objectives that will be used in order to achieve the vision. The seven objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect and enhance the natural and built environment; ▪ Encourage housing choice; 	<p>A number of indicators have been used within the AAP which are relevant to the Local Plan and SA, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of designated sites of nature conservation importance. ▪ No inappropriate development in the flood zone. ▪ The number and proportion of total new build completions on housing sites reaching very good, good, average and poor ratings against the Building for Life criteria. ▪ Number of dwellings completed each year. 	<p>Policies within Local Plan documents should be compatible with the aims and objectives of the AAP.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should incorporate the indicators used within the AAP.</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"> ▪ Encourage Employment Opportunities; ▪ Improve accessibility and movement throughout the Plan Area; ▪ Ensure provision of accessible local services and facilities; ▪ Encourage recreational activity and tourism; and ▪ Encourage sustainable patterns of development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No of affordable houses receiving planning permission. ▪ No of affordable housing completions. ▪ Amount of land developed for employment by type. ▪ Number of new developments within 30 minutes travel by public transport of six services (GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, areas of employment and major retail centre). ▪ Number and frequency of bus services within Plan area. ▪ Length of new dedicated pedestrian, and cycle routes within Plan area. ▪ Improvements to the Strategic and Local Road Network. ▪ Number of major developments receiving planning permission with agreed travel plan. ▪ Provision of Local Centre at Burn Naze. ▪ Amount of public open space sq m/ ha. In Plan Area: i. Formal ii. Informal. ▪ No. of new residential developments providing public open space to minimum requirements of saved policy H13. ▪ Completion/ Improvement of Wyre Estuary Coastal Path through Plan area. ▪ Renewable Energy i. Approval of development incorporating energy efficient designs for new housing of 10+ units ii. Approval of development incorporating energy efficient designs for non housing developments of 1000m2 to use 10% renewable energy. ▪ Total Amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land. ▪ Total amount and percentage of new housing 		

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
on previously developed land.			
Wyre Homeless Strategy 2008 – 2013 (June 2009 update)			
<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"> ▪ Prevent homelessness wherever possible; ▪ Develop effective multi agency working; ▪ Provide a safety net of accommodation and support; and ▪ Monitor changing needs and our performance. 	<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>
Settlement Study (August 2016) and Settlement Profile (October 2016)			
<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>

APPENDIX D

Detailed Policy Filter

KEY

Y	Potential for significant positive or negative effects – requires assessment
0	Potential for effects recognised, but unlikely to be significant
0	No potential for effects, significant or otherwise

DEFINITIONS

Primary impacts (direct or indirect)	Those which result directly from the action (e.g. construction or operation), such as a loss of habitat resulting from the clearing of land / a site, the creation of an artificial barrier to animal movement, or the noise / air / light pollution impact on wildlife. They can be direct (e.g. loss of habitat) or indirect (e.g. noise / air / light pollution).
Secondary impacts (direct or indirect)	Those which result indirectly from the action, such as induced population change / growth, economic growth / employment, changes in traffic levels, etc. These can also be direct (e.g. more people increases water use in the area) or indirect (e.g. increased traffic a great distance away, such as along a major route).

SA Objective	Policy Area:	Strategic								Core Development Management						Housing										Economic																		
		SP1 Development Strategy	SP2 Sustainable Development	SP3 Green Belt	SP4 Countryside Areas	SP5 Forest of Bowland ADMP	SP6 Viability	SP7 Infrastructure Provision and Developer	SP8 Health and Well-Being	CDMP1 Environmental Protection	CDMP2 Flood risk and Surface Water Management	CDMP3 Design	CDMP4 Environmental Assets	CDMP5 Historic Environment	CDMP6 Accessibility and Transport	HP1 Housing Land Supply	HP2 Housing Mix	HP3 Affordable Housing	HP4 Residential Curtilages	HP5 Replacement dwellings in the countryside	HP6 Rural workers accommodation in the	HP7 Rural Exceptions	HP8 Accommodation for Gypsy, Travellers and	HP9 Green Infrastructure in new residential	HP10 Houses in Multiple Occupation	EP1 Employment Land	EP2 Existing Employment Areas	EP3 Existing Employment Sites	EP4 Town, District and Local Centres	EP5 Main Town Centre Uses	EP6 Development in defined primary and secondary shopping	EP7 Local convenience stores	EP8 Rural Economy	EP9 Holiday Accommodation	EP10 Equestrian Development	EP11 Protection of community facilities in Rural Areas	EP12 Renewable Energy	EP13 Telecommunications	EP14 Outdoor Advertisements and Directional Signs	EP15 Security Shutters				
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime		Y	Y	0	0	0	Y	0	0	0	Y	Y	0	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No effects: Policies EP2 - EP15 (except EP14) all encourage economic growth through business use and tourism. This may have a negative impact as business parks and other employment areas may become targets for crime, However, effects are considered negligible. Policy SP3, SP4, and SP5 aim to protect green space and countryside areas. By having outdoor area's it may help reduce crime by making the areas more picturesque. However, effects of this are considered negligible. Policy CDMP6 aims to improve transport and access. This may make specific crimes such as robbery easier and have a negative impact on crime. However, these effects are considered negligible. Policies SP6, SP8, CDMP1, CDMP2, CDMP5 and EP14 do not have any apparent, significant relationship with the SA objective.
	Potential benefits:	Policy SP2 highlights that delivery of sustainable communities will be achieved through the Local Plan and that proposals will achieve safe and high quality designed local environments which will support safety by design. Policy SP1 aims to increase economic performance and peoples average wage. This will have a positive impact on crime as if more individuals make more money, there may be less need for crimes to be committed. Policy CDMP3 ensure that development must create safe and secure environments that minimise the opportunities for crime and promote community safety.																																										
	Potential negatives:	Policy SP1, EP1, EP6 and HP1 ultimately support development provision which could cause an increase in the levels of crime by making the areas more of a target to criminals.																																										
	Mitigating influence of policy:	Policy CDMP3 makes key reference to safety through design and states that development must create safe and secure environments that minimise the opportunities for crime and promote community safety. Policy CDMP6 would contribute partly to the SA Objective as it seeks to ensure road safety, and safe vehicular, cycle and pedestrian access within development. Policy CDMP4 takes into account environmental assets and in particular, green infrastructure protection and enhancement has the potential to contribute towards ensuring safety of the local community through helping to reduce opportunities for criminal activity.																																										
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society		0	0	Y	Y	0	0	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No effects: Even though policy SP1 and SP2 and policy CDMP1 and CDMP4 aim to improve the environment and the economy which may have indirect benefits on health, but these effects are considered to be negligible. Policy SP8 is aimed at health, the more healthy people are the more likely they are to work hard and improve their education. By improving accessibility and transport, it may encourage education after school as if education facilities are easier to access this may encourage more individuals to take on further study. Effects however, are considered negligible. Policies EP8 - EP15 may help improving education by assisting with economic growth. Effects of this on education are considered to be negligible. Policies SP6, CDMP2, CDMP3, CDMP4, EP4, EP5, EP6 and EP7 do not have any apparent, significant relationship with the SA objective.	
	Potential benefits:	Policy SP1 outlines that development will support the provision of key infrastructure and services and similarly, Policy SP6 seeks to support infrastructure related development subject to other Policies within the Local Plan. Such contributions could include facilities that support educational provision, this could potentially benefit existing schools, and the service provided to existing residents in the long term such as by funding new classrooms built to a better standard or with modern facilities.																																										
	Potential negatives:	New development through the housing policies could lead to pressures upon educational facilities if population increases are not adequately considered.																																										
	Mitigating influence of policy:	As outlined within the potential benefits section, infrastructure delivery has the potential to delivery education benefits and could contribute towards raising attainment levels through policies SP1 and SP7.																																										
3. To improve physical and mental health and wellbeing for all and reduce health inequalities		0	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	No effects: All HP policies (HP1 - HP10) and policy SP1 encourage infrastructure. More infrastructure will result in higher levels of pollution during construction and post construction which will have a negative effect on human health. However effects are considered to be negligible. Policy CDMP6 aims to improve accessibility to transport to facilities. Easy access could encourage more people to exercise and visit recreation sites. This may have a positive impact on health and the effects are considered to be negligible. Policies SP6, CDMP4 and CDMP5 do not have any apparent, significant relationship with the SA objective.	
	Potential benefits:	Policies EP1 - EP15 all assist with economic growth. There are many correlations with economics and health. The better economic status of an individual, the greater the individual's levels of health tends to occur. They are more likely to be able afford a gym membership and go to the gym, less likely to smoke and do drugs and more likely to buy and eat healthier food. There have been studies which show people from higher economic backgrounds are more likely to go to the doctors when they are ill as they have jobs with free medical health insurance that give regular health checks. By increasing and improving community facilities, this will increase number of GPs, hospitals and also area's where activities can occur which will have positive impacts on human health. Policies HP1, HP2 and HP3 aim to create more affordable housing. By owning a property rather than renting, if there is an issue which could cause negative impacts to health such as mould, someone who owns the house is more likely to fix the problem than t going through a landlord. Also owning a property has a better economic advantage to individuals. As discussed previously, the more money one has, the more healthy they are likely to be. Policies SP3, SP4, SP5, CDMP1, CDMP2 and CDMP3 aim to protect outdoor space, wildlife and the environment. This will have a major positive impact on health by encouraging people to go outside and exercise more. Picturesque landscape can also have many positives on mental health as well and spending time outdoor reduces stress.																																										
	Potential negatives:	Hazardous pipelines and other obstacles could be present during construction Mitigating influence of policy: Policy CDMP1 states that permission for developments with a health and safety risk will not be granted. Policy SP2 aims to achieve safe and high quality designed a local environment which promotes health and well-being. Policy SP6 states that a financial contribution through Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) or planning obligation made under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 or any other future 'developer contributions' regime towards the provision of infrastructure for health care provision. Policy SP7 states that development should help maximise opportunities to improve quality of life and to make it easier for people in Wyre to lead healthy, active lifestyles.																																										
	Mitigating influence of policy:	Policy CDMP1 states that permission for developments with a health and safety risk will not be granted. Policy SP2 aims to achieve safe and high quality designed a local environment which promotes health and well-being. Policy SP6 states that a financial contribution through Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) or planning obligation made under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 or any other future 'developer contributions' regime towards the provision of infrastructure for health care provision. Policy SP7 states that development should help maximise opportunities to improve quality of life and to make it easier for people in Wyre to lead healthy, active lifestyles.																																										
4. To ensure housing provision meets local needs		Y	Y	Y	Y	0	0	Y	0	Y	Y	Y	0	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No effects: Policies scoring 0 will have no direct or significant effect on the delivery of housing.	
	Potential benefits:	Policies CDMP1, CDMP2 and CDMP3 whilst not directly relating to the housing objective, each contribute to ensuring housing development is appropriately considered in terms of environmental protection, flood risk and design features. Policy SP8 seeks to support development that promotes healthy communities and promotes the health and well-being of local communities therefore an indirect benefit to this may occur through the provision of housing that meets the needs of all residents for example the provision of housing that meets care needs for the elderly.																																										
		Potential negative effects could arise where sites may be allocated away from housing and this could have long-term implications for meeting annual housing targets.																																										

SA Objective	Policy Area:		Strategic								Core Development Management						Housing										Economic																		
	Development Strategy	Draft Policy:	SP1 Development Strategy	SP2 Sustainable Development	SP3 Green Belt	SP4 Countryside Areas	SP5 Forest of Bowland	SP6 Viability	SP7 Infrastructure Provision and Developer	SP8 Health and Well-Being	CDMP1 Environmental Protection	CDMP2 Flood risk and Surface Water Management	CDMP3 Design	CDMP4 Environmental Assets	CDMP5 Historic Environment	CDMP6 Accessibility and Transport	HP1 Housing Land Supply	HP2 Housing Mix	HP3 Affordable Housing	HP4 Residential Curtilages	HP5 Replacement dwellings in the countryside	HP6 Rural workers accommodation in the	HP7 Rural Exceptions	HP8 Accommodation for Gypsy, Travellers and	HP9 Green Infrastructure in new residential	HP10 Houses in Multiple Occupation	EP1 Employment Land Supply	EP2 Existing Employment Areas	EP3 Existing Employment Sites	EP4 Town, District and Local Centres	EP5 Main Town Centre Uses	EP6 Development in defined primary and secondary shopping	EP7 Local convenience stores	EP8 Rural Economy	EP9 Holiday Accommodation	EP10 Equestrian Development	EP11 Protection of community facilities in Rural Areas	EP12 Renewable Energy	EP13 Telecommunications	EP14 Outdoor Advertisements and Directional Signs	EP15 Security Shutters				
			<p>Mitigating influence of policy: The housing policies HP1-HP10 each make positive contributions to achieving the SA Objective. Policy HP1 specifically outlines a need to deliver 411 net additional dwellings per year for 2011 - 2031. HP2 seeks to provide an appropriate housing mix to meet the needs identified in local areas. Through Policy HP3, provision of affordable housing will be addressed. The Policy also identifies the percentage affordable housing available in within the Borough settlements. the remaining housing policies identify housing provision within rural areas, accommodation for rural workers, gypsy, travellers and showpeople, houses in multiple occupation as well as the inclusion of green infrastructure within housing all of which contribute towards ensuring housing provision meets local needs identified.</p>																																										
5. To improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	Potential negatives:		Y	Y	Y	Y	0	0	Y	Y	0	0	0	Y	0	Y	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	0	Y	0	0	0	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No effects:		It is noted that the provision of new housing and similarly employment land could lead to requirements for the provision of appropriate goods and services to serve residents of the developments in the longer term, however the housing provision in itself would not contribute significantly to improving goods and services. Other policies scoring 0 will have no direct or significant effect on the delivery of sustainable access to basic goods and services given the nature of the provisions of the policies.																																										
	Potential benefits:		Through strategic policies SP1 and SP2 the provision of key infrastructure and services within the borough will help to ensure that the infrastructure needs of the residents are met as well as helping to maintain and improve access to essential services and facilities. Policy EP11 would contribute towards maintaining access to facilities in rural areas as it aims to protect community facilities within rural areas by only permitting development that demonstrates existing uses are unviable and have been appropriately marketed in accordance with Policy SP6 (Viability).																																										
	Potential negatives:		The creation of new development through SP1 whilst encouraging sustainable access to goods and services may also lead to increased use of private cars.																																										
6. To encourage sustainable economic growth, inclusion and business development across the borough	Potential negatives:		<p>Mitigating influence of policy: Policy SP6 through supporting infrastructure related development subject to other policies in the plan could ensure that contributions are made to transport infrastructure and sustainable transport measures. Opportunities to support green infrastructure through CDMP4 and CDMP6 each also support the Objective through provision of active travel on foot or bicycle and improved access to open space.</p>																																										
	No effects:		Y	Y	0	Y	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	0	Y	Y	0	Y	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	0	
	Potential benefits:		A number of the policies will contribute towards encouraging sustainable growth, inclusion and business development across the Borough. High quality design (CDMP3), improved accessibility and transport links (CDMP6) as well as the development of new housing across the borough each have the potential to improve attractiveness of the borough and to support growth. Policy SP4 seeks to protect the open and rural character of the countryside for its own sake however has the potential to benefit the rural economy in line with Policy EP8 through the diversification of agricultural businesses and the expansion of business in rural areas. In addition Policy SP4 also seeks to permit conversions where employment (use class B) appropriate to the rural area have been considered and tourism accommodation subject to Policy EP9 (Holiday Accommodation) has been considered. This also has the potential to offer tourism benefits which in turn will support a thriving economy.																																										
	Potential negatives:		Potential negative effects could arise where sites may be allocated away from uses that would support the economy directly such as business uses.																																										
7. To deliver urban renaissance	Potential negatives:		<p>Mitigating influence of policy: The economic growth policies each positively contribute towards achieving the SA Objective through, provision of a minimum of 43ha employment and for class B uses between 2011-2031 (EP1), supporting a range of appropriate uses in existing employment areas including cafes / canteens, crèches and gyms (EP2), resisting unacceptable reduction in employment land supply (EP3), directing retail, leisure and other main town centre uses towards the Borough's existing centres in accordance with the starting with town centres working down towards neighbourhood centres / parades hierarchy (EP4 / EP5).</p>																																										
	No effects:		The policies scored 0 will have no direct or significant effect upon delivering urban renaissance.																																										
	Potential benefits:		The overarching aim of strategic policy SP1 and EP1 is to raise economic performance through provision of land supply for business development, key infrastructure and services and quality of place particularly with new development within areas higher up in the hierarchy including urbans towns, Fleetwood, Cleveleys and Thornton. Indirect benefits may be offered through infrastructure provision and developer contributions as contributions such as transport infrastructure, green infrastructure, education and healthcare provision may each support vitality and vibrancy of local areas.																																										
	Potential negatives:		Sequencing and planning of development could have implications in terms of maximising potential benefits. For example large housing developments or business use developments would need to be adequately served by transport and other facilities to maximise urban areas and market areas as places to live and work.																																										
8. To protect and enhance biodiversity	Potential negatives:		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	0
	No effects:		The policies scored 0 will have no direct or significant effect upon protecting and enhancing biodiversity.																																										
	Potential benefits:		Policy SP2 seeks to take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained within the NPPF. The Policy also acknowledges that in order to deliver sustainable communities through the Local Plan policies and proposals seek to protect and enhance biodiversity. There may be potential indirect benefits through health and wellbeing SP8 in support of biodiversity, where proposals include the provision of parks and gardens or the promotion of green space which could result in benefits such as enhanced habitats or the provision of open green spaces.																																										
	Potential negatives:		Policies SP1, SP4, SP5, CDMP6, the housing policies, EP1, EP4 EP9, EP10, EP12 and EP13 in particular would lead to new development which has the potential to lead to losses of habitat or negative impacts upon habits and wildlife especially rare and protected species.																																										

SA Objective	Policy Area:		Strategic						Core Development Management						Housing										Economic																											
	Development Strategy	Draft Policy:	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7	SP8	CDMP1	CDMP2	CDMP3	CDMP4	CDMP5	CDMP6	HP1	HP2	HP3	HP4	HP5	HP6	HP7	HP8	HP9	HP10	EP1	EP2	EP3	EP4	EP5	EP6	EP7	EP8	EP9	EP10	EP11	EP12	EP13	EP14	EP15											
	Potential benefits:		Policy SP7 seeks to support infrastructure related development through CIL or planning obligations and such infrastructure could include flood prevention and sustainable drainage measures, which would support climate change adaptation. Policy CDMP6 will support the reduction of CO2 emissions through seeking development that would attract a large number of people regularly to be supported by a Travel Plan and to seek to reduce reliance on the use of private car journeys to and from the site. The Policy also seeks development that may have an adverse impact upon the existing highway network to contribute to works to the transport network including sustainable travel measures in order to mitigate the impacts. Policy CDMP2 would offer benefits to climate change adaptation through, seeking major category development to include proposals for SuDS or other options for the management of the surface water at source. Policy CDMP4 seeks development where appropriate to make a positive contribution to Wyre's Green Infrastructure through the provision of active travel on foot or bicycle, the creation of trees and woodland and physical and functional connections with neighbouring green infrastructure sites all of which would support a move towards climate change adaptation. Policy EP12 contributes towards climate change adaptation in relation to wind energy proposals, specifically states that proposals located within flood zone 2 must pass the flood risk sequential test and if located within flood zone 3 must pass both the flood risk sequential and exception tests.																																																	
	Potential negatives:		Ultimately the presence of new development associated with a number of the policies including SP1 and a number of housing and economic growth policies will cumulatively result in increased use and demand for resources which have the potential to have negative impacts upon climate change, such as increased number of cars and associated greenhouse gas emissions.																																																	
			Mitigating influence of policy: Policies SP6, CDMP4, CDMP6 and EP12 as outlined above offer mitigating benefits that support the objective.																																																	
13. To protect and improve air quality			Y	Y	0	0	0	0	Y	0	Y	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	No effects:		All EP policies contribute to economic growth which could lead to the increase in air pollution. However, the effects are considered negligible. Businesses should encourage sustainability in order to reduce their carbon footprint. Policy SP4 and EP12 encourage the use of renewable energy which may help to improve air quality, however effects from this are considered negligible. Policies SP3, SP4 and SP5 aim to protect open greenspaces and the natural wildlife. Even though flora use carbon dioxide in photosynthesis, effects on air quality will be negligible. Policies SP2, SP6, SP8, CDMP1, CDMP2, CDMP3, CDMP4 and CDMP5 do not have any apparent, significant relationship with the SA objective.																																																	
	Potential benefits:		Policy SP2 highlights that through the delivery of sustainable communities, the Local Plan will ensure that places are accessible and minimise the need to travel by car as well as maximising the use of existing infrastructure, which could contribute towards improving local air quality. In a similar way, Policy SP6 could contribute towards achieving the SA Objective through the provision of sustainable transport measures, which could encourage the use of sustainable transport means by the local population.																																																	
	Potential negatives:		Ultimately, the presence of new development associated with a number of the policies including the economic and housing policies will result in increased number of cars, associated traffic and greenhouse gas emissions, which will inevitably lead to negative impacts upon air quality within the borough. Mitigating policies will however help to lessen negative effects upon air quality. Mitigating influence of policy: Policy CDMP1 makes direct reference to proposals demonstrating that they would not result in the deterioration of air quality in a defined AQMA or the declaration of a new AQMA unless the harm caused would be demonstrably and significantly outweighed by other planning considerations. The proposal would also need to ensure that a comprehensive mitigation strategy would be secured and where appropriate would require an air quality impact assessment. Policy CDMP6 would contribute towards development which would facilitate transport within the borough which could have negative implications in the long term with regards to associated increased in private cars. However, the policy also seeks to provide appropriate access for public transport, as well as seeking to encourage proposals for new and improved walking routes, bridleways and cycling routes. Additionally, where a Transport Assessment or Statement has identified adverse impacts to the existing highway network, developers or operators will be required to provide or contribute towards mitigating these impacts such as through the provision of sustainable travel measures.																																																	
14. To ensure sustainable use of natural resources			Y	Y	0	Y	0	0	Y	0	0	0	Y	Y	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No effects:		Negligible effects are considered in relation to policies scoring 0 as they will not result in significant increased use of natural resources or waste production in comparison to policies where significant development is proposed.																																																	
	Potential negatives:		Policy CDMP3 seeks to ensure new development is of a high standard of design appropriate to the end use and this has the potential to extend to the use of appropriately selected materials and resources however, the policy could be strengthened to make this clearer. All policies proposing new development including the economic, housing and infrastructure related policies will require the use of natural resources during construction an operation and are likely to result in increased waste production during both phases. Mitigating influence of policy: Policy SP3 Green Belt is primarily concerned with Green Belt and preserving its openness and could help to promote the reuse of buildings through permitting the re-use of buildings, provided that the buildings are of permanent and substantial construction. This could contribute towards reducing the need for new development where appropriate and would reduce consumption of raw materials that would otherwise have been required through construction. Similar benefits would also apply through the reuse or refurbishment of listed buildings or institutional buildings and associated buildings set within their own grounds through policy SP4.																																																	

APPENDIX E

Site Assessment Criteria

SA Objective	Criterion Topic	Criteria for Assessment	Timing and Uncertainty	
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	Crime	++ Site is currently vacant/unused and in an area of high crime (IMD <20% most deprived for 'crime') - development will discourage crime or anti-social behaviour.	M-LT	L
		+ Site is currently vacant/unused and in an area of moderate crime (IMD 20-40% most deprived for 'crime') - development may discourage crime or anti-social behaviour.	M-LT	L
		O Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.	N/A	M
		- Site is a greenfield site within an area of moderate crime (IMD 20-40% most deprived for 'crime').	M-LT	H
		-- Site is a greenfield site within an area of high crime (IMD <20% most deprived for 'crime').	M-LT	H
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society	Proximity to educational facilities	++ Site provides a new school or other educational facility.	M-LT	L
		++ Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.	M-LT	M
		++ Site is located within 1 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility.	M-LT	M
		+ Site is located within 1 km of a primary school.	M-LT	M
		+ Site is located within 2 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility.	M-LT	M
		O Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on participation or attainment in education.	N/A	M
		- Site is likely to put pressure on the capacity of existing educational facilities.	M-LT	H
		-- Site would lead to a loss of an existing educational facility without replacement.	S-LT	L
3. To improve physical and mental health and wellbeing for all and reduce health inequalities	Access to health services	++ Site is within 1 km of a GP surgery.	ST	M
		++ Site provides a new healthcare facility.	S-MT	L
		+ Site is within 1 -4 km of a GP surgery.	ST	M
		O Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to GP surgeries.	N/A	M
		- Site is located more than 4 km from a GP surgery.	ST	M
		-- Site would lead to a loss of an existing healthcare facility without replacement.	S-LT	L
		Health inequalities	++ Site achieves at least 1 major positive impact under relevant health criteria (see other impacts) in an area of high health deprivation (IMD <20% most deprived for 'health and disability').	M-LT
	++ Site achieves 2 or more minor positive impacts under relevant health criteria (see other impacts) in an area of high health deprivation (IMD <20% most deprived for 'health and disability').		M-LT	M
	+ Site achieves at least 1 major positive impacts under relevant health criteria (see other impacts) in an area of moderate health deprivation (IMD 20-40% most deprives for 'health and disability').		M-LT	M
	+ Site achieves 2 or more minor positive impacts under relevant health criteria (see other impacts) in an area of moderate health deprivation (IMD 20-40% most deprived for 'health and disability').		M-LT	M
	O Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities.		N/A	L
	- Site would have at least 1 major negative impact under relevant health criteria (see other impacts) in an area of moderate health deprivation (IMD 20-40% most deprives for 'health and disability').		M-LT	M

SA Objective	Criterion Topic	Criteria for Assessment	Timing and Uncertainty	
		- Site would have 2 or more minor negative impacts under relevant health criteria (see other impacts) in an area of moderate health deprivation (IMD 20-40% most deprived for 'health and disability').	M-LT	M
		-- Site would have 2 or more minor positive impacts under relevant health criteria (see other impacts) in an area of high health deprivation (IMD <20% most deprived for 'health and disability').	M-LT	M
		-- Site would have at least 1 major negative impact under relevant health criteria (see other impacts) in an area of high health deprivation (IMD <20% most deprived for 'health and disability').	M-LT	M
	Active lifestyles	++ Site provides a play area, sports facility, or a significant new active transport facility available to existing residents, such as PROW connection or cycle path.	S-LT	L
		++ Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility.	S-LT	M
		+ Site is located within 1 km of a play area or sports facility.	S-LT	L
		+ Site is located within the AONB so ready access to outdoor activity is likely.	S-LT	L
		+ Site provides a significant new active transport facility such as PROW, but in effect it will only be available/accessible to new residents at the site.	S-LT	L
		+ Site will lead to improvement (e.g. improved management) to a recreational / active transport facility available to existing residents, such as PROW connection or cycle path.	S-LT	L
		○ Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of physical activity.	N/A	M
		- Site is located outside the AONB and over 5 km from play area or sports facilities.	S-LT	L
		- Site would adversely affect an existing active transport facility, such as via diversion of a PROW.	S-LT	L
		-- Site would lead to the loss of a functioning play area or sports facility without replacement.	S-LT	M
		-- Site would lead to a loss of an existing active transport facility, such as significant section of PROW or cycle path.	S-LT	M
	Cohesive communities	+ Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community	S-LT	M
		○ Site is not a housing site	S-LT	M
		- Site is located away from an existing community	S-LT	M
4. To ensure housing provision meets local needs	Housing	++ Site provides over 100 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).	ST	L
		+ Site provides 11-100 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).	ST	L
		+ Site provides up to 10 new homes but doesn't meet range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).	ST	L
		+ Site provides replacement or refurbishment of existing poor-quality homes.	ST	L
		○ Site is not a housing allocation.	N/A	N/A
		- Site promotes use of a small area of housing land (<0.5 ha) for a different land use with no other replacement.	ST	L
		-- Site promotes use of a large area of housing land (0.5 ha) identified to meet need for a different land use with no other replacement.	ST	L
5. To improve sustainable access to basic goods, services	Access to natural spaces	++ Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast.	S-LT	M
		++ Site is located within 500 m of a designated nature conservation site.	S-LT	M
		+ Site is located within 1 km of the countryside or open coast.	S-LT	M
		+ Site is located within 1 km of a designated nature conservation site.	S-LT	M

SA Objective	Criterion Topic	Criteria for Assessment	Timing and Uncertainty	
and amenities for all groups		○ Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of access to environmental education.	N/A	M
		- Site would adversely affect access (addition journey of 500 m +) for existing residents to the countryside, open coast or designated nature conservation sites.	S-LT	M
		- Site is assessed as having minor negative effects on designated nature conservation sites.	M-LT	H
		-- Site is assessed as having major negative effects on designated nature conservation sites.	M-LT	H
	Bus / train access	++ Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station.	S-LT	M
		++ Site provides a new public transport option for existing residents, e.g. a new bus route serving the existing community or new rail stop.	S-LT	L
		+ Site is within 1 km of a bus service / stop or railway station.	S-LT	M
		+ Site provides a new access (e.g. a new stop) to a bus service, but only beneficial to new residents at the site.	S-LT	L
		○ Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to public transport services.	N/A	M
		- Access from the site to services and facilities is predominately by car.	M-LT	M
		-- Site would harm others' access to public transport, such as by diverting footpaths, removing information access or moving bus stops / stations.	S-LT	M
	Walking and cycling	++ Site provides a significant new active transport facility available to existing residents, such as PROW connection or cycle path.	S-MT	L
		+ Site provides a significant new active transport facility such as PROW, but in effect it will only be available/accessible to new residents at the site.	S-MT	L
		○ Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling.	N/A	M
		- Site would adversely affect an existing active transport facility, such as via diversion of a PROW.	S-MT	L
		-- Site would lead to a loss of an existing active transport facility, such as significant section of PROW or cycle path.	S-MT	L
	Proximity to community services and buildings	++ Site is within 500 m of a local or key service centre.	M-LT	M
		++ Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall.	M-LT	M
		+ Site is within 1 km of a local or key service centre.	M-LT	M
		+ Site is within 1 km of a place of worship, town or village hall.	M-LT	M
		○ Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to community buildings or community cohesiveness.	N/A	M
		- Local or key service centres, and community buildings such as town or village halls, are more than 5 km away.	M-LT	M
		-- Site would harm others' access to town or village halls, or to local or key service centres, such as by diverting roads, footpaths, removing information access or moving bus stops / stations.	M-LT	M
	Access to cultural and leisure facilities	++ Site would create a new cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, library, museum, etc.	M-LT	L
		+ Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.	M-LT	M
		○ Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to other cultural or leisure facilities.	N/A	M
		-- Site would lead to the loss of a cultural or leisure facility with no replacement, such as a theatre, sport facility, library or museum.	M-LT	L
		++ Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast.	S-LT	M
		+ Site is located within 1 km of the countryside or open coast.	S-LT	M

SA Objective	Criterion Topic	Criteria for Assessment	Timing and Uncertainty	
	Access to open and green space	++ Site would create a new area of open space.	S-LT L	
		++ Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).	S-LT M	
		+ Site is within 500 m of an existing area of open space, and there are no known capacity issues.	S-LT M	
		+ Site is within 1 km of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).	S-LT M	
		○ Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to open space.	N/A M	
		- Site would adversely affect access (addition journey of 500 m +) for existing residents to the countryside, open coast, open space or designated historic assets.	S-LT L	
		- Site would affect the quality or capacity of existing open space, including partial loss of an area of open space.	S-LT L	
		- Site is assessed as having minor negative effects on designated historic assets (see SA Objective 10).	S-LT L	
		-- Site is assessed as having major negative effects on designated historic assets (see SA Objective 10).	S-LT L	
		-- Site would cause the loss of an entire area of open space with no replacement.	S-LT L	
6. To encourage sustainable economic growth, inclusion and business development across the borough	Employment diversity	++ Site includes provision of a range of more than three business/industry types.	S-LT L	
		+ Site includes provision of a range of more than one business/industry types.	S-LT L	
		○ Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification.	N/A L	
		○ Site is an employment site but the range and type of businesses is currently unknown.	N/A H	
		- Site results in the removal of one of more business/industry types without replacement.	S-LT L	
	Job creation	++ Site is a large employment site (1 ha +).	n/a M	
		+ Site is a small employment site (<1 ha).	S-LT L	
		○ Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.	S-LT M	
		- Site is a housing site which will lead to the loss of a small, active or potentially viable employment site (<1 ha).	S-LT M	
		-- Site is a housing site which will lead to the loss of a large, active or potentially viable employment site (1 ha+).	S-LT L	
	Access to jobs	++ Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.	S-LT M	
		++ Site is an employment site located within 1km of an area of high employment deprivation (bottom 30%)	S-LT M	
		+ Site is located 1-4 km away from key employment area.	N/A M	
		+ Site is an employment site located 1-4km from an area of high employment deprivation (bottom 30%)	S-LT M	
		○ Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to jobs.	S-LT M	
		- Site is an employment site located more than 10km from an area of high employment deprivation (bottom 30%) with limited access.	S-LT M	
		-- Site results in the loss of an employment site within 4km of an area of high employment deprivation (bottom 30%) without replacement.	S-LT M	
	7. To deliver urban renaissance	Access to jobs	++ Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.	S-LT M
			++ Site is an employment site located within 1km of a residential area	S-LT M
○ Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to jobs.			N/A M	
		++ Site would fully utilise vernacular architecture practices.	S-LT M	

SA Objective	Criterion Topic	Criteria for Assessment	Timing and Uncertainty
	Sensitive design	+ Site would partially utilise vernacular architecture practices.	S-LT M
		○ Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on landscape/ townscape quality.	N/A M
		○ The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage.	S-LT H
		- Site would not utilise vernacular architecture practices.	S-LT M
	Townscape	++ Site would result in the redevelopment of a derelict brownfield site in a Conservation Area with opportunities to improve local character.	S-LT H
		+ Site would result in the redevelopment of a derelict urban brownfield site with opportunities to improve local character.	S-LT H
		○ Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place.	N/A H
		- Site would result in the loss of an area of urban open space.	S-LT H
		- Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views or a small but not significant effect on a Conservation Area.	S-LT H
		-- Potential for major adverse effect on townscape or views including affecting in a Conservation Area or in the AONB.	S-LT H
		Green infrastructure provision	++ Significant green infrastructure proposed on a large brownfield site (>0.4 ha).
	+ Limited green infrastructure proposed on a large brownfield site (>0.4 ha).		S-LT L
	+ Significant green infrastructure proposed on a small greenfield site (<0.4 ha).		S-LT L
	+ A large greenfield site (<0.4 ha) will lead to more accessible greenspace (even if green infrastructure doesn't outweigh loss of greenfield land).		S-LT L
	○ Significant green infrastructure proposed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha) which will make up for lost greenspace access.		S-LT L
	○ Limited green infrastructure proposed on a small greenfield site (<0.4 ha).		S-LT L
	○ The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - brownfield site.		S-LT H
	- No green infrastructure proposed on a small site (<0.4 ha).		S-LT L
	- The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - none assumed on a small greenfield site.		S-LT H
	- The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).		S-LT H
	-- No green infrastructure proposed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).		S-LT L
	Sustainable transport and GHG emissions		++ Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.
		++ Site located adjacent to jobs/services.	S-LT L
		+ Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities.	S-LT L
		+ Site located within 1 km of jobs/services.	S-LT L
		○ Site has limited potential to significantly change sustainable transport uptake.	S-LT L
		- Site located in areas inaccessible to a range of services/places and no on-site services provided.	S-LT L
-- Site would require complete dependence on the use of the private car.		S-LT L	
8. To protect and enhance biodiversity		Designated nature and geological conservation	○ Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site.
	- Within 500m of an BHS (not adjacent) - local wildlife designation.		S-LT L
	- Within 500m of an SGI / LGS (not adjacent) - local geological designation.		S-LT L
	- Within 500m of an LNR (not adjacent).		S-LT L
	- Within 500m of an NNR (not adjacent).		S-LT L

SA Objective	Criterion Topic	Criteria for Assessment	Timing and Uncertainty	
		- Within 500m of a SSSI (not adjacent).	S-LT	L
		- Within 500m of an SPA (not adjacent).	S-LT	L
		- Within 500m of an SAC (not adjacent).	S-LT	L
		- Within 500m of a Ramsar site (not adjacent).	S-LT	L
		-- Contains or lies within or adjacent to a BHS- local wildlife designation.	S-LT	L
		-- Contains or lies within or adjacent to an SGI / LGS - local geological designation.	S-LT	L
		-- Contains or lies within or adjacent to an LNR.	S-LT	L
		-- Contains or lies within or adjacent to an NNR.	S-LT	L
		-- Contains or lies within or adjacent to a SSSI.	S-LT	L
		-- Contains or lies within or adjacent to an SPA.	S-LT	L
		-- Contains or lies within or adjacent to an SAC.	S-LT	L
		-- Contains or lies within or adjacent to a Ramsar site (not adjacent).	S-LT	L
		Species and other habitats	++ Site will create a priority habitat in an appropriate location, such as a new wetland area as part of a wider network of wetlands.	S-LT
	○ Site is at low risk of affecting protected or priority species.		S-MT	H
	- Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds) or contains existing structures (e.g. bats).		S-MT	H
	- Site can affect priority or protected species, as it contains woodland (not including ancient woodland).		S-MT	H
	- Site can affect priority or protected species, as it contains or is adjacent to non-priority habitat (e.g. fragmented heath, grass moorland or 'additional habitat' as identified by Natural England).		S-MT	H
	-- Site contains or is adjacent to ancient woodland.		S-MT	H
	-- Site contains or is adjacent to coastal priority habitat (e.g. saltmarsh).		S-MT	H
	-- Site contains or is adjacent to grassland priority habitat (e.g. grazing marsh, calcareous, etc.).		S-MT	H
	-- Site contains or is adjacent to heathland.		S-MT	H
	-- Site contains or is adjacent to limestone pavements.		S-MT	H
	-- Site contains or is adjacent to priority wetland (e.g. lowland raised bog, reedbeds).		S-MT	H
	Habitat connectivity	++ Site will create green infrastructure which restores a habitat linkage which has been lost.	S-LT	M
		+ Site will create green infrastructure which contributes to a wider green / wildlife corridor.	S-LT	M
		○ Site is unlikely to affect habitat connectivity significantly.	S-LT	M
		- Site will reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.).	S-LT	M
		-- Site will sever the connection between two areas of habitat, with no alternative linkage or path around the site.	S-LT	M
	Soil and contaminated land	++ Site is on brownfield land and actively promotes remediation.	S-LT	L
		+ Site is on brownfield land.	S-LT	L
○ Although on greenfield land, the site is small (<0.4 ha) and in a sustainable location.		S-LT	L	
- Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).		S-LT	L	
- Site is a small greenfield land and away from concentrations of development.		S-LT	L	

SA Objective	Criterion Topic	Criteria for Assessment	Timing and Uncertainty	
	Green infrastructure provision	-- Site is located on best and most versatile agricultural land (Grades 1, 2 or 3 - where 3 could be sub-grade 3a, which is best and most versatile).	S-LT	L
		++ Significant green infrastructure proposed on a large brownfield site (>0.4 ha).	S-LT	L
		+ Limited green infrastructure proposed on a large brownfield site (>0.4 ha).	S-LT	L
		+ Significant green infrastructure proposed on a small greenfield site (<0.4 ha).	S-LT	L
		+ A large greenfield site (<0.4 ha) will lead to more accessible greenspace (even if green infrastructure doesn't outweigh loss of greenfield land).	S-LT	L
		○ Significant green infrastructure proposed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha) which will make up for lost greenspace access.	S-LT	L
		○ Limited green infrastructure proposed on a small greenfield site (<0.4 ha).	S-LT	L
		○ The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - brownfield site.	S-LT	H
		- No green infrastructure proposed on a small site (<0.4 ha).	S-LT	L
		- The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - none assumed on a small greenfield site.	S-LT	H
		- The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	S-LT	H
		-- No green infrastructure proposed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	S-LT	L
		9. To protect and enhance the borough's landscape and townscape character and quality	Landscape	++ Site would result in the redevelopment of a derelict brownfield site in the AONB with opportunities to improve local character.
+ Site would result in the redevelopment of a derelict brownfield site with opportunities to improve local character.	S-LT			H
○ Site would have a neutral effect on landscape character assuming mitigation in place.	S-LT			H
○ Landscape = N/A.	S-LT			H
- Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.	S-LT			H
- Potential to have a moderate effect on landscape character or views.	S-LT			H
- Potential to have a small but not significant effect on the special qualities of a nationally important area – AONB	S-LT			H
-- Potential to have a major adverse effect on landscape character or views.	S-LT			H
-- Potential to have a major adverse effect on the special qualities of a nationally important area – AONB	S-LT			H
Townscape	++ Site would result in the redevelopment of a derelict brownfield site in a Conservation Area with opportunities to improve local character.		S-LT	H
	+ Site would result in the redevelopment of a derelict urban brownfield site with opportunities to improve local character.		S-LT	H
	○ Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place.		S-LT	H
	- Site would result in the loss of an area of urban open space.		S-LT	H
	- Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views.		S-LT	H
	- Potential to have a small but not significant effect on the special qualities of a nationally important area – AONB		S-LT	H
	-- Potential to have a major adverse effect on townscape character or views.		S-LT	H
	-- Potential to have a major adverse effect on the special qualities of a nationally important area – AONB		S-LT	H
	++ Site would fully utilise vernacular architecture practices.		N/A	H

SA Objective	Criterion Topic	Criteria for Assessment	Timing and Uncertainty
	Sensitive design	+ Site would partially utilise vernacular architecture practices.	S-LT H
		○ Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on landscape/ townscape quality.	S-LT H
		○ The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage.	S-LT H
		- Site would not utilise vernacular architecture practices.	S-LT H
	Green infrastructure provision	++ Significant green infrastructure proposed on a large brownfield site (>0.4 ha).	S-LT L
		+ Limited green infrastructure proposed on a large brownfield site (>0.4 ha).	S-LT L
		+ Significant green infrastructure proposed on a small greenfield site (<0.4 ha).	S-LT L
		+ A large greenfield site (<0.4 ha) will lead to more accessible greenspace (even if green infrastructure doesn't outweigh loss of greenfield land).	S-LT L
		○ Significant green infrastructure proposed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha) which will make up for lost greenspace access.	S-LT L
		○ Limited green infrastructure proposed on a small greenfield site (<0.4 ha).	S-LT L
		○ The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - brownfield site.	S-LT H
		- No green infrastructure proposed on a small site (<0.4 ha).	S-LT L
		- The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - none assumed on a small greenfield site.	S-LT H
		- The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	S-LT H
		-- No green infrastructure proposed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	S-LT L
10. To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	Historic environment	++ There is a clear commitment to restore, or where this is not possible, maximise the salvaging of an historic asset.	S-LT M
		+ There is a clear commitment to improve the historic character of the site, such as replacement of unsympathetic buildings.	S-LT M
		○ Site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the historic environment.	S-LT H
		- Site is greenfield and within an area of some archaeological potential.	ST H
		- Site is brownfield (previously disturbed), within an area of high or particularly sensitive archaeological potential.	ST H
		- Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).	S-LT H
		- Site is within 300 m of a Conservation Area.	S-LT H
		- Site is within 300 m of a Scheduled Monument.	S-LT H
		- Site is within 300 m of a Registered Park / Garden.	S-LT H
		- Site is within 300 m of a Registered Battlefield.	S-LT H
		- Site is adjacent to a Grade II Listed Building.	S-LT H
		-- Site is greenfield, within an area of high or particularly sensitive archaeological potential.	ST H
		-- Site is within a Conservation Area.	S-LT H
		-- Site contains a Grade II Listed Building.	S-LT H
		-- Site contains or is adjacent to a Grade I or II* Listed Building.	S-LT H
-- Site contains or is adjacent to a Scheduled Monument.	S-LT H		
-- Site contains or is adjacent to a Grade I or II* Registered Park / Garden.	S-LT H		
-- Site contains or is adjacent to a Registered Battlefield.	S-LT H		
11. To protect and enhance the	Surface Water	++ Site will remediate an area with water body, e.g. a heavily polluted stream or pond.	S-MT L

SA Objective	Criterion Topic	Criteria for Assessment	Timing and Uncertainty		
quality of water features and resources and reduce the risk of flooding		+	Site will remediate potentially contaminated land adjacent to a water body, or containing a water body.	S-MT	L
		○	No water bodies within 100 m of the site.	N/A	N/A
		-	Site is within 100 m of a water body, but none adjacent or within the site.	S-MT	L
		--	There are water bodies within the site.	S-MT	L
		--	Site is adjacent to a water body.	S-MT	L
		○	Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone.	N/A	L
		-	Site is within the 'outer' groundwater Source Protection Zone.	S-MT	L
		--	Site is within the 'inner' groundwater Source Protection Zone.	S-MT	L
	Flood risk from rivers and the sea	++	Project includes flood defence measures that will benefit the local area.	N/A	L
		++	Proposal results in residential use being removed from an area of flood risk and being replaced with less vulnerable development type.	S-MT	L
		+	Proposal would result in the removal of a large impermeable area and replacement with a more sustainable drained development.	S-MT	L
		○	Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk.	S-LT	L
		-	Small area of site is within EA Flood Zone 2 - moderate risk.	S-LT	L
		-	Large area of site is within EA Flood Zone 2 - moderate risk.	S-LT	L
		-	Site falls entirely within EA Flood Zone 2 - moderate risk.	S-LT	L
		--	Small area of site is within EA Flood Zone 3 - high risk.	S-LT	L
		--	Large area of site is within EA Flood Zone 3 - high risk.	S-LT	L
		--	Site falls entirely within EA Flood Zone 3 - high risk.	S-LT	L
	Flood risk - surface water	++	Site will include flood risk management measures in an area of high surface water flood risk which will benefit other sites or infrastructure (e.g. roads).	N/A	M
		+	Site will include flood risk management measures in an area of medium surface water flood risk which will benefit other sites or infrastructure (e.g. roads).	S-LT	M
		○	Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.	S-LT	M
		-	Site is in an area of medium surface water flood risk.	S-LT	L
		--	Site is in an area of high surface water flood risk.	S-LT	L
	12. To limit and adapt to climate change	Sustainable transport and GHG emissions	++	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.	S-LT
++			Site located adjacent to jobs/services.	S-LT	L
+			Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities.	S-LT	L
+			Site located within 1 km of jobs/services.	S-LT	L
○			Site has limited potential to significantly change sustainable transport uptake.	S-LT	L
-			Site located in areas inaccessible to a range of services/places and no on-site services provided.	S-LT	L
--			Site would require complete dependence on the use of the private car.	S-LT	L
Energy efficiency and renewables		++	Site proposes to be an exemplar of energy efficiency, sustainable design and/or renewable energy, or will export renewable energy to the grid.	S-LT	L
		+	Site proposes to use high standards of energy efficiency, sustainable design and/or renewable energy, but will not export renewable energy to the grid.	S-LT	L
		○	Site has limited potential to significantly change average energy efficiency in the borough.	N/A	L
		○	The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.	N/A	H

SA Objective	Criterion Topic	Criteria for Assessment	Timing and Uncertainty	
		- Possible constraints to incorporating energy efficiency, sustainable design or renewable energy measures.	S-LT	L
	Green infrastructure provision (repeat)	++ Significant green infrastructure proposed on a large brownfield site (>0.4 ha).	S-LT	L
		+ Limited green infrastructure proposed on a large brownfield site (>0.4 ha).	S-LT	L
		+ Significant green infrastructure proposed on a small greenfield site (<0.4 ha).	S-LT	L
		+ A large greenfield site (<0.4 ha) will lead to more accessible greenspace (even if green infrastructure doesn't outweigh loss of greenfield land).	S-LT	L
		○ Significant green infrastructure proposed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha) which will make up for lost greenspace access.	S-LT	H
		○ Limited green infrastructure proposed on a small greenfield site (<0.4 ha).	S-LT	H
		○ The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - brownfield site.	S-LT	H
		- No green infrastructure proposed on a small site (<0.4 ha).	S-LT	L
		- The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - none assumed on a small greenfield site.	S-LT	H
		- The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	S-LT	H
		-- No green infrastructure proposed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	S-LT	L
13. To protect and improve air quality	Air quality	++ Site is within an AQMA and has potential to result in fewer emissions to air, e.g. from vehicles or businesses.	M-LT	M
		+ Site has potential to result in fewer emissions to air e.g. from vehicles or businesses.	M-LT	M
		○ Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.	N/A	M
		- Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air	M-LT	M
		-- Site has potential to significantly exacerbate air quality issues, e.g. in an AQMA.	M-LT	M
14. To ensure sustainable use of natural resources	Soil and contaminated land	++ Site is on brownfield land and actively promotes remediation.	S-LT	L
		+ Site is on brownfield land.	S-LT	L
		○ Although on greenfield land, the site is small (<0.4 ha) and in a sustainable location.	S-LT	L
		- Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	S-LT	L
		- Site is a small greenfield land and away from concentrations of development.	S-LT	L
		-- Site is located on best and most versatile agricultural land (Grades 1, 2 or 3 - where 3 could be sub-grade 3a, which is best and most versatile).	S-LT	L
		Natural resources and waste	++ Site fully promotes the use of recycled and secondary materials during construction and operation.	S-LT
	+ Site fully promotes the use of both raw and recycled and secondary materials during construction and operation.		S-LT	H
	○ Site has no discernible effect on the use of recycled and secondary materials.		N/A	H
	- Site increases demand and use of raw materials.		S-LT	L

APPENDIX F

Site Assessment Summary Sheets

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1. Urban Towns

1.1 Fleetwood

Site Name and Ref	West of Broadway	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Fleetwood	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	1.05 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	25

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)	Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty	
1	Crime	--	Key reason:	Site is a greenfield site within an area of high crime (IMD <20% most deprived for 'crime').	-	M-LT	L
			Mitigation:	Ensure Secure by Design methods are employed			
2	Education	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of a primary school. Site is located within 1 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility.	++	M-LT	M
3	Health	++	Key reason:	Site is within 1 km of a GP surgery.	++	ST	M
			Other info:	Site achieves at least 1 major positive impacts under relevant health criteria (see other impacts) in an area of moderate health deprivation (IMD 20-40% most deprives for 'health and disability'). Site is located within 1 km of a play area or sports facility. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	Site provides 25 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall.	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1 km of a local or key service centre. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc. Site is within 1 km of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 1 km of key employment area. Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of jobs/services.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site. Site is at low risk of affecting protected or priority species. Site is unlikely to affect habitat connectivity significantly.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	<i>The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.</i>			
10	Heritage	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the historic environment.</i>	O	S-LT	H
11	Water	O	Key reason:	<i>No water bodies within 100 m of the site. Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.</i>	O	S-LT	M
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site located within 1 km of jobs/services. The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	O	Key reason:	<i>Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.</i>	O	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p><u>Cumulative Comments:</u> Site is one of three sites in Fleetwood that are in close proximity to each other including the very large mixed use Fleetwood Dock and Marina. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times, given the scale of housing/ employment proposed this is likely to cause significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Fleetwood although positive benefits would result in the redevelopment of derelict brownfield land at two of the larger sites. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against. Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of employment and housing developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards. Local and neighbouring educational facilities are likely to experience negative cumulative effects by increased demand for schooling due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to surrounding key service areas in order to allow easier access to alternative educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

Site Name and Ref	Port of Fleetwood	Existing Land-use:	Brownfield
Site Location:	Fleetwood	Proposed Use:	Port related/ employment
Site Area:	7.66 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	N/A

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)	Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty	
1	Crime	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is currently vacant/unused and in an area of high crime (IMD <20% most deprived for 'crime') - development will discourage crime or anti-social behaviour.</i>	++	M-LT	L
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.</i>	++	M-LT	M
3	Health	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 1 km of a GP surgery. Site achieves at least 1 major positive impact under relevant health criteria (see other impacts) in an area of high health deprivation (IMD <20% most deprived for 'health and disability').</i>	++	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of a play area or sports facility. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
4	Housing	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is not a housing allocation.</i>	O	N/A	N/A
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 500 m of a local or key service centre. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	M-LT	H
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large employment site (1 ha +). Site is located within 1 km of key employment area. Site is an employment site located within 1km of an area of high employment deprivation (bottom 30%) Site is located within 1 km of key employment area. Site is an employment site located within 1km of a residential area</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is an employment site but the range and type of businesses is currently unknown.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	++	Key reason:	<i>Site would result in the development of a derelict brownfield site with opportunities to improve local character.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage – brownfield site.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	--	Key reason:	<i>Site is adjacent to a SSSI. Site is adjacent to an SPA. Site is adjacent to an SAC. Site is adjacent to a Ramsar site (not adjacent). Site is adjacent to coastal priority habitat (e.g. saltmarsh).</i>	-	S-MT	H

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-+	Key reason:	<i>Site would result in the development of a derelict brownfield site with opportunities to improve local character.</i>	+	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage – brownfield site.</i>			
10	Heritage	--	Key reason:	<i>Site is adjacent to a Conservation Area. Site is adjacent to a Grade II Listed Building.</i>	-	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.</i>			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	<i>Site is adjacent to a water body. Site falls entirely within EA Flood Zone 3 - high risk.</i>	-	S-MT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Site is FZ3 and therefore requires an FRA and potential for incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage.</i>			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located adjacent to jobs/services.</i>	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. The amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site, and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	O	Key reason:	<i>Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.</i>	O	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)	Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
<p><u>Cumulative Comments:</u></p> <p>Site is one of three sites in Fleetwood that are in close proximity to each other including the very large mixed use Fleetwood Dock and Marina.</p> <p>Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times, given the scale of housing/ employment proposed this is likely to cause significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Fleetwood although positive benefits would result in the redevelopment of derelict brownfield land at two of the larger sites. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of employment and housing developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.</p> <p>Local and neighbouring educational facilities are likely to experience negative cumulative effects by increased demand for schooling due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to surrounding key service areas in order to allow easier access to alternative educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>					

Site Name and Ref	Fleetwood Dock and Marina	Existing Land-use:	Brownfield
Site Location:	Fleetwood	Proposed Use:	Mixed Use
Site Area:	32.67 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	120

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	++	Key reason:	Site is currently vacant/unused and in an area of high crime (IMD <20% most deprived for 'crime') - development will discourage crime or anti-social behaviour.	++	M-LT	L
2	Education	+	Key reason:	Site is located within 1 km of a primary school.	+	M-LT	M
3	Health	++	Key reason:	Site is within 1 km of a GP surgery. Site achieves at least 1 major positive impact under relevant health criteria (see other impacts) in an area of high health deprivation (IMD <20% most deprived for 'health and disability').	++	ST	M
			Other info:	Site is located within 1 km of a play area or sports facility. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	Site provides 120 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 500 m of a local or key service centre. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).	++	M-LT	H
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	Site is a large employment site (1 ha +). Site is located within 1 km of key employment area. Site is an employment site located within 1km of an area of high employment deprivation (bottom 30%) Site is located within 1 km of key employment area. Site is an employment site located within 1km of a residential area	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site is an employment site but the range and type of businesses is currently unknown.			
7	Urban Renaissance	+	Key reason:	Site would result in the redevelopment of a derelict brownfield site with opportunities to improve local character. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located adjacent to jobs/services.	+	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - brownfield site.			
8	Biodiversity	--	Key reason:	Site is adjacent to a SSSI. Site is adjacent to an SPA. Site is adjacent to an SAC. Site is adjacent to a Ramsar site (not adjacent). Site is adjacent to coastal priority habitat (e.g. saltmarsh).	-	S-MT	H

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	+	Key reason:	<i>Site would result in the redevelopment of a derelict brownfield site with opportunities to improve local character.</i>	+	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - brownfield site.</i>			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 300 m of a Conservation Area.</i>	0	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.</i>			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	<i>Site is adjacent to a water body. Large area of site is within EA Flood Zone 3 - high risk.</i>	-	S-MT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Small area of site is within EA Flood Zone 2 - moderate risk. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Site is FZ3 and therefore requires an FRA and potential for incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage.</i>			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located adjacent to jobs/services.</i>	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. The amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	0	Key reason:	<i>Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.</i>	0	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	0	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site is on brownfield land.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)	Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
<p><u>Cumulative Comments:</u></p> <p>Site is one of three sites in Fleetwood that are in close proximity to each other including the very large mixed use Fleetwood Dock and Marina.</p> <p>Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times, given the scale of housing/ employment proposed this is likely to cause significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Fleetwood although positive benefits would result in the redevelopment of derelict brownfield land at two of the larger sites. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of employment and housing developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.</p> <p>Local and neighbouring educational facilities are likely to experience negative cumulative effects by increased demand for schooling due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to surrounding key service areas in order to allow easier access to alternative educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>					

1.2 Poulton-le-Fylde

Site Name and Ref	Land off Moorland Road (Rear of St. Johns Hall)	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Poulton-le-Fylde	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	1.94 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	48

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a primary school. Site is located within 1 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility.</i>	++	M-LT	M
3	Health	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 1 km of a GP surgery. Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility.</i>	++	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
4	Housing	+	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 48 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a local or key service centre. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of a designated nature conservation site. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	--	Key reason:	<i>Site is adjacent to grassland priority habitat (e.g. grazing marsh, calcareous, etc.).</i>	O	S-MT	H

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Other info:	Site is located within 1km of a designated nature conservation site. Site is unlikely to affect habitat connectivity significantly. Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature. Potential to have a moderate effect on landscape character or views.	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades). Site is within 300 m of a Conservation Area. Site is adjacent to a Grade II Listed Building.	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	Site is adjacent to a water body. Small area of site is within EA Flood Zone 3 - high risk.	-	S-MT	L
			Other info:	Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.			
			Mitigation:	Site is F32 and therefore requires an FRA and potential for incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.	++	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).			
13	Air Quality	O	Key reason:	Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.	O	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.	O	S-LT	L

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation: <i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments:</p> <p>Site is one of four sites in Poulton-le-Fylde all of which are in relatively close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times along Garstang Road West and the local road network in and around Poulton-le-Fylde, given the cumulative scale of residential developments proposed this is likely to have a very significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Poulton-le-Fylde. Green infrastructure, screening and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments. The cumulative impact of this is likely to be significant especially as there is an AQMA in Poulton-le-Fylde.</p> <p>Local and neighbouring educational facilities are likely to experience negative cumulative effects by increased demand for schooling due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to surrounding key service areas in order to allow easier access to alternative educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>						

Site Name and Ref	Land South of Blackpool Road	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Poulton-le-Fylde	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	19.54	Proposed No. Dwellings	154

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.</i>	++	M-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is located within 2 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility.</i>			
3	Health	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 1 km of a GP surgery. Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility.</i>	++	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 154 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a local or key service centre. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc. Site is within 1 km of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site. Site is unlikely to affect habitat connectivity significantly.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature. Potential to have a moderate effect on landscape character or views.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.</i>			
10	Heritage	--	Key reason:	<i>Site is adjacent to a Conservation Area.</i>	-	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.</i>			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	<i>There are water bodies within the site. Large area of site is within EA Flood Zone 3 - high risk.</i>	-	S-MT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Small area of site is within EA Flood Zone 2 - moderate risk. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Site is FZ2 and FZ3 therefore requires an FRA and potential for incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.</i>			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	<i>Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air</i>	O	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	0	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p><u>Cumulative Comments:</u></p> <p>Site is one of four sites in Poulton-le-Fylde all of which are in relatively close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times along Garstang Road West and the local road network in and around Poulton-le-Fylde, given the cumulative scale of residential developments proposed this is likely to have a very significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Poulton-le-Fylde. Green infrastructure, screening and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments. The cumulative impact of this is likely to be significant especially as there is an AQMA in Poulton-le-Fylde.</p> <p>Local and neighbouring educational facilities are likely to experience negative cumulative effects by increased demand for schooling due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to surrounding key service areas in order to allow easier access to alternative educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

Site Name and Ref	Land at Garstang Road	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Poulton-le-Fylde	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	24.8 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	516

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 1 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility.	++	M-LT	H
			Other info:	Site is located within 1 km of a primary school.			
3	Health	++	Key reason:	Site is within 1 km of a GP surgery. Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility.	++	ST	M
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	Site provides 516 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1 km of a local or key service centre. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.			
7	Urban Renaissance	--	Key reason:	Potential to have a major adverse effect on townscape character or views.	-	S-LT	H
			Other info:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.			
8	Biodiversity	--	Key reason:	Site is adjacent to grassland priority habitat (e.g. grazing marsh, calcareous, etc.).	O	S-MT	H

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Other info:	Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds) or contains existing structures (e.g. bats). Site will reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	--	Key reason:	Potential to have a major adverse effect on townscape character or views.	-	S-LT	H
			Other info:	. Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	Small area of the site is within EA flood zone 3 – high risk. There are water bodies within the site.	O	S-MT	L
			Other info:	Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone.. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.			
			Mitigation:	Site is in FZ3 and therefore requires a mandatory FRA. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.	++	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site) and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).			
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air	O	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	0	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments:</p> <p>Site is one of four sites in Poulton-le-Fylde all of which are in relatively close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times along Garstang Road West and the local road network in and around Poulton-le-Fylde, given the cumulative scale of residential developments proposed this is likely to have a very significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Poulton-le-Fylde. Green infrastructure, screening and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments. The cumulative impact of this is likely to be significant especially as there is an AQMA in Poulton-le-Fylde.</p> <p>Local and neighbouring educational facilities are likely to experience negative cumulative effects by increased demand for schooling due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to surrounding key service areas in order to allow easier access to alternative educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

Site Name and Ref	South East Poulton	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Poulton-le-Fylde	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	7.83 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	236

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.	++	M-LT	H
			Other info:	Site is located within 1 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility.			
3	Health	++	Key reason:	Site is within 1 km of a GP surgery. Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility.	++	ST	M
			Other info:	Site achieves at least 1 major positive impacts under relevant health criteria (see other impacts) in an area of moderate health deprivation (IMD 20-40% most deprives for 'health and disability'). Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	Site provides 236 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a local or key service centre.	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1 km of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc. Site is within 1 km of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views.	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.			
8	Biodiversity	--	Key reason:	Site is adjacent to coastal priority habitat (e.g. saltmarsh).	O	S-MT	H
			Other info:	Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site. Site is unlikely to affect habitat connectivity significantly. Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	--	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a major adverse effect on landscape character or views.</i>	-	S- LT	H
			Other info:	<i>Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.</i>			
10	Heritage	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the historic environment.</i>	O	S- LT	H
11	Water	--	Key reason:	<i>There are water bodies within the site.</i>	O	S- MT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA and potential mitigation need for SuDS in drainage strategy. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of commercial and industrial pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.</i>			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>	++	S- LT	L
			Other info:	<i>The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	<i>Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air</i>	O	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S- LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)	Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
<p>Cumulative Comments: Site is one of four sites in Poulton-le-Fylde all of which are in relatively close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times along Garstang Road West and the local road network in and around Poulton-le-Fylde, given the cumulative scale of residential developments proposed this is likely to have a very significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Poulton-le-Fylde. Green infrastructure, screening and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against. Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments. The cumulative impact of this is likely to be significant especially as there is an AQMA in Poulton-le-Fylde. Local and neighbouring educational facilities are likely to experience negative cumulative effects by increased demand for schooling due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to surrounding key service areas in order to allow easier access to alternative educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>					

1.3 Thornton

Site Name and Ref	Land Between Fleetwood Road and Pheasant Wood	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Thornton	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	8.48 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	153

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	+	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of a primary school.</i>	+	M-LT	M
3	Health	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is within 1 -4 km of a GP surgery. Site achieves at least 1 major positive impacts under relevant health criteria (see other impacts) in an area of moderate health deprivation (IMD 20-40% most deprives for 'health and disability'). Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 153 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1 km of a local or key service centre. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc. Site is within 1 km of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located adjacent to jobs/services.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
8	Biodiversity	--	Key reason:	Contains or lies within or adjacent to a BHS – local wildlife designation. Site may reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	O	S- LT	H
			Other info:	Site is at low risk of affecting protected or priority species.			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature. Potential to have a moderate effect on landscape character or views.	O	S- LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.			
10	Heritage	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the historic environment.	O	S- LT	H
11	Water	--	Key reason:	Site is adjacent to a water body.	O	S- MT	L
			Other info:	Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Small area of site is within EA Flood Zone 3 - high risk. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.			
			Mitigation:	Site is F3 a therefore requires an FRA and potential for incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located adjacent to jobs/services.	++	S- LT	L
			Other info:	The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).			
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air	O	N/A	M

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	0	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments:</p> <p>Site is one of five sites in the Thornton area all of which are in relatively close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion particularly at peak times on main roads passing through or by Thornton, given the cumulative scale of residential/employment developments proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Thornton. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.</p> <p>Local and neighbouring educational facilities are likely to experience negative cumulative effects by increased demand for schooling due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

Site Name and Ref	Bourne Poacher	Existing Land-use:	Brownfield
Site Location:	Thornton	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	0.47 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	42

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	+	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of a primary school.</i>	+	M-LT	M
3	Health	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 1 km of a GP surgery. Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility.</i>	++	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site achieves at least 1 major positive impacts under relevant health criteria (see other impacts) in an area of moderate health deprivation (IMD 20-40% most deprives for 'health and disability'). Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
4	Housing	+	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 42 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1 km of a local or key service centre. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc. Site is within 1 km of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large brownfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located adjacent to jobs/services.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large brownfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large brownfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large brownfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Other info:	Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site. Site is at low risk of affecting protected or priority species. Site is unlikely to affect habitat connectivity significantly.			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	+	Key reason:	Site would result in the redevelopment of a derelict brownfield site with opportunities to improve local character			
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large brownfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.	O	S-LT	H
10	Heritage	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the historic environment.	O	S-LT	H
11	Water	--	Key reason:	Site is adjacent to a water body.			
			Other info:	Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 3 - high risk. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.			
			Mitigation:	Site is F3 a therefore requires an FRA and potential for incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.	O	S-MT	L
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located adjacent to jobs/services.			
			Other info:	The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large brownfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).	++	S-LT	L
13	Air Quality	O	Key reason:	Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.	O	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	Site is a large brownfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.	O	S-LT	L

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments:</p> <p>Site is one of five sites in the Thornton area all of which are in relatively close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion particularly at peak times on main roads passing through or by Thornton, given the cumulative scale of residential/employment developments proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Thornton. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.</p> <p>Local and neighbouring educational facilities are likely to experience negative cumulative effects by increased demand for schooling due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

Site Name and Ref	Hillhouse Enterprise Zone	Existing Land-use:	Brownfield
Site Location:	Thornton	Proposed Use:	Mixed Use
Site Area:	137.75 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	250

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.</i>	++	M-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is located within 2 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility.</i>			
3	Health	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 1 km of a GP surgery. Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility.</i>	++	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 250 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is located within 500 m of a designated nature conservation site. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 500 m of a local or key service centre. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	H
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large employment site (1 ha +). Site is located within 1 km of key employment area. Site is an employment site located within 1km of an area of high employment deprivation (bottom 30%) Site is an employment site located within 1km of a residential area</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is an employment site but the range and type of businesses is currently unknown.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	++	Key reason:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located adjacent to jobs/services.</i>	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site would result in the redevelopment of a derelict urban brownfield site with opportunities to improve local character. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - brownfield site.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	--	Key reason:	<i>Site is adjacent to a BHS- local wildlife designation. Site is adjacent to a SSSI. Site is adjacent to an SPA. Site is adjacent to an SAC. Site is adjacent to a Ramsar site. Site is adjacent to coastal priority habitat (e.g. saltmarsh). Site may sever the connection between two areas of habitat, with no alternative linkage or path around the site.</i>	-	S-MT	H

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Other info:	Site can affect priority or protected species, as it contains existing structures (e.g. bats). Site can affect priority or protected species. Site is on brownfield land. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - brownfield site.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large brownfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	+	Key reason:	Site would result in the redevelopment of a derelict urban brownfield site with opportunities to improve local character. Site would result in the redevelopment of a derelict brownfield site with opportunities to improve local character.	+	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - brownfield site.			
10	Heritage	0	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the historic environment.	0	S-LT	H
11	Water	--	Key reason:	There are water bodies within the site. Large area of site is within EA Flood Zone 3 - high risk.	-	S-MT	L
			Other info:	Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Small area of site is within EA Flood Zone 2 - moderate risk. Site is in an area of medium surface water flood risk.			
			Mitigation:	Site is FZ2 and FZ3 therefore requires an FRA and potential for incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic, commercial and/or industrial pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located adjacent to jobs/services.		S-LT	L
			Other info:	The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large brownfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).			
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air	0	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	Site increases demand and use of raw materials.	0	S-LT	L
			Other info:	Site is on brownfield land.			
			Mitigation:	Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)	Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
<p>Cumulative Comments: Site is one of five sites in the Thornton area all of which are in relatively close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion particularly at peak times on main roads passing through or by Thornton, given the cumulative scale of residential/employment developments proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Thornton. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against. Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards. Local and neighbouring educational facilities are likely to experience negative cumulative effects by increased demand for schooling due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>					

Site Name and Ref	Land Between Lambs Road/Raikes Road	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Thornton	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	20.95 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	437

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)	Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason: <i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason: <i>Site is located within 500 m of a primary school. Site is located within 1km of a secondary school or further educational facility.</i>	++	M-LT	M
3	Health	++	Key reason: <i>Site is within 1 km of a GP surgery. Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility.</i>	++	ST	M
			Other info: <i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
4	Housing	++	Key reason: <i>Site provides 437new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason: <i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is located within 500 m of a designated nature conservation site. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info: <i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1 km of a local or key service centre. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason: <i>Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info: <i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	--	Key reason: <i>Potential to have a major adverse effect on townscape character or views.</i>	-	S-LT	H
			Other info: <i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities.</i>			
			Mitigation: <i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	--	Key reason: <i>Site may sever the connection between two areas of habitat, with no alternative linkage or path around the site.</i>	O	S-LT	M
			Other info: <i>Within 500m of a SSSI (not adjacent). Within 500m of an SPA (not adjacent). Within 500m of a Ramsar site (not adjacent). Site is at low risk of affecting protected or priority species. Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	--	Key reason:	Potential to have a major adverse effect on townscape character or views.	-	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).	0	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	There are water bodies within the site. Site is adjacent to a water body.	0	S-MT	L
			Other info:	Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.			
			Mitigation:	Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities. The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).			
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air	0	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.	0	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)	Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
<p>Cumulative Comments: Site is one of five sites in the Thornton area all of which are in relatively close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion particularly at peak times on main roads passing through or by Thornton, given the cumulative scale of residential/employment developments proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Thornton. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against. Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards. Local and neighbouring educational facilities are likely to experience negative cumulative effects by increased demand for schooling due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>					

Site Name and Ref	North of Norcross Lane	Existing Land-use:	Brownfield
Site Location:	Thornton (Norcross)	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	9.9 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	338

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)	Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty	
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	+	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of a primary school.</i>	+	M-LT	M
3	Health	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 1 km of a GP surgery. Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility.</i>	++	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 338 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1 km of a local or key service centre. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc. Site is within 1 km of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is an employment site but the range and type of businesses is currently unknown. Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large brownfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site would result in the redevelopment of a derelict urban brownfield site with opportunities to improve local character. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large brownfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	<i>Site may reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.).</i>	O	S-LT	M

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Other info:	Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site. Site is at low risk of affecting protected or priority species. Site is on brownfield land. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - brownfield site.			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	+	Key reason:	Site would result in the redevelopment of a derelict urban brownfield site with opportunities to improve local character. Site would result in the redevelopment of a derelict brownfield site with opportunities to improve local character.	+	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - brownfield site.			
10	Heritage	0	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the historic environment.	0	S-LT	H
11	Water	--	Key reason:	Small area of site is within EA Flood Zone 3 - high risk.	-	S-MT	L
			Other info:	Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.			
			Mitigation:	Site is FZ3 and therefore requires an FRA and potential for incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic, commercial and/or industrial pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities. The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).			
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air	0	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	Site increases demand and use of raw materials.	0	S-LT	L
			Other info:	Site is on brownfield land.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments:</p> <p>Site is one of five sites in the Thornton area all of which are in relatively close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion particularly at peak times on main roads passing through or by Thornton, given the cumulative scale of residential/employment developments proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Thornton. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.</p> <p>Local and neighbouring educational facilities are likely to experience negative cumulative effects by increased demand for schooling due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

2 Key Service Centres

2.1 Garstang

Site Name and Ref	Land West of The A6 (Nateby Crossing)	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Garstang	Proposed Use:	Mixed Use
Site Area:	16.64 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	270

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.</i>	++	M-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>Site is located within 2 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility.</i>			
3	Health	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 1 km of a GP surgery.</i>	++	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site achieves at least 1 major positive impacts under relevant health criteria (see other impacts) in an area of moderate health deprivation (IMD 20-40% most deprives for 'health and disability'). Site is located within 1 km of a play area or sports facility. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 270 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a local or key service centre. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1 km of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large employment site (1 ha +). Site is an employment site located within 1km of an area of high employment deprivation (bottom 30%) Site is an employment site located within 1km of a residential area</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is an employment site but the range and type of businesses is currently unknown.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of jobs/services.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	--	Key reason:	<i>Site is adjacent to a BHS- local wildlife designation.</i>	O	S- LT	L
		Other info:	<i>Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site may reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>				
		Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.</i>				
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature. Potential to have a moderate effect on landscape character or views.</i>	O	S- LT	H
		Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage.</i>				
		Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.</i>				
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is adjacent to a Grade II Listed Building.</i>	O	S- LT	H
		Mitigation:	<i>Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.</i>				
11	Water	--	Key reason:	<i>Site is adjacent to a water body. Site is in an area of high surface water flood risk.</i>	-	S- MT	L
		Other info:	<i>Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk.</i>				

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic, commercial and/or industrial pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.	++	S-LT	L
		Other info:	Site located within 1 km of jobs/services. The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.				
		Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).				
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air	O	N/A	M
		Mitigation:	Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.				
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.	O	S-LT	L
		Mitigation:	Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.				
<p>Cumulative Comments:</p> <p>Site is one of five sites in Garstang all of which are in close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times in and around central Garstang and along the stretch of A6, given the scale of housing/ employment proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Garstang. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against. Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of employment and residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards. Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local Primary school and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

Site Name and Ref	South of Kepple Lane	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Garstang	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	4.31 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	105

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.</i>	++	M-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is located within 2 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility.</i>			
3	Health	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 1 km of a GP surgery. Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility.</i>	++	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site achieves at least 1 major positive impacts under relevant health criteria (see other impacts) in an area of moderate health deprivation (IMD 20-40% most deprives for 'health and disability'). Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 105 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a local or key service centre. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of key employment area. Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 500m of a BHS (local wildlife designation)</i>	O	S-MT	H

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Other info:	Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site is unlikely to affect habitat connectivity significantly.			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.	0	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades). Site is within 300 m of a Conservation Area.	0	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	There are water bodies within the site. Large area of site is within EA Flood Zone 3 - high risk. Site is in an area of high surface water flood risk.	-	S-MT	L
			Other info:	Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Small area of site is within EA Flood Zone 2 - moderate risk. Site is in an area of medium surface water flood risk.			
			Mitigation:	Site is FZ2 and FZ3 and therefore requires an FRA and potential for incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities. The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	<i>Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air</i>	O	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments: Site is one of five sites in Garstang all of which are in close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times in and around central Garstang and along the stretch of A6, given the scale of housing/ employment proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Garstang. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against. Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of employment and residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards. Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local Primary school and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

Site Name and Ref	Land South of Prospect Farm, West of The A6	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Garstang	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	2.66 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	53

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.</i>	++	M-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is located within 2 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility.</i>			
3	Health	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 1 km of a GP surgery. Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility.</i>	++	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site achieves at least 1 major positive impacts under relevant health criteria (see other impacts) in an area of moderate health deprivation (IMD 20-40% most deprives for 'health and disability'). Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
4	Housing	+	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 53 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a local or key service centre. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	Site is within 500m of a BHS (local wildlife designation).	O	S-MT	H
			Other info:	Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site may reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature. Potential to have a moderate effect on landscape character or views.	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.			
10	Heritage	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the historic environment.	O	S-LT	H
11	Water	O	Key reason:	No water bodies within 100 m of the site. Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.	O	S-LT	M
			Mitigation:	Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities. The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).			
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air	O	N/A	M

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	0	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments: Site is one of five sites in Garstang all of which are in close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times in and around central Garstang and along the stretch of A6, given the scale of housing/ employment proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Garstang. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against. Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of employment and residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards. Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local Primary school and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

Site Name and Ref	West of Cockerham	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Garstang	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	5.81 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	100

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	+	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of a primary school.</i>	+	M-LT	M
3	Health	++	Key reason:	<i>Site achieves at least 1 major positive impacts under relevant health criteria (see other impacts) in an area of moderate health deprivation (IMD 20-40% most deprives for 'health and disability').</i>	++	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of a play area or sports facility. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community. Site is within 1-4 km of a GP surgery.</i>			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 100 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a local or key service centre. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site may reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	O	S-MT	H
			Other info:	Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature. Potential to have a moderate effect on landscape character or views.	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.			
10	Heritage	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the historic environment.	O	S-LT	H
11	Water	--	Key reason:	There are water bodies within the site. Site is in an area of high surface water flood risk.	O	S-MT	L
			Other info:	Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is in an area of medium surface water flood risk.			
			Mitigation:	Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities. The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	<i>Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air</i>	O	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments: Site is one of five sites in Garstang all of which are in close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times in and around central Garstang and along the stretch of A6, given the scale of housing/ employment proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Garstang. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against. Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of employment and residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards. Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local Primary school and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

Site Name and Ref	Land at Conway	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Garstang	Proposed Use:	Travelling Show people
Site Area:	2.43 ha	Proposed Number of plots:	20

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime	O	N/A	M
2	Education	+	Key reason:	Site is located within 1 km of a primary school.	+	M-LT	M
3	Health	+	Key reason:	Site is within 1 -4 km of a GP surgery. Site is located within 1 km of a play area or sports facility. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community	+	ST	M
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities.			
4	Housing	+	Key reason:	Site provides 20 plots for travelling showpeople	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a local or key service centre. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 1 km of key employment area. Site provides 20 plots for travelling showpeople	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.			
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	O	S-MT	H

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Other info:	Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site. Site is unlikely to affect habitat connectivity significantly.			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature. Potential to have a moderate effect on landscape character or views.	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape to prevent any unacceptable impacts on amenity for users in the vicinity of the development.			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	Site is adjacent to a water body. Site is in an area of high surface water flood risk.	-	S-MT	L
			Other info:	Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is in an area of medium surface water flood risk.			
			Mitigation:	Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA and potential mitigation need for SuDS in drainage strategy. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities. The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	O	Key reason:	<i>Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.</i>	O	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments: Site is one of five sites in Garstang all of which are in close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times in and around central Garstang and along the stretch of A6, given the scale of housing/ employment proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Garstang. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against. Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of employment and residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards. Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local Primary school and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

3 Rural Service Centres

3.1 Catterall

Site Name and Ref	Daniel Fold Farm Phase 2	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Catterall	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	3.56 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	66

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.	O	N/A	M
2	Education	+	Key reason:	Site is located within 1 km of a primary school.	+	M-LT	M
3	Health	+	Key reason:	Site is within 1 -4 km of a GP surgery. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community	+	ST	M
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of physical activity.			
4	Housing	+	Key reason:	Site provides 66 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1 km of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to other cultural or leisure facilities.			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 1 km of a key employment area	++	S-LT	M
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views or a small but not significant effect on a Conservation Area.	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.			
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	O	S-MT	H
			Other info:	Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site. Site is unlikely to affect habitat connectivity significantly.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	O-	Key reason:	<i>Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades). Site is adjacent to a Grade II Listed Building.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.</i>			
11	Water	O	Key reason:	<i>No water bodies within 100 m of the site. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk.</i>	O	S-LT	L
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>	++	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site) and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	<i>Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air</i>	-	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments: All six sites in Catterall are in close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will caused increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times and along the A6 and B6430, given the scale of housing/ employment proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Catterall. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p>							

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)	Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
<p>It is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of employment and housing developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.</p> <p>Site proposes employment provisions and may therefore have a positive impact on the local economy by attracting further investment in the area. Furthermore, this offers the opportunity to share services, energy etc.</p> <p>Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local Primary school and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities.</p> <p>Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>					

Site Name and Ref	Daniel Fold Farm	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Catterall	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	5.02 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	122

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	+	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of a primary school.</i>	+	M-LT	M
3	Health	+	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 1 -4 km of a GP surgery. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>	+	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of physical activity.</i>			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 122 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1 km of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to other cultural or leisure facilities.</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of a key employment area</i>	++	S-LT	M
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views or a small but not significant effect on a Conservation Area.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	<i>Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site may reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-MT	H
			Other info:	<i>Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views or a small but not significant effect on a Conservation Area. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature. Potential to have a moderate effect on landscape character or views.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.</i>			
11	Water	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 100 m of a water body, but none adjacent or within the site. Small area of site is within EA Flood Zone 2 - moderate risk.</i>	O	S-MT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Site is FZ2 and therefore requires an FRA and potential for incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of commercial and/or industrial pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.</i>			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>	++	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	<i>Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air</i>	O	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)	Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
<p><u>Cumulative Comments:</u></p> <p>All six sites in Catterall are in close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will caused increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times and along the A6 and B6430, given the scale of housing/ employment proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Catterall. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>It is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of employment and housing developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.</p> <p>Site proposes employment provisions and may therefore have a positive impact on the local economy by attracting further investment in the area. Furthermore, this offers the opportunity to share services, energy etc.</p> <p>Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local Primary school and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities.</p> <p>Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>					

Site Name and Ref	Riverside Industrial Park Extension	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Catterall	Proposed Use:	Employment
Site Area:	3.42 ha		

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on participation or attainment in education.</i>	O	N/A	M
4	Housing	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is not a housing allocation.</i>	O	N/A	N/A
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast.</i>	++	S-LT	M
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large employment site (1 ha +).</i>	++	N/A	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is an employment site but the range and type of businesses is currently unknown.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	<i>Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site may reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-MT	H
			Other info:	<i>Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site. Site is unlikely to affect habitat connectivity significantly.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	<i>The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.</i>	O	S-LT	H

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Other info:	Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	Site is adjacent to a water body.	O	S-MT	L
			Other info:	Small area of site is within EA Flood Zone 2 - moderate risk.			
			Mitigation:	Site is FZ2 and therefore requires an FRA and potential for incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of commercial and/or industrial pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).			
13	Air Quality	O	Key reason:	Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.	O	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)	Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
<p>Cumulative Comments:</p> <p>All six sites in Catterall are in close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times and along the A6 and B6430, given the scale of housing/ employment proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Catterall. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>It is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of employment and housing developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.</p> <p>Site proposes employment provisions and may therefore have a positive impact on the local economy by attracting further investment in the area. Furthermore, this offers the opportunity to share services, energy etc.</p> <p>Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local Primary school and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>					

Site Name and Ref	South of Goose Lane	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Catterall	Proposed Use:	Employment
Site Area:	1.46 ha		

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.	O	N/A	M
2	Education	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on participation or attainment in education.	O	N/A	M
4	Housing	O	Key reason:	Site is not a housing allocation.	O	N/A	N/A
5	Access	++	Key reason:	Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).	++	S-LT	M
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 1 km of a key employment area	++	N/A	M
			Other info:	Site is a small employment site (<1 ha). Site is an employment site but the range and type of businesses is currently unknown.			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.			
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	Within 500m of an BHS (not adjacent) - local wildlife designation. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	O	S-MT	H
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to affect habitat connectivity significantly.			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.</i>			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades). Site is adjacent to a Grade II Listed Building.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.</i>			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	<i>Site is adjacent to a water body. Site is within the 'inner' groundwater Source Protection Zone.</i>	O	S-MT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site is within the 'outer' groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of commercial and industrial pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.</i>			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	O	Key reason:	<i>Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.</i>	O	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)	Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
<p>Cumulative Comments:</p> <p>All six sites in Catterall are in close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times and along the A6 and B6430, given the scale of housing/ employment proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Catterall. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>It is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of employment and housing developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.</p> <p>Site proposes employment provisions and may therefore have a positive impact on the local economy by attracting further investment in the area. Furthermore, this offers the opportunity to share services, energy etc.</p> <p>Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local Primary school and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>					

Site Name and Ref	Joe Lane	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Catterall	Proposed Use:	Mixed Use
Site Area:	9.84 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings / Retail floorspace:	242

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	+	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 2 km of a secondary school or further educational facility</i>	+	M-LT	M
3	Health	+	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 1 -4 km of a GP surgery. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>	+	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of physical activity.</i>			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 242 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1 km of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to other cultural or leisure facilities.</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large employment site (1 ha +).</i>	++	N/A	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is an employment site but the range and type of businesses is currently unknown.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views or a small but not significant effect on a Conservation Area. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	<i>Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site may reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-MT	H
			Other info:	<i>Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views or a small but not significant effect on a Conservation Area. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature. Potential to have a moderate effect on landscape character or views.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades). Site is adjacent to a Grade II Listed Building.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.</i>			
11	Water	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 100 m of a water body, but none adjacent or within the site.</i>	O	S-MT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA and potential mitigation need for SuDS in drainage strategy. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic, commercial and/or industrial pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.</i>			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site) and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	<i>Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air</i>	O	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	0	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments:</p> <p>All six sites in Catterall are in close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times and along the A6 and B6430, given the scale of housing/ employment proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Catterall. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>It is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of employment and housing developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.</p> <p>Site proposes employment provisions and may therefore have a positive impact on the local economy by attracting further investment in the area. Furthermore, this offers the opportunity to share services, energy etc. Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local Primary school and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

Site Name and Ref	Brockholes Industrial Estate Extension	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Catterall	Proposed Use:	Development Opportunity
Site Area:	35.45 ha		

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on education attainment.</i>	O	M-LT	H
3	Health	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health and wellbeing.</i>	O	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of physical activity.</i>			
4	Housing	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is not a housing site</i>	O	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station.</i>	++	S-LT	M
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large employment site (1 ha +).</i>	++	N/A	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to jobs.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views or a small but not significant effect on a Conservation Area. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	--	Key reason:	<i>Site is adjacent to a BHS- local wildlife designation.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site may reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
9	Landscape / Townscape	--	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a major adverse effect on landscape character or views.</i>	-	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views or a small but not significant effect on a Conservation Area. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape. Although, existing employment uses are already a feature in the local landscape however given the large scale of the site the residual score remains minor negative.</i>			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades). Site is adjacent to a Grade II Listed Building.</i>	0	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.</i>			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	<i>There are water bodies within the site.</i>	-	S-MT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site is within the 'outer' groundwater Source Protection Zone. Small area of the site is within EA Flood Zone 3 - high risk.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Site is FZ3 and therefore requires an FRA and potential for incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of commercial and/or industrial pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.</i>			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	<i>Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air</i>	0	N/A	M

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	0	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			

Cumulative Comments:

All six sites in Catterall are in close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times and along the A6 and B6430, given the scale of housing/ employment proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Catterall. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.

It is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of employment and housing developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.

Site proposes employment provisions and may therefore have a positive impact on the local economy by attracting further investment in the area. Furthermore, this offers the opportunity to share services, energy etc.

Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local Primary school and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities.

Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.

3.2 Great Ecclestone

Site Name and Ref	Land West of Great Ecclestone	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Great Ecclestone	Proposed Use:	Mixed Use
Site Area:	33.7ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	590

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.</i>	++	M-LT	M
3	Health	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 1 km of a GP surgery. Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility.</i>	++	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 590 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a local or key service centre. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large employment site (1 ha +). Site is an employment site located within 1km of a residential area</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is an employment site but the range and type of businesses is currently unknown.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	--	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a major adverse effect on townscape character or views.</i>	-	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	--	Key reason:	<i>Site may sever the connection between two areas of habitat, with no alternative linkage or path around the site.</i>	-	S-LT	M

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Other info:	Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds) or contains existing structures (e.g. bats). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	--	Key reason:	Potential to have a major adverse effect on townscape character or views. Potential to have a moderate effect on landscape character or views.	-	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.			
10	Heritage	--	Key reason:	Site contains a Scheduled Monument. Site contains a listed building (grade II)	-	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	There are water bodies within the site. Site is adjacent to a water body.	-	S-MT	L
			Other info:	Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is in an area of medium surface water flood risk.			
			Mitigation:	Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA and potential mitigation need for SuDS in drainage strategy. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic, commercial and/or industrial pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	--	Key reason:	<i>Site has potential to significantly exacerbate air quality issues.</i>	O	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments: As there is only one site proposed in Great Ecclestone it is deemed unlikely that any significant cumulative effects would occur.</p>							

3.3 Hambleton

Site Name and Ref	Land at Arthurs Lane	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Hambleton	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	10.78 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	165

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.</i>	++	M-LT	M
3	Health	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 1 km of a GP surgery.</i>	++	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site achieves at least 1 major positive impacts under relevant health criteria (see other impacts) in an area of moderate health deprivation (IMD 20-40% most deprives for 'health and disability'). Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of physical activity. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 165 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1 km of a local or key service centre. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of a key employment area</i>	++	N/A	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	--	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a major adverse effect on townscape character or views.</i>	-	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>Site located adjacent to jobs/services.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	<i>Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site may reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-MT	H

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Other info:	Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site.			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	--	Key reason:	Potential to have a major adverse effect on townscape character or views. Potential to have a major adverse effect on landscape character or views.	-	S-LT	H
			Other info:	Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.			
10	Heritage	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the historic environment.	O	S-LT	H
11	Water	--	Key reason:	There are water bodies within the site. Site is adjacent to a water body.	-	S-MT	L
			Other info:	Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site falls entirely within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.			
			Mitigation:	Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.	++	N/A	H
			Other info:	Site located adjacent to jobs/services.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).			
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air	O	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.	O	S-LT	L

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments: As there is only one site proposed in Hambleton it is deemed unlikely that any significant cumulative effects would occur.</p>							

4 Main Rural Settlements

4.1 Barton

Site Name and Ref	Land Off Garstang Road	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Barton	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	3.65 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	72

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.	++	M-LT	M
3	Health	-	Key reason:	Site is located more than 4 km from a GP surgery.	O	ST	M
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of physical activity. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community			
			Mitigation:	Consider commissioning additional health care facilities in the area.			
4	Housing	+	Key reason:	Site provides 72 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to other cultural or leisure facilities.			
6	Economy	O	Key reason:	Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to jobs. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to jobs.	O	S-LT	M
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views or a small but not significant effect on a Conservation Area.	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site may reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	O	S- MT	H
			Other info:	Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site.			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views or a small but not significant effect on a Conservation Area. Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature. Potential to have a moderate effect on landscape character or views.	O	S- LT	H
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).	O	S- LT	H
			Mitigation:	Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	Site is adjacent to a water body.	O	S- MT	L
			Other info:	Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk.			
			Mitigation:	Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.	++	S- LT	L
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site) and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power). Where possible, renewable energy generation should be used, and ideally this should export energy back to the grid.			
13	Air Quality	O	Key reason:	Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.	O	N/A	M

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	0	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments:</p> <p>The three sites in Barton are in close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times and along the A6 however, given the scale of housing proposed this is unlikely to cause a significant impact. Cumulatively they may also impact upon the local character of the village although again this is not considered likely to be significant at this scale. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local education provisions and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

Site Name and Ref	Land Rear of Shepherds Farm	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Barton	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	2.35 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	34

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)	Score	Supporting Information			Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.</i>	++	M-LT	M
3	Health	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is located more than 4 km from a GP surgery.</i>	O	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of physical activity. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Consider commissioning additional health care facilities in the area.</i>			
4	Housing	+	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 34 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to other cultural or leisure facilities.</i>			
6	Economy	O	Key reason:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to jobs.</i>	O	S-LT	M
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views or a small but not significant effect on a Conservation Area.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	<i>Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site may reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-MT	H
			Other info:	<i>Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views or a small but not significant effect on a Conservation Area. Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature. Potential to have a moderate effect on landscape character or views.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.</i>			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	<i>Site is adjacent to a water body.</i>	O	S-MT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA and potential mitigation need for SuDS in drainage strategy. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.</i>			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>	++	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	O	Key reason:	<i>Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.</i>	O	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)	Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
<p><u>Cumulative Comments:</u></p> <p>The three sites in Barton are in close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will caused increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times and along the A6 however, given the scale of housing proposed this is unlikely to cause a significant impact. Cumulatively they may also impact upon the local character of the village although again this is not considered likely to be significant at this scale. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local education provisions and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>					

Site Name and Ref	Land to Rear of 867 Garstang Road	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Barton	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	0.93 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	26

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.</i>	++	M-LT	M
3	Health	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is allocated more than 4 km from a GP surgery.</i>	O	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community. Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Consider commissioning additional health care facilities in the area.</i>			
4	Housing	+	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 26 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.</i>			
6	Economy	+	Key reason:	<i>Site is located 1-4 km away from key employment area.</i>	+	N/A	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views or a small but not significant effect on conservation area.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	<i>Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-MT	H

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Other info:	<i>Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site. Site is unlikely to affect habitat connectivity significantly.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	<i>Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			
10	Heritage	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the historic environment.</i>	O	S-LT	H
11	Water	O	Key reason:	<i>No water bodies within 100 m of the site. Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.</i>	O	S-LT	M
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site) and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power). Where possible, renewable energy generation should be used, and ideally this should export energy back to the grid.</i>			
13	Air Quality	O	Key reason:	<i>Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.</i>	O	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			

Cumulative Comments:

The three sites in Barton are in close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will caused increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times and along the A6 however, given the scale of housing proposed this is unlikely to cause a significant impact. Cumulatively they may also impact upon the local character of the village although again this is not considered likely to be significant at this scale. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.

Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local education provisions and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)	Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
<p>increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>					

4.2 Bowgreave

Site Name and Ref	Bowgreave House Farm	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Bowgreave	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	1.32 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	30

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 1 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility.	++	M-LT	M
3	Health	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility.	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site is within 1 -4 km of a GP surgery. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community			
4	Housing	+	Key reason:	Site provides 30 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a local or key service centre. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to other cultural or leisure facilities.			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.			
7	Urban Renaissance	O	Key reason:	Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place.	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of jobs/services.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.			
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	O	S-MT	H

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Other info:	Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site. Site is unlikely to affect habitat connectivity significantly.			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.			
11	Water	O	Key reason:	No water bodies within 100 m of the site. Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.	O	S-LT	M
		++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	Site located within 1 km of jobs/services. The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			
12	Climate Change		Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).			
13	Air Quality	O	Key reason:	Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.	O	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)	Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
<p><u>Cumulative Comments:</u></p> <p>Site is one of four sites in Bowgreave all of which are in close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times in and around central Bowgreave and along the stretch of B6430 passing through Bowgreave, given the scale of residential developments proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Bowgreave. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.</p> <p>Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local education provisions and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>					

Site Name and Ref	Garstang Country Hotel and Golf Course	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Bowgreave	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	4.7 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	95

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility.</i>	++	M-LT	M
3	Health	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is within 1 -4 km of a GP surgery. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
4	Housing	+	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 95 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a local or key service centre. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to other cultural or leisure facilities.</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of jobs/services.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	<i>Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site may reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-MT	H

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature. Potential to have a moderate effect on landscape character or views.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.</i>			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.</i>			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	<i>Site is in an area of high surface water flood risk.</i>	-	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>No water bodies within 100 m of the site. Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage.</i>			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site located within 1 km of jobs/services. The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site) and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	<i>Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air</i>	O	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)	Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
<p>Cumulative Comments:</p> <p>Site is one of four sites in Bowgreave all of which are in close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times in and around central Bowgreave and along the stretch of B6430 passing through Bowgreave, given the scale of residential developments proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Bowgreave. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.</p> <p>Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local education provisions and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>					

Site Name and Ref	Land at Garstang Road	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Bowgreave	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	2.36 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	49

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)	Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason: <i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason: <i>Site is located within 1 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility.</i>	++	M-LT	M
3	Health	++	Key reason: <i>Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info: <i>Site is within 1 -4 km of a GP surgery. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
4	Housing	+	Key reason: <i>Site provides 49 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason: <i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a local or key service centre. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info: <i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to other cultural or leisure facilities.</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason: <i>Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info: <i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	O	Key reason: <i>Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info: <i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of jobs/services.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason: <i>Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-MT	H
			Other info: <i>Site is unlikely to affect habitat connectivity significantly.</i>			
			Mitigation: <i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	O	Key reason: <i>Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place.</i>	O	S-LT	H

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Other info:	Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades). Site is adjacent to a Grade II Listed Building.	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	Site is adjacent to a water body.	O	S-MT	L
			Other info:	Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk.			
			Mitigation:	Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA and potential mitigation need for SuDS in drainage strategy. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	Site located within 1 km of jobs/services. The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site) and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).			
13	Air Quality	O	Key reason:	Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.	O	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)	Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
<p><u>Cumulative Comments:</u></p> <p>Site is one of four sites in Bowgreave all of which are in close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times in and around central Bowgreave and along the stretch of B6430 passing through Bowgreave, given the scale of residential developments proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Bowgreave. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.</p> <p>Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local education provisions and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>					

Site Name and Ref	Land South of Calder Lane	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Bowgreave	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	3.69 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	49

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility.</i>	++	M-LT	M
3	Health	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is within 1 -4 km of a GP surgery. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
4	Housing	+	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 49 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to other cultural or leisure facilities.</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	<i>. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site may reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-MT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature. Potential to have a moderate effect on landscape character or views.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.</i>			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.</i>			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	<i>Site is adjacent to a water body. Large area of site is within EA Flood Zone 3 - high risk. Site is in an area of high surface water flood risk.</i>	-	S-MT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Small area of site is within EA Flood Zone 2 - moderate risk. Site is in an area of medium surface water flood risk.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Site is FZ2 and FZ3 and therefore requires an FRA and potential for incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.</i>			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site) and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	<i>Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air</i>	O	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	0	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments:</p> <p>Site is one of four sites in Bowgreave all of which are in close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times in and around central Bowgreave and along the stretch of B6430 passing through Bowgreave, given the scale of residential developments proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Bowgreave. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.</p> <p>Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local education provisions and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

4.3 Forton

Site Name and Ref	Forton Extension	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Forton	Proposed Use:	Mixed Use
Site Area:	29.63 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	468

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.	++	M-LT	M
3	Health	-	Key reason:	Site is located more than 4 km from a GP surgery.	O	ST	M
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community			
			Mitigation:	Consider commissioning additional health facilities in the area and strengthening sustainability provisions to nearest facilities. .			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	Site provides 468 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a local or key service centre. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to other cultural or leisure facilities.			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	Site is a large employment site (1 ha +). Site is an employment site located within 1km of a residential area	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site is an employment site but the range and type of businesses is currently unknown. Site is located 1-4 km away from key employment area.			
7	Urban Renaissance	--	Key reason:	Potential to have a major adverse effect on townscape character or views.	-	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - none assumed on a large greenfield site. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
8	Biodiversity	--	Key reason:	Site may sever the connection between two areas of habitat, with no alternative linkage or path around the site.	-	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Within 500m of an BHS (not adjacent) - local wildlife designation. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	--	Key reason:	Potential to have a major adverse effect on townscape character or views. Potential to have a major adverse effect on landscape character or views.	-	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designated with considerations to the landscape townscape.			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades). Site is adjacent to a Grade II Listed Building.	0	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	There are water bodies within the site. Site is adjacent to a water body.	0	S-MT	L
			Other info:	Site is within 100 m of a water body, but none adjacent or within the site. Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is in an area of medium surface water flood risk.			
			Mitigation:	Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	<i>Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air.</i>	0	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	0	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments: There are three sites in Hollins Lane and Forton that are in close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites may cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times and along the A6 however, given the scale of housing proposed this is unlikely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Hollins Lane and Forton. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against. Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards. Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local education provisions and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional health and educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

4.4 Inskip

Site Name and Ref	Inskip Extension	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Inskip	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	17.79 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	255

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.</i>	++	M-LT	M
3	Health	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is located more than 4 km from a GP surgery.</i>	O	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Consider commissioning new healthcare facilities and strengthening sustainable transport provisions to nearest surgery.</i>			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 255 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is located within 500 m of a designated nature conservation site. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to other cultural or leisure facilities.</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of an employment site.</i>	++	N/A	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	--	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a major adverse effect on townscape character or views.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
8	Biodiversity	--	Key reason:	Site may sever the connection between two areas of habitat, with no alternative linkage or path around the site.	O	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Within 500m of an BHS (not adjacent) - local wildlife designation. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	--	Key reason:	Potential to have a major adverse effect on townscape character or views. Potential to have a major adverse effect on landscape character or views.	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	There are water bodies within the site. Site is adjacent to a water body.	O	S-MT	L
			Other info:	Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is in an area of medium surface water flood risk.			
			Mitigation:	Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA and potential mitigation need for SuDS in drainage strategy. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	<i>Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air</i>	O	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments: 'Land at Inskip' is the only site proposed for Inskip therefore it is deemed unlikely that any significant cumulative effects would occur in Inskip.</p>							

4.5 Pilling

Site Name and Ref	North of Garstang Road	Existing Land-use:	Brownfield
Site Location:	Pilling	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	1.69 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	40

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.	++	M-LT	M
3	Health	-	Key reason:	Site is located more than 4 km from a GP surgery.	O	ST	M
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of physical activity. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community			
			Mitigation:	Consider commissioning new healthcare facilities and strengthening sustainable transport provisions to nearest surgery.			
4	Housing	+	Key reason:	Site provides 40 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall.	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to other cultural or leisure facilities. Site is within 1 km of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 1 km of an employment area	++	S-LT	M
7	Urban Renaissance	+	Key reason:	Site would result in the redevelopment of a brownfield site with opportunities to improve local character. Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities.	+	S-LT	H
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	Site is within 500 m of an BHS (not adjacent) – local wildlife designation	-	S-LT	L
			Other info:	Site is on brownfield land. Site is at low risk of affecting protected or priority species. Site is unlikely to affect habitat connectivity significantly. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - brownfield site.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	+	Key reason:	Site would result in the redevelopment of a derelict urban brownfield site with opportunities to improve local character.	+	S-LT	H
10	Heritage	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the historic environment.	O	S-LT	H

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
11	Water	--	Key reason:	Site is adjacent to a water body. Site falls entirely within EA Flood Zone 3 - high risk.	-	S-MT	L
			Other info:	Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.			
			Mitigation:	Site is FZ3 and therefore requires an FRA and potential for incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	+	Key reason:	Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities.	+	S-LT	L
13	Air Quality	0	Key reason:	Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.	0	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	Site increases demand and use of raw materials.	0	S-LT	L
			Other info:	Site is on brownfield land.			
			Mitigation:	Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.			
<p>Cumulative Comments: As there is only one site proposed in Pilling it is deemed unlikely that any significant cumulative effects would occur.</p>							

4.6 Preesall Hill

Site Name and Ref	Carrfield Works	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Preesall	Proposed Use:	Employment
Site Area:	0.34 ha		

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.	O	N/A	M
2	Education	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on participation or attainment in education.	O	N/A	M
4	Housing	O	Key reason:	Site is not a housing allocation.	O	N/A	N/A
5	Access	+	Key reason:	Site is within 1 km of a bus service / stop or railway station.	+	S-LT	M
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site is an employment site but the range and type of businesses is currently unknown. Site is a small employment site (<1 ha).			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - none assumed on a small greenfield site.	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of jobs/services.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design.			
8	Biodiversity	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to affect habitat connectivity significantly	O	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site. Site is at low risk of affecting protected or priority species.. Although on greenfield land, the site is small (<0.4 ha) and in a sustainable location.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	. Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).	O	S-LT	H

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.</i>			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	<i>Site is in an area of high surface water flood risk.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site is within 100 m of a water body, but none adjacent or within the site. Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>FRA will be required and potential mitigation need for SuDS in drainage strategy. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of industrial and commercial pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.</i>			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site located within 1 km of jobs/services. The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site) and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	O	Key reason:	<i>Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.</i>	O	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>Although on greenfield land, the site is small (<0.4 ha) and in a sustainable location.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments: In conjunction with the predetermined preferred land allocation sites there are a total of three allocations in Knott-End and Preesall Hill. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times along the B5377 and B5270 passing through or by Knott End and Preesall Hill, given the cumulative scale of residential/employment developments proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Knott End and Preesall Hill. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against. Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards. Local and neighbouring educational facilities are likely to experience negative cumulative effects by increased demand for schooling due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational</p>							

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)	Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
<p>facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>					

4.7 Stalmine

Site Name and Ref	South Stalmine	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Stalmine	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	8.1 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	162

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.</i>	++	M-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is located within 2 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility</i>			
3	Health	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is within 1 -4 km of a GP surgery. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 162 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to jobs. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to jobs.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	O	S- MT	H
			Other info:	Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site. Site is unlikely to affect habitat connectivity significantly.			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature. Potential to have a moderate effect on landscape character or views.	O	S- LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).	O	S- LT	H
			Mitigation:	Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	There are water bodies within the site.	O	S- MT	L
			Other info:	Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.			
			Mitigation:	Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA and potential mitigation need for SuDS in drainage strategy. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.	++	S- LT	L
			Other info:	The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	<i>Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air</i>	0	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	0	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments: As there is only one site proposed in Stalmine it is deemed unlikely that any significant cumulative effects would occur.</p>							

5 Small Rural Settlements

5.1 Hollins Lane

Site Name and Ref	Land East of Hollins Lane	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Hollins Lane	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	2.47 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	51

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.	O	N/A	M
2	Education	+	Key reason:	Site is located within 1 km of a primary school.	+	M-LT	M
3	Health	-	Key reason:	Site is located more than 4 km from a GP surgery.	O	ST	M
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is located within 1 km of a play area or sports facility. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community			
			Mitigation:	Consider commissioning new healthcare facilities and strengthening sustainable transport provisions to nearest surgery.			
4	Housing	+	Key reason:	Site provides 51 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to other cultural or leisure facilities.			
6	Economy	O	Key reason:	Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to jobs. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to jobs.	O	S-LT	M
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - none assumed on a small greenfield site.	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	Site is within 500 m of a BHS (not adjacent) – local wildlife designation. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	O	S-MT	H
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to affect habitat connectivity significantly.			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.			
11	Water	O	Key reason:	No water bodies within 100 m of the site. Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.	O	S-LT	M
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).			
13	Air Quality	O	Key reason:	Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.	O	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.	O	S-LT	L

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments:</p> <p>There are three sites in Hollins Lane and Forton that are in close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites may cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times and along the A6 however, given the scale of housing proposed this is unlikely to cause a significant impact.</p> <p>It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Hollins Lane and Forton. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.</p> <p>Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local education provisions and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional health and educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

Site Name and Ref	North of New Holly Hotel and Bodkin Cottage	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Hollins Lane	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	2.13 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	38

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.	O	N/A	M
2	Education	+	Key reason:	Site is located within 1 km of a primary school.	+	M-LT	M
3	Health	-	Key reason:	Site is located more than 4 km from a GP surgery.	O	ST	M
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is located within 1 km of a play area or sports facility. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community			
			Mitigation:	Consider commissioning new healthcare facilities and strengthening sustainable transport provisions to nearest facilities.			
4	Housing	+	Key reason:	Site provides 38 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to other cultural or leisure facilities.			
6	Economy	O	Key reason:	Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to jobs. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to jobs.	O	S-LT	M
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4ha).	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	O	S-MT	H
			Other info:	Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site. Site is unlikely to affect habitat connectivity significantly.			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.			
11	Water	O	Key reason:	No water bodies within 100 m of the site. Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.	O	S-LT	M
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site) and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).			
13	Air Quality	O	Key reason:	Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.	O	N/A	M

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	0	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p><u>Cumulative Comments:</u></p> <p>There are three sites in Hollins Lane and Forton that are in close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites may cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times and along the A6 however, given the scale of housing proposed this is unlikely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Hollins Lane and Forton. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.</p> <p>Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local education provisions and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities.</p> <p>Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional health and educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

5.2 Out Rawcliffe

Site Name and Ref	Valiants Farm, Lancaster Road	Existing Land-use:	Brownfield
Site Location:	Out Rawcliffe	Proposed Use:	Employment
Site Area:	1.58 ha		

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on participation or attainment in education.</i>	O	N/A	M
4	Housing	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is not a housing allocation.</i>	O	N/A	N/A
5	Access	+	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 1 km of a bus service / stop or railway station.</i>	+	S-LT	M
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large employment site (1 ha +).</i>	++	N/A	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is an employment site but the range and type of businesses is currently unknown. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to jobs.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	+	Key reason:	<i>Site would result in the redevelopment of a derelict urban brownfield site with opportunities to improve local character. Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities.</i>	+	S-LT	H
8	Biodiversity	+	Key reason:	<i>Site is on brownfield land.</i>	+	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site. Site is at low risk of affecting protected or priority species. Site is unlikely to affect habitat connectivity significantly.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	+	Key reason:	<i>Site would result in the redevelopment of a derelict urban brownfield site with opportunities to improve local character. Site would result in the redevelopment of a derelict brownfield site with opportunities to improve local character.</i>	+	S-LT	H
10	Heritage	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the historic environment.</i>	O	S-LT	H
11	Water	O	Key reason:	<i>No water bodies within 100 m of the site. Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.</i>	O	S-LT	M
12	Climate Change	+	Key reason:	<i>Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities.</i>	+	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.</i>			
13	Air Quality	O	Key reason:	<i>Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.</i>	O	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site is on brownfield land.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments: As there is only one site proposed in Out Rawcliffe it is deemed unlikely that any significant cumulative effects would occur.</p>							

APPENDIX G

Rejected Alternative Site Assessment Sheets

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1 Urban Towns

1.1 Poulton-le-Fylde

Site Name and Ref	Land South and East of Blackpool Road	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Poulton-Le-Fylde	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	38.99 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	702

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)	Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason: <i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason: <i>Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.</i>	++	M-LT	H
			Other info: <i>Site is located within 1 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility.</i>			
3	Health	++	Key reason: <i>Site is within 1 km of a GP surgery. Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility.</i>	++	ST	M
			Other info: <i>Site achieves at least 1 major positive impacts under relevant health criteria (see other impacts) in an area of moderate health deprivation (IMD 20-40% most deprives for 'health and disability'). Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
4	Housing	++	Key reason: <i>Site provides 702 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason: <i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a local or key service centre. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info: <i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason: <i>Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info: <i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	--	Key reason: <i>Potential to have a major adverse effect on townscape character or views.</i>	-	S-LT	H
			Other info: <i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	--	Key reason:	<i>Contains a BHS- local wildlife designation. Site is adjacent to priority wetland (e.g. lowland raised bog, reedbeds). Site may sever the connection between two areas of habitat, with no alternative linkage or path around the site.</i>	-	S-MT	H
			Other info:	<i>Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats. Ensure BHS remains unaffected by including appropriate on-site mitigation.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	--	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a major adverse effect on townscape character or views. Potential to have a major adverse effect on landscape character or views.</i>	-	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.</i>			
10	Heritage	0	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the historic environment.</i>	0	S-LT	H
11	Water	--	Key reason:	<i>Site is in an area of high surface water flood risk.</i>	0	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Small area of site is within EA Flood Zone 2 - moderate risk. Site is in an area of medium surface water flood risk.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Site is FZ2 and therefore requires an FRA and potential for incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.</i>			
12		++	Key reason:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>	++		L

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
	Climate Change		Other info:	Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities. The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).		S-LT	
13	Air Quality	--	Key reason:	Site has potential to significantly exacerbate air quality issues e.g. in an AQMA	-	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.	0	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.			
<p>Cumulative Comments: In conjunction with the predetermined preferred land allocation sites there are a total of seven proposed allocations in Poulton-le-Fylde. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times along Garstang Road West and the local road network in and around Poulton-le-Fylde, given the cumulative scale of residential developments proposed it is likely this could have a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments could also cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Poulton-le-Fylde. Green infrastructure, screening and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against. Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments. The cumulative impact of this is likely to be significant especially as there is an AQMA in Poulton-le-Fylde. Local and neighbouring educational facilities are likely to experience negative cumulative effects by increased demand for schooling due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to surrounding key service areas in order to allow easier access to alternative educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

Site Name and Ref	Land East of Longhouse Lane	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Poulton-Le-Fylde	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	1.54 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	37

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of a primary school. Site is located within 1 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility.	++	M-LT	M
3	Health	++	Key reason:	Site is within 1 km of a GP surgery. Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility.	++	ST	M
			Other info:	Site achieves at least 1 major positive impacts under relevant health criteria (see other impacts) in an area of moderate health deprivation (IMD 20-40% most deprives for 'health and disability'). Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community			
4	Housing	+	Key reason:	Site provides 37 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a local or key service centre. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site is located within 1 km of a designated nature conservation site. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.			
8	Biodiversity	--	Key reason:	Site contains grassland priority habitat (e.g. grazing marsh, calcareous, etc.). Site may sever the connection between two areas of habitat, with no alternative linkage or path around the site.	O	S-MT	H

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Other info:	Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	Site is within 100 m of a water body, but non adjacent of within the site.			
			Other info:	Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is in an area of medium surface water flood risk.			
			Mitigation:	Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA and potential mitigation need for SuDS in drainage strategy. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.		S-MT	L
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.			
			Other info:	Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities. The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).	++	S-LT	L
13	Air Quality	O	Key reason:	Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.	O	N/A	M

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	0	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-sitewaste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments:</p> <p>In conjunction with the predetermined preferred land allocation sites there are a total of seven proposed allocations in Poulton-le-Fylde.</p> <p>Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times along Garstang Road West and the local road network in and around Poulton-le-Fylde, given the cumulative scale of residential developments proposed it is likely to have a very significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Poulton-le-Fylde. Green infrastructure, screening and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments. The cumulative impact of this is likely to be significant especially as there is an AQMA in Poulton-le-Fylde.</p> <p>Local and neighbouring educational facilities are likely to experience negative cumulative effects by increased demand for schooling due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to surrounding key service areas in order to allow easier access to alternative educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

Site Name and Ref	Land at Fouldrey Avenue, North of Little Poulton Lane	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Poulton-Le-Fylde	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	13.75 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	248

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.</i>	++	M-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility.</i>			
3	Health	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 1 km of a GP surgery. Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility.</i>	++	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site achieves at least 1 major positive impacts under relevant health criteria (see other impacts) in an area of moderate health deprivation (IMD 20-40% most deprives for 'health and disability'). Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 248 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a local or key service centre. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of a designated nature conservation site. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	--	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a major adverse effect on townscape character or views.</i>	-	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
8	Biodiversity	--	Key reason:	Site contains grassland priority habitat (e.g. grazing marsh, calcareous, etc.). Site may sever the connection between two areas of habitat, with no alternative linkage or path around the site.	O	S-MT	H
			Other info:	Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding bird). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	--	Key reason:	Potential to have a major adverse effect on townscape character or views. Potential to have a major adverse effect on landscape character or views.	-	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.			
			Mitigation:	None identified / recommended at this stage.			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design. .			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	Small area of site is within EA Flood Zone 3 - high risk. Site is in an area of high surface water flood risk.	-	S-LT	L
			Other info:	Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Large area of site is within EA Flood Zone 2 - moderate risk. Site is in an area of medium surface water flood risk.			
			Mitigation:	Site is FZ2 and FZ3 and therefore requires an FRA and potential for incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of commercial and industrial pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities. The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	---	Key reason:	<i>Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air.</i>	0	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	0	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments: In conjunction with the predetermined preferred land allocation sites there are a total of seven proposed allocations in Poulton-le-Fylde. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times along Garstang Road West and the local road network in and around Poulton-le-Fylde, given the cumulative scale of residential developments proposed it is likely this could have a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments could also cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Poulton-le-Fylde. Green infrastructure, screening and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments. The cumulative impact of this is likely to be significant especially as there is an AQMA in Poulton-le-Fylde.</p> <p>Local and neighbouring educational facilities are likely to experience negative cumulative effects by increased demand for schooling due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to surrounding key service areas in order to allow easier access to alternative educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

1.2 Thornton

Site Name and Ref	Land Between Raikes Road/ Stanah Road/ Underbank Road and Land West of Thornton Hall Farm	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Thornton	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	21.46 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	386

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)	Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	-	Key reason:	O	N/A	M
		Mitigation:			
2	++	Key reason:	++	M-LT	H
		Other info:			
3	++	Key reason:	++	ST	M
		Other info:			
4	++	Key reason:	++	ST	L
5	++	Key reason:	++	S-LT	L
6	++	Key reason:	++	S-LT	M
		Other info:			
7	--	Key reason:	-	S-LT	H
		Other info:			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	--	Key reason:	<i>Site is adjacent to a SSSI. Site is adjacent to an SPA. Site is adjacent to an SAC. Site is adjacent to a Ramsar site (not adjacent). Site is adjacent to a BHS – local wildlife designation. Site may sever the connection between two areas of habitat, with no alternative linkage or path around the site.</i>	-	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	--	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a major adverse effect on townscape character or views. Potential to have a major adverse effect on landscape character or views.</i>	-	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.</i>			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is adjacent to a Grade II Listed Building.</i>	0	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.</i>			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	<i>Small area of site is within EA Flood Zone 3 - high risk. Site is in an area of high surface water flood risk.</i>	-	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Small area of site is within EA Flood Zone 2 - moderate risk. Site is in an area of medium surface water flood risk.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Site is FZ2 and FZ3 and therefore requires an FRA and potential for incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities. The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site) and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	--	Key reason:	<i>Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air</i>	0	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	0	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments: In conjunction with the predetermined preferred land allocation sites there are a total of seven proposed allocations in Thornton. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion particularly at peak times on main roads passing through or by Thornton, given the cumulative scale of residential/employment developments proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Thornton. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against. Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards. Local and neighbouring educational facilities are likely to experience negative cumulative effects by increased demand for schooling due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

2 Key Service Centres

2.1 Garstang

Site Name and Ref	Bounded by Cockerham Road/Nateby Crossing and Croston Barn	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Garstang	Proposed Use:	Housing and/or Travelling Show people
Site Area:	8.67 ha	Proposed No. of Dwellings:	156 / 20 plots

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	+	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of a primary school.</i>	+	M-LT	M
3	Health	++	Key reason:	<i>Site achieves at least 1 major positive impacts under relevant health criteria (see other impacts) in an area of moderate health deprivation (IMD 20-40% most deprived for 'health and disability'). Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility.</i>	++	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community. Site is within 1-4 km of a GP surgery.</i>			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	<i>Site provides plots for travelling show people and 156 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a local or key service centre. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of key employment area. Site provides 20 plots for travelling showpeople.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of jobs/services.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	<i>Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site may reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-MT	H
			Other info:	<i>Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature. Potential to have a moderate effect on landscape character or views.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.</i>			
10	Heritage	O	Key reason:	<i>Unlikely to have a significant impact on the historic environment</i>	O	S-LT	H
11	Water	--	Key reason:	<i>Site is adjacent to a water body.</i>	O	S-MT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is in an area of medium surface water flood risk.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA and potential mitigation need for SuDS in drainage strategy. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic/commercial or industrial pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.</i>			
12	Climate Change	+	Key reason:	<i>Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of jobs/services.</i>	+	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	<i>Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air</i>	O	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			

Cumulative Comments:

In conjunction with the predetermined preferred land allocation sites there are a total of 13 proposed allocations in Cabus and Garstang.

Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times in and around central Garstang and along the stretch of A6, given the scale of housing/ employment proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of both Cabus and Garstang. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.

Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of employment and residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.

Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local Primary school and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities.

Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.

Site Name and Ref	East of Cockerham Lane	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Garstang	Proposed Use:	Housing and/or Travelling Show people
Site Area:	7.74 ha	Proposed No. of Dwellings:	140 /20 plots

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	+	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of a primary school.</i>	+	M-LT	M
3	Health	+	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 1 -4 km of a GP surgery. Site is located within 1 km of a play area or sports facility. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>	+	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities.</i>			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	<i>Site provides plots for travelling show people and 140 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1 km of a local or key service centre. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of key employment area. Site provides 20 plots for travelling showpeople</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of jobs/services.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	<i>Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site may reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-MT	H

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Other info:	Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site.			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature. Potential to have a moderate effect on landscape character or views.			
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage.	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.			
10	Heritage	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the historic environment.	O	S-LT	H
11	Water	-	Key reason:	Site is within 100 m of a water body, but none adjacent or within the site. Site is in an area of medium surface water flood risk.			
			Other info:	Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk.			
			Mitigation:	Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.	O	S-MT	L
12	Climate Change	+	Key reason:	Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of jobs/services.			
			Other info:	The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).	+	S-LT	L
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air			
			Mitigation:	Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.	O	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.	O	S-LT	L

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments: In conjunction with the predetermined preferred land allocation sites there are a total of 13 proposed allocations in Cabus and Garstang. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times in and around central Garstang and along the stretch of A6, given the scale of housing/ employment proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of both Cabus and Garstang. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against. Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of employment and residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards. Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local Primary school and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

Site Name and Ref	Land West of Prospect Farm	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Garstang	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	12.21 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	220

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	+	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of a primary school. Site is located within 2 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility.</i>	+	M-LT	M
3	Health	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 1 km of a GP surgery.</i>	++	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site achieves at least 1 major positive impacts under relevant health criteria (see other impacts) in an area of moderate health deprivation (IMD 20-40% most deprives for 'health and disability'). Site is located within 1 km of a play area or sports facility. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 220 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1 km of a local or key service centre. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc. Site is within 1 km of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	--	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a major adverse effect on townscape character or views.</i>	-	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of jobs/services.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	--	Key reason:	<i>Site may sever the connection between two areas of habitat, with no alternative linkage or path around the site.</i>	O	S-LT	M

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Other info:	. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	--	Key reason:	Potential to have a major adverse effect on townscape character or views. Potential to have a major adverse effect on landscape character or views.	-	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.			
10	Heritage	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the historic environment	O	S-LT	H
11	Water	--	Key reason:	There are water bodies within the site. Site is adjacent to a water body. Site is in an area of high surface water flood risk.	O	S-MT	L
			Other info:	Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is in an area of medium surface water flood risk.			
			Mitigation:	Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA and potential mitigation need for SuDS in drainage strategy. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	+	Key reason:	Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of jobs/services.	+	S-LT	L
			Other info:	The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	<i>Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air</i>	O	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments:</p> <p>In conjunction with the predetermined preferred land allocation sites there are a total of 13 proposed allocations in Cabus and Garstang.</p> <p>Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times in and around central Garstang and along the stretch of A6, given the scale of housing/ employment proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of both Cabus and Garstang. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of employment and residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.</p> <p>Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local Primary school and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

Site Name and Ref	Land Off Castle Lane and Land South of Castle Lane	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Garstang	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	5.99 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	108

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a primary school. Site is located within 2 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility.</i>	++	M-LT	M
3	Health	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 1 km of a GP surgery.</i>	++	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site achieves at least 1 major positive impacts under relevant health criteria (see other impacts) in an area of moderate health deprivation (IMD 20-40% most deprives for 'health and disability'). Site is located within 1 km of a play area or sports facility. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 108 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1 km of a local or key service centre. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. Potential to have a small but not significant effect on the special qualities of a Conservation Area. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of jobs/services.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	<i>Within 500m of an BHS (not adjacent) - local wildlife designation. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site may reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-MT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. Potential to have a small but not significant effect on the special qualities of a Conservation Area. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature. Potential to have a moderate effect on landscape character or views.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.</i>			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 300 m of a conservation area. Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades). Site is within 300 m of a Scheduled Monument. Site is adjacent to a Grade II Listed Building.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.</i>			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	<i>There are water bodies within the site. Site is adjacent to a water body. Large area of site is within EA Flood Zone 2 - moderate risk.</i>	O	S-MT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is in an area of medium surface water flood risk.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Site is FZ2 and therefore requires an FRA and potential for incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.</i>			
12	Climate Change	+	Key reason:	<i>Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of jobs/services.</i>	+	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	<i>Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air</i>	O	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments: In conjunction with the predetermined preferred land allocation sites there are a total of 13 proposed allocations in Cabus and Garstang. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times in and around central Garstang and along the stretch of A6, given the scale of housing/ employment proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of both Cabus and Garstang. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against. Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of employment and residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards. Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local Primary school and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

Site Name and Ref	Land Off Castle Lane (Adjoining Spalding Avenue)	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Garstang	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	3.54 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	85

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.</i>	++	M-LT	M
3	Health	+	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 1 -4 km of a GP surgery. Site is located within 1 km of a play area or sports facility. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community.</i>	+	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities.</i>			
4	Housing	+	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 85 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1 km of a local or key service centre. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc. Site is within 1 km of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of jobs/services.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	--	Key reason:	<i>Contains or lies within or adjacent to a BHS – local wildlife designation. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site may reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.).</i>	O	S-MT	H

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Other info:	Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature. Potential to have a moderate effect on landscape character or views.	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades). Site is within 300 m of a Scheduled Monument.	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.			
11	Water	..	Key reason:	Site is within EA Flood Zone 2 - moderate risk. There are water bodies within the site. Site is adjacent to a water body. Site is in an area of high surface water flood risk.	O	S-MT	L
			Other info:	Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is in an area of medium surface water flood risk.			
			Mitigation:	Site is FZ2 and therefore requires an FRA and potential for incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	+	Key reason:	Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of jobs/services.	+	S-LT	L
			Other info:	The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	0	Key reason:	<i>Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.</i>	0	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	0	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p><u>Cumulative Comments:</u> In conjunction with the predetermined preferred land allocation sites there are a total of 13 proposed allocations in Cabus and Garstang. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times in and around central Garstang and along the stretch of A6, given the scale of housing/ employment proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of both Cabus and Garstang. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against. Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of employment and residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards. Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local Primary school and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

3 Rural Service Centres

3.1 Catterall

Site Name and Ref	Westfield	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Catterall	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	18.31 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	330

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	+	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 2 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility.</i>	+	M-LT	M
3	Health	+	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 1 -4 km of a GP surgery. Site is located within 1 km of a play area or sports facility. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>	+	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities.</i>			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 330 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a local or key service centre. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of a key employment area.</i>	++	N/A	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views or a small but not significant effect on a Conservation Area. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of jobs/services.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
8	Biodiversity	--	Key reason:	Site may sever the connection between two areas of habitat, with no alternative linkage or path around the site.	O	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Within 500m of an BHS (not adjacent) - local wildlife designation. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	--	Key reason:	Potential to have a major adverse effect on landscape character or views.	-	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views or a small but not significant effect on a Conservation Area. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades). Site is adjacent to a Grade II Listed Building.	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	There are water bodies within the site. Site is within the 'outer' groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within the 'inner' groundwater Source Protection Zone.	O	S-MT	L
			Other info:	Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.			
			Mitigation:	Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA and potential mitigation need for SuDS in drainage strategy. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	Site located within 1 km of jobs/services. The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site) and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	<i>Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air</i>	O	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments:</p> <p>In conjunction with the predetermined preferred land allocation sites there are a total of nine proposed allocations in Catterall. All nine sites in Catterall are in close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times and along the A6 and B6430, given the scale of housing/ employment proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Catterall. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>It is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of employment and housing developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.</p> <p>Site proposes employment provisions and may therefore have a positive impact on the local economy by attracting further investment in the area. Furthermore, this offers the opportunity to share services, energy etc.</p> <p>Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local Primary school and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

Site Name and Ref	Land at Ripon Hall Farm	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Catterall	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	18.89 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	334

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.</i>	++	M-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is located within 2 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility.</i>			
3	Health	+	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 1 -4 km of a GP surgery. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>	+	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of physical activity.</i>			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 334 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a local or key service centre. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of a key employment area</i>	++	N/A	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views or a small but not significant effect on a Conservation Area. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of jobs/services.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	--	Key reason:	<i>Site may sever the connection between two areas of habitat, with no alternative linkage or path around the site.</i>	O	S-LT	M

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Other info:	Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	--	Key reason:	Potential to have a major adverse effect on landscape character or views.	-	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views or a small but not significant effect on a Conservation Area. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades). Site is adjacent to a Grade II Listed Building.	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	Site is adjacent to a water body. Site is within the 'outer' groundwater Source Protection Zone. Small area of the site is within EA Flood Zone 3 – high risk Site is within the 'inner' groundwater Source Protection Zone.	O	S-MT	L
			Other info:	Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.			
			Mitigation:	Site is FZ3 and therefore requires an FRA and potential for incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	Site located within 1 km of jobs/services. The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	<i>Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air</i>	O	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments: In conjunction with the predetermined preferred land allocation sites there are a total of nine proposed allocations in Catterall. All nine sites in Catterall are in close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will caused increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times and along the A6 and B6430, given the scale of housing/ employment proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Catterall. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against. It is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of employment and housing developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards. Site proposes employment provisions and may therefore have a positive impact on the local economy by attracting further investment in the area. Furthermore, this offers the opportunity to share services, energy etc. Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local Primary school and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

Site Name and Ref	Moon Farm, Stubbins Farm and Land South of Stones Lane	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Catterall	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	9.23 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	166

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility.</i>	++	M-LT	M
3	Health	+	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 1 -4 km of a GP surgery. Site is located within 1 km of a play area or sports facility. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>	+	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities.</i>			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 166 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a local or key service centre. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of a key employment area</i>	++	N/A	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views or a small but not significant effect on a Conservation Area. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of jobs/services.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	<i>Within 500m of an BHS (not adjacent) - local wildlife designation. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site may reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-MT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views or a small but not significant effect on a Conservation Area. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature. Potential to have a moderate effect on landscape character or views.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.</i>			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	<i>Site is adjacent to a water body.</i>	O	S-MT	L
			Other info:	<i>Small area of site is within EA Flood Zone 2 - moderate risk. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding. Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Site is FZ2 and therefore requires an FRA and potential for incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of commercial and/or industrial domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.</i>			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site located within 1 km of jobs/services. The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	<i>Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air</i>	O	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments:</p> <p>In conjunction with the predetermined preferred land allocation sites there are a total of nine proposed allocations in Catterall. All nine sites in Catterall are in close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times and along the A6 and B6430, given the scale of housing/ employment proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Catterall. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>It is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of employment and housing developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.</p> <p>Site proposes employment provisions and may therefore have a positive impact on the local economy by attracting further investment in the area. Furthermore, this offers the opportunity to share services, energy etc.</p> <p>Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local Primary school and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

3.2 Hambleton

Site Name and Ref	East of Hambleton	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Hambleton	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	18.33 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	330

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.	++	M-LT	H
3	Health	++	Key reason:	Site is within 1 km of a GP surgery.	++	ST	M
			Other info:	Site achieves at least 1 major positive impacts under relevant health criteria (see other impacts) in an area of moderate health deprivation (IMD 20-40% most deprives for 'health and disability'). Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of physical activity. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	Site provides 330 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site is located within 1 km of a designated nature conservation site. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to other cultural or leisure facilities.			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 1 km of a key employment area	++	N/A	M
			Other info:	Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.			
7	Urban Renaissance	--	Key reason:	Potential to have a major adverse effect on townscape character or views.	-	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
8	Biodiversity	--	Key reason:	Site contains grassland priority habitat (e.g. grazing marsh, calcareous, etc.). Site may sever the connection between two areas of habitat, with no alternative linkage or path around the site.	-	S-MT	H
			Other info:	Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	--	Key reason:	Potential to have a major adverse effect on townscape character or views. Potential to have a major adverse effect on landscape character or views.	-	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.			
10	Heritage	0	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the historic environment	0	S-LT	H
11	Water	-	Key reason:	Small area of site is within EA Flood Zone 2 - moderate risk.	0	S-LT	L
			Other info:	Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone.			
			Mitigation:	Site is FZ2 and therefore requires an FRA and potential for incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of commercial and industrial pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site) and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	<i>Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air</i>	O	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments:</p> <p>In conjunction with the predetermined preferred land allocation sites there are a total of three proposed allocations in Hambleton.</p> <p>Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times in and around central Hambleton and along Shard Lane passing through Hambleton, given the scale of residential developments proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Hambleton. Green infrastructure, screening and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.</p> <p>Local and neighbouring educational facilities are likely to experience negative cumulative effects by increased demand for schooling due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

Site Name and Ref	South East Hambleton	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Hambleton	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	14.6 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	263

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information			Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.	O	N/A	M	
2	Education	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.	++	M-LT	H	
3	Health	++	Key reason:	Site is within 1 km of a GP surgery.	++	ST	M	
			Other info:	Site achieves at least 1 major positive impacts under relevant health criteria (see other impacts) in an area of moderate health deprivation (IMD 20-40% most deprives for 'health and disability'). Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of physical activity. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community				
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	Site provides 263 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).	++	ST	L	
5	Access	-	Key reason:	Site is assessed as having minor negative effects on designated historic assets (see SA Objective 10).	O	S-LT	L	
			Other info:	Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is located within 1 km of a designated nature conservation site. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to other cultural or leisure facilities. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).				
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.				
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 1 km of a key employment area.	++	N/A	M	
			Other info:	Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.				
7	Urban Renaissance	--	Key reason:	Potential to have a major adverse effect on townscape character or views.	-	S-LT	H	
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities.				
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.				

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
8	Biodiversity	--	Key reason:	Site contains grassland priority habitat (e.g. grazing marsh, calcareous, etc.). Site may sever the connection between two areas of habitat, with no alternative linkage or path around the site.	0	S-MT	H
			Other info:	Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	--	Key reason:	Potential to have a major adverse effect on townscape character or views. Potential to have a major adverse effect on landscape character or views.	-	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades). Site is adjacent to a Grade II Listed Building.	0	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	Site is in an area of high surface water flood risk.	0	S-LT	L
			Other info:	Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is in an area of medium surface water flood risk.			
			Mitigation:	Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA and potential mitigation need for SuDS in drainage strategy. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of commercial and industrial pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	+	Key reason:	Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities.	+	S-LT	L
			Other info:	The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site) and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	<i>Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air</i>	O	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			

Cumulative Comments:

In conjunction with the predetermined preferred land allocation sites there are a total of three proposed allocations in Hambleton.

Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times in and around central Hambleton and along Shard Lane passing through Hambleton, given the scale of residential developments proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Hambleton. Green infrastructure, screening and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.

Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.

Local and neighbouring educational facilities are likely to experience negative cumulative effects by increased demand for schooling due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.

3.3 Knott-End

Site Name and Ref	Land of Pilling Avenue	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Knott End	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	2.51 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	59

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.	O	N/A	M
2	Education	+	Key reason:	Site is located within 2 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility.	+	N/A	M
3	Health	++	Key reason:	Site is within 1 km of a GP surgery. Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility.	++	ST	M
			Other info:	Site achieves at least 1 major positive impacts under relevant health criteria (see other impacts) in an area of moderate health deprivation (IMD 20-40% most deprives for 'health and disability'). Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community			
4	Housing	+	Key reason:	Site provides 59 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is located within 500 m of a designated nature conservation site. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a local or key service centre. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.			
6	Economy	+	Key reason:	Site is located 1-4 km away from key employment area.	+	N/A	M
			Other info:	Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of jobs/services.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	<i>Within 500m of a SSSI (not adjacent). Within 500m of an SPA (not adjacent). Within 500m of an SAC (not adjacent). Within 500m of a Ramsar site (not adjacent). Site may reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>Site is at low risk of affecting protected or priority species.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	<i>The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature. Potential to have a moderate effect on landscape character or views.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.</i>			
10	Heritage	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the historic environment.</i>	O	S-LT	H
11	Water	--	Key reason:	<i>There are water bodies within the site. Site falls entirely within EA Flood Zone 3 - high risk.</i>	-	S-MT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is in an area of medium surface water flood risk.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Site is FZ3 and therefore requires an FRA and potential for incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.</i>			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site located within 1 km of jobs/services. The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
13	Air Quality	0	Key reason:	<i>Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.</i>	0	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	0	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			

Cumulative Comments:

In conjunction with the predetermined preferred land allocation sites there are a total of four allocations in Knott-End and Preesall Hill.

Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times along the B5377 and B5270 passing through or by Knott End and Preesall Hill, given the cumulative scale of residential/employment developments proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Knott End and Preesall Hill. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.

Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.

Local and neighbouring educational facilities are likely to experience negative cumulative effects by increased demand for schooling due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.

4 Main Rural Settlements

4.1 Barton

Site Name and Ref	Land West of Garstang Road (South Barton)	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Barton	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	2.73 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	66

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.</i>	++	M-LT	M
3	Health	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is within 1 -4 km of a GP surgery. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
4	Housing	+	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 66 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1 km of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.</i>			
6	Economy	O	Key reason:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to jobs. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to jobs.</i>	O	N/A	M
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views or a small but not significant effect on a Conservation Area.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	<i>Within 500m of an BHS (not adjacent) - local wildlife designation. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site may reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-MT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades). Site is adjacent to a Grade II Listed Building.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.</i>			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	<i>Site is adjacent to a water body</i>	O	S-MT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA and potential mitigation need for SuDS in drainage strategy. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.</i>			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>	++	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	O	Key reason:	<i>Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.</i>	O	N/A	M

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	0	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments:</p> <p>The three sites in Barton are in close proximity to each other. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times and along the A6 however, given the scale of housing proposed this is unlikely to cause a significant impact. Cumulatively they may also impact upon the local character of the village although again this is not considered likely to be significant at this scale. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local education provisions and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

4.2 Billsborrow

Site Name and Ref	Land South of Harrison Cottage	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Billsborrow	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	1.68 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	40

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.	++	M-LT	M
			Other info:	Site is located within 2 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility.			
3	Health	-	Key reason:	Site is more than 4 km from a GP surgery.	O	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community			
			Mitigation:	Consider commissioning new health facilities and strengthening sustainable transport provisions.			
4	Housing	+	Key reason:	Site provides 40 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a local or key service centre. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.			
6	Economy	+	Key reason:	Site is located within 1-4 km of key employment area.	+	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views or a small but not significant effect on a Conservation Area. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of jobs/services.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	<i>Within 500m of an BHS (not adjacent) - local wildlife designation. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site may reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-MT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views or a small but not significant effect on a Conservation Area. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.</i>			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	<i>Site is adjacent to a water body. Small area of site is within EA Flood Zone 3 - high risk.</i>	-	S-MT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Site is FZ3 and therefore requires an FRA and potential for incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of commercial and industrial pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.</i>			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site located within 1 km of jobs/services. The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	0	Key reason:	<i>Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.</i>	0	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	0	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments: There are a total of four alternative allocations in Bilsborrow. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times in and around central Bilsborrow and along the stretch of A6 passing through Bilsborrow, given the scale of residential developments proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Bilsborrow. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against. Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local education provisions and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

Site Name and Ref	Land at Forge Farm	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Bilsborrow	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	1.04 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	25

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a primary school. Site is located within 1 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility.</i>	++	M-LT	M
3	Health	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is located more than 4 km from a GP surgery.</i>	O	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Consider commissioning new health facilities and strengthening sustainable transport provisions.</i>			
4	Housing	+	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 25 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.</i>			
6	Economy	+	Key reason:	<i>Site is located 1-4 km away from key employment area.</i>	+	N/A	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	<i>Within 500m of an BHS (not adjacent) - local wildlife designation. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-MT	H
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to affect habitat connectivity significantly.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	<i>The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.</i>			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.</i>			
11	Water	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 100 m of a water body, but none adjacent or within the site. Site falls entirely within EA Flood Zone 2 - moderate risk.</i>	O	S-MT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Site is FZ2 and therefore requires an FRA and potential for incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.</i>			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	O	Key reason:	<i>Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.</i>	O	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments: There are a total of four alternative allocations in Bilsborrow. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times in and around central Bilsborrow and along the stretch of A6 passing through Bilsborrow, given the scale of residential developments proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Bilsborrow. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against. Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local education provisions and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

Site Name and Ref	Land at Thresfalls Farm	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Bilsborrow	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	1.56 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	38

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)	Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty	
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a primary school. Site is located within 1 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility.</i>	++	M-LT	M
3	Health	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is located more than 4 km from a GP surgery.</i>	O	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Consider commissioning new health facilities and strengthening sustainable transport provisions.</i>			
4	Housing	+	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 38new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.</i>			
6	Economy	+	Key reason:	<i>Site is located 1-4 km away from key employment area.</i>	+	N/A	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	<i>Within 500m of an BHS (not adjacent) - local wildlife designation. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-MT	H

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to affect habitat connectivity significantly.			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.			
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place.	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades). Site is adjacent to a Grade II Listed Building.			
			Mitigation:	Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.	O	S-LT	H
11	Water	-	Key reason:	Site is within 100 m of a water body, but none adjacent or within the site.			
			Other info:	Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.			
			Mitigation:	Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of commercial and industrial pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.	O	S-MT	L
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.			
			Other info:	The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site) and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).	++	S-LT	L
13	Air Quality	O	Key reason:	Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.	O	N/A	M

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	0	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments: There are a total of four alternative allocations in Bilsborrow. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times in and around central Bilsborrow and along the stretch of A6 passing through Bilsborrow, given the scale of residential developments proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Bilsborrow. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against. Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local education provisions and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area..</p>							

Site Name and Ref	Land South of Holland Villas	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Bilsborrow	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	3.09 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	74

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.	++	M-LT	M
			Other info:	Site is located within 1 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility.			
3	Health	-	Key reason:	Site is located more than 4 km from a GP surgery.	O	ST	M
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community			
			Mitigation:	Consider commissioning new health facilities and strengthening sustainable transport provisions.			
4	Housing	+	Key reason:	Site provides 74 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site is within 1 km of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.			
6	Economy	+	Key reason:	Site is located 1-4 km away from key employment area.	+	N/A	M
			Other info:	Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views or a small but not significant effect on a Conservation Area. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Significant green infrastructure proposed on a large brownfield site (>0.4 ha). Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	<i>Within 500m of an BHS (not adjacent) - local wildlife designation. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds) or contains existing structures (e.g. bats). Site may reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-MT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views or a small but not significant effect on a Conservation Area. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades). Site is adjacent to a Grade II Listed Building.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.</i>			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	<i>Site is adjacent to a water body.</i>	O	S-MT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA and potential mitigation need for SuDS in drainage strategy. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.</i>			
12	Climate Change	+	Key reason:	<i>Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities.</i>	+	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	O	Key reason:	<i>Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.</i>	O	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments: There are a total of four alternative allocations in Bilsborrow. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times in and around central Bilsborrow and along the stretch of A6 passing through Bilsborrow, given the scale of residential developments proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Bilsborrow. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against. Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local education provisions and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

4.3 Bowgreave

Site Name and Ref	Calder House Lane	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Bowgreave	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	0.96 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	29

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 1 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility.	++	M-LT	M
3	Health	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility.	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site is within 1-4 km of a GP surgery. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community			
4	Housing	+	Key reason:	Site provides 29 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1 km of a local or key service centre. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 1km of a key employment area.	++	N/A	M
			Other info:	Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.			
7	Urban Renaissance	O	Key reason:	Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place..	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of jobs/services. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).			
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	O	S-MT	H
			Other info:	Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site. Site is unlikely to affect habitat connectivity significantly.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	<i>The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.</i>			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades). Site is adjacent to a Grade II Listed Building.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.</i>			
11	Water	O	Key reason:	<i>No water bodies within 100 m of the site. Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.</i>	O	S-LT	M
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site located within 1 km of jobs/services. The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	O	Key reason:	<i>Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.</i>	O	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)	Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
<p>Cumulative Comments:</p> <p>In conjunction with the predetermined preferred land allocation sites there are a total of five allocations in Bowgreave. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times in and around central Bowgreave and along the stretch of B6430 passing through Bowgreave, given the scale of residential developments proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Bowgreave. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.</p> <p>Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local education provisions and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>					

4.4 Forton

Site Name and Ref	Land to West of Forton	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Forton	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	2.34 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	56

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.</i>	++	M-LT	M
3	Health	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is located more than 4 km from a GP surgery.</i>	O	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Consider commissioning new health care facilities and strengthening sustainable transport provisions to nearest facilities.</i>			
4	Housing	+	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 56 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.</i>			
6	Economy	+	Key reason:	<i>Site is located 1-4 km away from key employment area.</i>	+	N/A	N/A
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds) or contains existing structures (e.g. bats). Site will reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	O	S-MT	H
			Other info:	Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site.			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	There are water bodies within the site.	O	S-MT	L
			Other info:	Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.			
			Mitigation:	Given scale of site, FRA will be required and potential mitigation need for SuDS in drainage strategy. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	+	Key reason:	Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities.	+	S-LT	L
			Other info:	The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	O	Key reason:	<i>Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.</i>	O	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p><u>Cumulative Comments:</u></p> <p>In conjunction with the predetermined preferred land allocation sites there are a total of four allocations in Forton and Hollins Lane.</p> <p>Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites may cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times and along the A6 however, given the scale of housing proposed this is unlikely to cause a significant impact.</p> <p>It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Hollins Lane and Forton. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.</p> <p>Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local education provisions and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities.</p> <p>Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional health and educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

4.5 Inskip

Site Name and Ref	North of Preston Road/Pinfold Lane	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Inskip	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	4.28 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	77

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.</i>	++	M-LT	M
3	Health	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is located more than 4 km from a GP surgery.</i>	O	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Consider commissioning new health care facilities and strengthening sustainable transport provisions to nearest facilities.</i>			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 77 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to other cultural or leisure facilities.</i>			
6	Economy	O	Key reason:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to jobs. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to jobs.</i>	O	S-LT	M
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site may reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	O	S-MT	H
			Other info:	Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site.			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature. Potential to have a moderate effect on landscape character or views.	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.			
10	Heritage	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the historic environment	O	S-LT	H
11	Water	--	Key reason:	There are water bodies within the site. Site is adjacent to a water body.	O	S-MT	L
			Other info:	Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is in an area of medium surface water flood risk.			
			Mitigation:	Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA and potential mitigation need for SuDS in drainage strategy. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site) and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	<i>Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air</i>	O	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p><u>Cumulative Comments:</u> In conjunction with the predetermined preferred land allocation sites there are a total of five allocations in Inskip. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times along Preston Road passing through Inskip, given the scale of residential developments proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Inskip. Green infrastructure, screening and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against. Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards. Local and neighbouring educational facilities are likely to experience negative cumulative effects by increased demand for schooling due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

Site Name and Ref	Hodgkinsons Farm, Preston Road	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Inskip	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	17.2 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	310

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)	Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty	
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.	++	M-LT	H
3	Health	-	Key reason:	Site is located more than 4 km from a GP surgery.	O	ST	M
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community			
			Mitigation:	Consider commissioning new health care facilities and strengthening sustainable transport provisions to nearest facilities.			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	Site provides 310 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to other cultural or leisure facilities.			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 1 km of an existing employment area	++	S-LT	M
7	Urban Renaissance	--	Key reason:	Potential to have a major adverse effect on townscape character or views.	-	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.			
8	Biodiversity	--	Key reason:	Site may sever the connection between two areas of habitat, with no alternative linkage or path around the site.	O	S-LT	M

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		-	Other info:	. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
-	Landscape / Townscape	--	Key reason:	Potential to have a major adverse effect on townscape character or views. Potential to have a major adverse effect on landscape character or views.	-	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).	0	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	There are water bodies within the site. Small area of site is within EA Flood Zone 3 – high risk	0	S-MT	L
			Other info:	Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is in an area of medium surface water flood risk.			
			Mitigation:	Site is FZ2 and FZ3 therefore requires an FRA and potential for incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	--	Key reason:	<i>Site has potential to significantly exacerbate air quality issues</i>	O	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments:</p> <p>In conjunction with the predetermined preferred land allocation sites there are a total of five allocations in Inskip. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times along Preston Road passing through Inskip, given the scale of residential developments proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Inskip. Green infrastructure, screening and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.</p> <p>Local and neighbouring educational facilities are likely to experience negative cumulative effects by increased demand for schooling due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

Site Name and Ref	Higham Side Road/ Preston Road	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Inskip	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	3.57 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	86

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.</i>	++	M-LT	M
3	Health	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is located more than 4 km from a GP surgery.</i>	O	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Consider commissioning new health care facilities and strengthening sustainable transport provisions to nearest facilities.</i>			
4	Housing	+	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 86 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of a designated nature conservation site. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to other cultural or leisure facilities.</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds) or contains existing structures (e.g. bats). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	O	S-MT	H
			Other info:	Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site. Site is unlikely to affect habitat connectivity significantly.			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature. Potential to have a moderate effect on landscape character or views.	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	Site is adjacent to a water body. Large area of site is within EA Flood Zone 3 - high risk.	-	S-MT	L
			Other info:	Site is within 100 m of a water body, but none adjacent or within the site. Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Large area of site is within EA Flood Zone 2 - moderate risk. Site is in an area of medium surface water flood risk.			
			Mitigation:	Site is FZ2 and FZ3 therefore requires an FRA and potential for incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic/commercial or industrial pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	O	Key reason:	<i>Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.</i>	O	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments: In conjunction with the predetermined preferred land allocation sites there are a total of five allocations in Inskip. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times along Preston Road passing through Inskip, given the scale of residential developments proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Inskip. Green infrastructure, screening and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against. Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards. Local and neighbouring educational facilities are likely to experience negative cumulative effects by increased demand for schooling due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

Site Name and Ref	Dead Dam Bridge, Preston Road	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Inskip	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	3.47 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	83

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.</i>	++	M-LT	M
3	Health	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is located more than 4 km from a GP surgery.</i>	O	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Consider commissioning new health care facilities and strengthening sustainable transport provisions to nearest facilities.</i>			
4	Housing	+	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 83 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of a designated nature conservation site. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to other cultural or leisure facilities.</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	Site is within 500 m of a BHS (not adjacent) – local wildlife designation. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds) or contains existing structures (e.g. bats). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	O	S-MT	H
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to affect habitat connectivity significantly.			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature. Potential to have a moderate effect on landscape character or views.	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	Site is adjacent to a water body. Small area of site is within EA Flood Zone 2 - medium risk.	O	S-MT	L
			Other info:	Site is within 100 m of a water body, but none adjacent or within the site. Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is in an area of medium surface water flood risk.			
			Mitigation:	Site is FZ2 therefore requires an FRA and potential for incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic/commercial or industrial pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	O	Key reason:	<i>Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.</i>	O	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			

Cumulative Comments:

In conjunction with the predetermined preferred land allocation sites there are a total of five allocations in Inskip. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times along Preston Road passing through Inskip, given the scale of residential developments proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Inskip. Green infrastructure, screening and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.

Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.

Local and neighbouring educational facilities are likely to experience negative cumulative effects by increased demand for schooling due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.

4.6 Pilling

Site Name and Ref	Taylors Lane Industrial Estate Extension	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Pilling	Proposed Use:	Employment
Site Area:	0.69 ha		

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on participation or attainment in education.</i>	O	N/A	M
3	Health	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to GP surgeries. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of physical activity. Site is not a housing site</i>	O	S-LT	M
4	Housing	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is not a housing allocation.</i>	O	N/A	N/A
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station.</i>	++	S-LT	M
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is an employment site located within 1km of an area of high employment deprivation (bottom 30%). Site is an employment site located within 1km of a residential area</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is an employment site but the range and type of businesses is currently unknown. Site is a small employment site (<1 ha).</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	--	Key reason:	<i>Site is adjacent to grassland priority habitat (e.g. grazing marsh, calcareous, etc.).</i>	O	S-MT	H
			Other info:	<i>Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	<i>The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			
10	Heritage	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the historic environment.</i>	O	S-LT	H
11	Water	--	Key reason:	<i>Site falls entirely within EA Flood Zone 3 - high risk.</i>	-	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>No water bodies within 100 m of the site. Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Site is FZ3 and therefore requires an FRA and potential for incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.</i>			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	O	Key reason:	<i>Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.</i>	O	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)	Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
<p>Cumulative Comments: In conjunction with the predetermined preferred land allocation sites there are a total of two relatively small allocations in Pilling. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites is likely to cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times passing through Pilling, however given the small cumulative scale of the proposed developments effects are unlikely to be significant. The proposed employment sites are likely to bring about positive cumulative effects through contribution to the local economy and simultaneously increasing inward investment to the local area.</p>					

4.7 Preesall Hill

Site Name and Ref	Land South West of Preesall	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Preesall Hill	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	2.02 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	48

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.	++	M-LT	H
3	Health	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility.	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site is within 1-4 km of a GP surgery. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community			
4	Housing	+	Key reason:	Site provides 48 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to community buildings or community cohesiveness. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to other cultural or leisure facilities.			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.	++	N/A	M
			Other info:	Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	<i>Within 500m of an BHS (not adjacent) - local wildlife designation. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds) or contains existing structures (e.g. bats). Site will reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-MT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.</i>			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.</i>			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	<i>Site is adjacent to a water body. Site is in an area of high surface water flood risk.</i>	O	S-MT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site is within 100 m of a water body, but none adjacent or within the site. Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is in an area of medium surface water flood risk.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Given scale of site, FRA will be required and potential mitigation need for SuDS in drainage strategy. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.</i>			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site) and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	O	Key reason:	<i>Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.</i>	O	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments:</p> <p>In conjunction with the predetermined preferred land allocation sites there are a total of four allocations in Knott-End and Preesall Hill.</p> <p>Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times along the B5377 and B5270 passing through or by Knott End and Preesall Hill, given the cumulative scale of residential/employment developments proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Knott End and Preesall Hill. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.</p> <p>Local and neighbouring educational facilities are likely to experience negative cumulative effects by increased demand for schooling due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

Site Name and Ref	Park Lane, South Preesall Hill	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Preesall Hill	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	2.74 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	66

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)	Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason: Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason: Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.	++	M-LT	M
			Other reason: Site is located within 1 km of a primary school.			
3	Health	+	Key reason: Site is within 1 -4 km of a GP surgery. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community	+	ST	M
			Other reason: Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of physical activity.			
4	Housing	+	Key reason: Site provides 66 new homes including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason: Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is located within 500 m of a designated nature conservation site. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a local or key service centre. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).	++	S-LT	M
			Other reason: Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.			
6	Economy	+	Key reason: Site is located 1-4 km away from key employment area.	+	N/A	M
			Other reason: Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.			
7	Urban Renaissance	+	Key reason: Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views or a small but not significant effect on a Conservation Area. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large urban greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	O	S-LT	H
			Other reason: The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of jobs/services.			
			Mitigation: Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	<i>The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large urban greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Within 500m of an BHS (not adjacent) - local wildlife designation. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds) or contains existing structures (e.g. bats). Site can affect priority or protected species, as it contains woodland (not including ancient woodland). Site will reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-MT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views or a small but not significant effect on a Conservation Area. Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large urban greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other reason:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on tranquility.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.</i>			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades). Site is adjacent to a Grade II Listed Building.</i>	O	S-LT	
			Mitigation:	<i>Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.</i>			
11	Water	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is adjacent to a water body. Site is in an area of high surface water flood risk. POND ON SITE</i>	O	S-MT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Take necessary steps during construction to prevent pollutants entering nearby watercourses. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method. Given scale of site, FRA will be required and potential mitigation need for SuDS in drainage strategy.</i>			
12	Climate Change	-	Key reason:	<i>The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large urban greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Other info:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1km of jobs/services. The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. As a large site, the Council should seek for the developer to achieve zero-carbon development where achievable, and where not possible, a low-carbon energy solution. Where possible, renewable energy generation should be used, and ideally this should export energy back to the grid.</i>			
13	Air Quality	0	Key reason:	<i>Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.</i>	0	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	0	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments:</p> <p>In conjunction with the predetermined preferred land allocation sites there are a total of four allocations in Knott-End and Preesall Hill.</p> <p>Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times along the B5377 and B5270 passing through or by Knott End and Preesall Hill, given the cumulative scale of residential/employment developments proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Knott End and Preesall Hill. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.</p> <p>Local and neighbouring educational facilities are likely to experience negative cumulative effects by increased demand for schooling due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

4.8 Scorton

Site Name and Ref	Land adjoining Factory Brow and Wyresdale Crescent	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Scorton	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	3.74 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	90

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.</i>	O	M-LT	M
3	Health	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is within 1 -4 km of a GP surgery. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
4	Housing	+	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 90 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1 km of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of a key employment area.</i>	++	N/A	N/A
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	--	Key reason:	<i>Site is adjacent to ancient woodland.</i>	O		H

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Other info:	<i>Within 500m of an BHS (not adjacent) - local wildlife designation. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site may reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>		S-MT	
			Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats. Ancient woodland should be avoided, including indirect impacts upon it.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature. Potential to have a moderate effect on landscape character or views.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape. The development should be designed to complement the Conservation Area and not detract from it.</i>			
10	Heritage	--	Key reason:	<i>Site is within a Conservation Area.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.</i>			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	<i>Site is adjacent to a water body</i>	O	S-MT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.</i>			
12	Climate Change	+	Key reason:	<i>Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities.</i>	+	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	O	Key reason:	<i>Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.</i>	O	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p><u>Cumulative Comments:</u> As there is only one site proposed in Scorton it is deemed unlikely that any significant cumulative effects would occur.</p>							

4.9 Stalmine

Site Name and Ref	Land West of Carr End Lane	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Stalmine	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	2.27 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	55

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.</i>	++	M-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is located within 2 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility.</i>			
3	Health	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is within 1 -4 km of a GP surgery. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
4	Housing	+	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 55 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a local or key service centre. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located adjacent to jobs/services.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	O	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds).			
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature. Potential to have a moderate effect on landscape character or views.	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	Site is adjacent to a water body	O	S-MT	L
			Other info:	Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is in an area of medium surface water flood risk.			
			Mitigation:	Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site) and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	O	Key reason:	<i>Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.</i>	O	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p><u>Cumulative Comments:</u> In conjunction with the predetermined preferred land allocation sites there are a total of four allocations in Stalmine. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion particularly at peak times on main roads passing through or by Stalmine, given the cumulative scale of residential/employment developments proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Stalmine. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against. Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards. Local and neighbouring educational facilities are likely to experience negative cumulative effects by increased demand for schooling due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

Site Name and Ref	North Stalmine	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Stalmine	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	16.5 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	297

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a primary school</i>	++	M-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>. Site is located within 2 km of a secondary school or other further educational facility.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Consider commissioning new educational facilities and strengthening sustainable transport provisions to nearest educational facilities.</i>			
3	Health	+	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 1 -4 km of a GP surgery.</i>	+	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 297 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a local or key service centre. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	--	Key reason:	<i>Site is adjacent to grassland priority habitat (e.g. grazing marsh, calcareous, etc.). Site may sever the connection between two areas of habitat, with no alternative linkage or path around the site.</i>	O	S-MT	H
			Other info:	<i>Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	--	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a major adverse effect on townscape character or views. Potential to have a major adverse effect on landscape character or views.</i>	-	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.</i>			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.</i>			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	<i>There are water bodies within the site. Small area of site is within EA Flood Zone 3 - high risk.</i>	-	S-MT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Small area of site is within EA Flood Zone 2 - moderate risk. Site is in an area of medium surface water flood risk.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Site is FZ2 and FZ3 and therefore requires an FRA and potential for incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of commercial and industrial pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located adjacent to jobs/services.</i>	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	<i>Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air</i>	O	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments:</p> <p>In conjunction with the predetermined preferred land allocation sites there are a total of four allocations in Stalmine. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion particularly at peak times on main roads passing through or by Stalmine, given the cumulative scale of residential/employment developments proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Stalmine. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.</p> <p>Local and neighbouring educational facilities are likely to experience negative cumulative effects by increased demand for schooling due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

Site Name and Ref	Land East of Carr End Lane	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Stalmine	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	4.52 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	81

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.</i>	O	M-LT	M
3	Health	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is within 1-4 km of a GP surgery. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 81 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to other cultural or leisure facilities.</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of a key employment area</i>	++	N/A	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located adjacent to jobs/services.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	<i>Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site can affect priority or protected species, as it contains or is adjacent to non-priority habitat (e.g. fragmented heath, grass moorland or 'additional habitat' as identified by Natural England). Site may reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-MT	H
			Other info:	<i>Site is not in close proximity to a designated nature conservation site.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature. Potential to have a moderate effect on landscape character or views.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.</i>			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.</i>			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	<i>Site is adjacent to a water body.</i>	O	S-MT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is in an area of medium surface water flood risk.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.</i>			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	<i>Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air</i>	O	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	0	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p>Cumulative Comments:</p> <p>In conjunction with the predetermined preferred land allocation sites there are a total of four allocations in Stalmine. Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion particularly at peak times on main roads passing through or by Stalmine, given the cumulative scale of residential/employment developments proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of Stalmine. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.</p> <p>Local and neighbouring educational facilities are likely to experience negative cumulative effects by increased demand for schooling due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

5 Small Rural Settlements

5.1 Cabus

Site Name and Ref	Rear of Clay Lane Head Farm and Gubberford Lane	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Cabus	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	3.26 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	78

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on participation or attainment in education.</i>	O	N/A	M
3	Health	+	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 1 -4 km of a GP surgery. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>	+	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of physical activity.</i>			
4	Housing	+	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 78 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to community buildings or community cohesiveness. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to other cultural or leisure facilities. Site is within 1 km of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of jobs/services.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	<i>Within 500m of an BHS (not adjacent) - local wildlife designation. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site may reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-MT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature. Potential to have a moderate effect on landscape character or views.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.</i>			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.</i>			
11	Water	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 100 m of a water body, but none adjacent or within the site.</i>	O	S-MT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA and potential mitigation need for SuDS in drainage strategy. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.</i>			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site located within 1 km of jobs/services. The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site) and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	O	Key reason:	<i>Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.</i>	O	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p><u>Cumulative Comments:</u></p> <p>In conjunction with the predetermined preferred land allocation sites there are a total of 13 proposed allocations in Cabus and Garstang.</p> <p>Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times in and around central Garstang and along the stretch of A6, given the scale of housing/ employment proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of both Cabus and Garstang. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of employment and residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.</p> <p>Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local Primary school and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities.</p> <p>Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

Site Name and Ref	Land Off A6 Lancaster Road and South of Gubberford Lane	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Cabus	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	9.6 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	173

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	+	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of a primary school.</i>	+	M-LT	M
3	Health	+	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 1 -4 km of a GP surgery. Site is located within 1 km of a play area or sports facility. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>	+	ST	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities.</i>			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 173 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1 km of a local or key service centre. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.</i>			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of jobs/services.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.</i>			
8	Biodiversity	--	Key reason:	<i>. Site is adjacent to ancient woodland.</i>	O	S-MT	H

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Other info:	<i>Within 500m of an BHS (not adjacent) - local wildlife designation. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site may reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a moderate effect on townscape character or views. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature. Potential to have a moderate effect on landscape character or views.</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.</i>			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.</i>			
11	Water	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 100 m of a water body, but none adjacent or within the site.</i>	O	S-MT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is not at risk of surface water flooding.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA and potential mitigation need for SuDS in drainage strategy. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.</i>			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site located within 1 km of jobs/services. The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	-	Key reason:	<i>Site has potential to moderately increase emissions to air</i>	O	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p><u>Cumulative Comments:</u></p> <p>In conjunction with the predetermined preferred land allocation sites there are a total of 13 proposed allocations in Cabus and Garstang.</p> <p>Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times in and around central Garstang and along the stretch of A6, given the scale of housing/ employment proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of both Cabus and Garstang. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of employment and residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.</p> <p>Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local Primary school and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

Site Name and Ref	South West Cabus	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Cabus	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	40.52 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	729

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.	O	N/A	M
2	Education	+	Key reason:	Site is located within 1 km of a primary school.	+	M-LT	M
3	Health	+	Key reason:	Site is within 1-4 km of a GP surgery. Site is located within 1 km of a play area or sports facility. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community	+	ST	M
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities.			
4	Housing	++	Key reason:	Site provides 729 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).	++	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is within 1 km of a local or key service centre. Site is within 1km of a cultural or leisure facility, such as a theatre, sport / recreation centre, museum, etc.			
6	Economy	++	Key reason:	Site is located within 1 km of key employment area.	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.			
7	Urban Renaissance	--	Key reason:	Potential to have a major adverse effect on townscape character or views.	-	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities. Site located within 1 km of jobs/services.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.			
8	Biodiversity	--	Key reason:	Site may sever the connection between two areas of habitat, with no alternative linkage or path around the site.	O	S-LT	M
			Other info:	Within 500m of an BHS (not adjacent) - local wildlife designation. Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment.</i>			
9	Landscape / Townscape	--	Key reason:	<i>Potential to have a major adverse effect on townscape character or views.</i>	-	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.</i>			
10	Heritage	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is within 300 m of a Listed Building (all grades). Site is adjacent to a Grade II Listed Building.</i>	0	S-LT	H
			Mitigation:	<i>Ensure that design avoids potential impacts on the historic setting of any nearby heritage features and the historic landscape, or if not possible, minimises this impact. This may require a combination of building and landscape design.</i>			
11	Water	--	Key reason:	<i>There are water bodies within the site. Site is in an area of high surface water flood risk.</i>	0	S-MT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is in an area of medium surface water flood risk.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA and potential mitigation need for SuDS in drainage strategy. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of commercial/ domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.</i>			
12	Climate Change	++	Key reason:	<i>Site located adjacent to sustainable transport opportunities.</i>	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	<i>Site located within 1 km of jobs/services. The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site) and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	--	Key reason:	<i>Site has potential to significantly exacerbate air quality issues.</i>	-	N/A	M
			Mitigation:	<i>Encourage the use of sustainable transport and increase sustainable transport provisions/ opportunities in the local area and to key services/ amenities.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	0	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p><u>Cumulative Comments:</u></p> <p>In conjunction with the predetermined preferred land allocation sites there are a total of 13 proposed allocations in Cabus and Garstang.</p> <p>Cumulatively, the activity generated by these sites will cause increased traffic congestion on local roads particularly at peak times in and around central Garstang and along the stretch of A6, given the scale of housing/ employment proposed this is likely to cause a significant impact. It is likely that the large size of the developments will cause a cumulative impact on local landscape/ townscape character of both Cabus and Garstang. Green infrastructure and sensitive design measures have been proposed in order to ensure these effects are mitigated against.</p> <p>Cumulatively, it is likely that local emissions to air will increase due to the heavy use of private cars moving in/out of employment and residential developments, increased sustainable transport provisions have been recommended in order to help maintain current air quality standards.</p> <p>Negative cumulative effects are likely to occur for the local Primary school and neighbouring schools due to the large amount of people that development of this area will attract. Sustainable transport provisions should be increased to key service areas in order to allow easier access to educational facilities and key amenities. Furthermore, consideration should be given to commissioning additional educational facilities in the local area.</p>							

6 Other Undefined Settlements

6.1 Winmarleigh

Site Name and Ref	Land at School Lane	Existing Land-use:	Greenfield
Site Location:	Winmarleigh	Proposed Use:	Residential
Site Area:	3.12 ha	Proposed No. Dwellings	75

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	O	Key reason:	<i>Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of crime.</i>	O	N/A	M
2	Education	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a primary school.</i>	++	M-LT	M
3	Health	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of a play area or sports facility.</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is within 1 -4 km of a GP surgery. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on health inequalities. Site is a housing site in close proximity to an existing community</i>			
4	Housing	+	Key reason:	<i>Site provides 75 new homes, including for a range of needs (e.g. affordable, social housing etc.).</i>	+	ST	L
5	Access	++	Key reason:	<i>Site is located within 500 m of the countryside or open coast. Site is within 500 m of a place of worship, town or village hall. Site is within 500 m of a designated historic asset (see SA Objective 10).</i>	++	S-LT	M
			Other info:	<i>Site is located within 1 km of a designated nature conservation site. Site is within 1 km of a bus service / stop or railway station. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on levels of walking or cycling. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on access to other cultural or leisure facilities.</i>			
6	Economy	+	Key reason:	<i>Site is located 1-4 km away from key employment area.</i>	+	N/A	N/A
			Other info:	<i>Site has no discernible effect on employment diversification. Site is unlikely to have a discernible effect on the variety of employment opportunity.</i>			
7	Urban Renaissance	-	Key reason:	<i>The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).</i>	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	<i>The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place. Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities.</i>			
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the townscape.</i>			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
8	Biodiversity	-	Key reason:	Site can affect priority or protected species, as it is agricultural (e.g. breeding birds). Site may reduce habitat connectivity, such as by increasing distances between habitats or agricultural areas in any direction (north-south, east-west, etc.). Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha).	O	S-MT	H
			Mitigation:	Undertake appropriate ecological survey and seek to incorporate green infrastructure into design and where possible recreate the habitat(s) lost, or enhance nearby habitats.			
9	Landscape / Townscape	-	Key reason:	The extent of green infrastructure proposed is unknown at this stage - a limited amount assumed on a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site would result in the loss of a greenfield site or other local landscape feature. Potential to have a moderate effect on landscape character or views.	O	S-LT	H
			Other info:	The broad proposed design or appearance is unknown at this stage. Site would have a neutral effect on townscape character assuming mitigation in place.			
			Mitigation:	Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. The layout, including building size, orientation and road layout, should be designed with consideration to the landscape/ townscape.			
10	Heritage	O	Key reason:	Site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the historic environment.	O	S-LT	H
11	Water	--	Key reason:	There are water bodies within the site.	O	S-MT	L
			Other info:	Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone. Site is within EA Flood Zone 1 - low risk. Site is in an area of medium surface water flood risk.			
			Mitigation:	Although site lies within FZ1, it exceeds the 1ha threshold set out by the NPPF and therefore requires a mandatory FRA. Incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable drainage. Ensure site drainage is designed to account for the flow of domestic pollutants away from the water body and to an appropriate water treatment method.			
12	Climate Change	+	Key reason:	Site located within 1 km of sustainable transport opportunities.	++	S-LT	L
			Other info:	The potential for energy efficiency or renewable energy sources is unknown at this stage.			

SA Objective Topics (See SA Framework)		Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Mitigation:	<i>Incorporate green infrastructure into development design. As this is a large greenfield site, a significant amount will be needed to offset potential adverse effects, which should be determined through site-level assessment. Pursue the lowest achievable carbon footprint for the site and encouraging the exporting of renewable energy to the Grid, and linking into or combining with other developments to implement communal or district energy schemes (cooling, heating and/or power).</i>			
13	Air Quality	O	Key reason:	<i>Site has limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them.</i>	O	N/A	M
14	Waste and resources	-	Key reason:	<i>Site is a large greenfield site (>0.4 ha). Site increases demand and use of raw materials.</i>	O	S-LT	L
			Mitigation:	<i>Promote the use of recycled/ reused materials in order to decrease the demand on raw materials during construction and provide on-site waste separation facilities wherever possible.</i>			
<p><u>Cumulative Comments:</u> As there is only one site proposed in Winmarleigh it is deemed unlikely that any significant cumulative effects would occur.</p>							