

Wyre Local Plan Evidence Base

Settlement Profiles – An Introduction

As part of the local plan evidence base in August 2016 the council published the Wyre Settlement Study. To complement the Settlement Study, settlement profiles have been completed for each of the following settlements:

- Barton
- Fleetwood
- Normoss
- Bilsborrow
- Forton
- Out Rawcliffe
- Bowgreave
- Garstang
- Pilling
- Cabus
- Great Eccleston
- Poulton-le-Fylde
- Calder Vale
- Hambleton
- Preesall Hill
- Catterall
- Hollins Lane
- Scorton
- Churchtown
- Inskip
- Stalmine
- Cleveleys
- Knott End/Preesall
- St. Michaels
- Dolphinholme
- Little Eccleston
- Thornton
- Eagland Hill
- Nateby
- Winmarleigh

Each profile describes the key characteristics of the settlement using a standard format:

- Name (of settlement)
- Type (rural or urban, based on the Settlement Study)
- Rank (based on the Settlement Study final ranking)
- Location and description (narrative)
- Population characteristics (table and narrative)
- Services and facilities (narrative)
- Economy (narrative)
- Transport connectivity (narrative)
- Environment (table)

It should be noted that settlement rankings are based on the outcome of the settlement study. Further information is available at:

http://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200318/evidence_base/1080/settlement_evidence

It is important to make it clear that a ranking approach does not imply a form of “beauty contest” between settlements – it is simply a recognition of the fact that different settlements have different sizes, attributes – in the form of services and facilities, access to employment and access to public transport - and hence roles. The council fully recognises that all places – regardless of size, role or ranking - are important to those that live and work in them and visit them.

The sections on location/description and population characteristics use data sourced from the 2001 and 2011 censuses. Using census data provides a means by which the settlement profiles can describe characteristics such as the age of the population or the type of housing stock. However it is important to note that census data are based on Census Output Areas. In most cases these do not map precisely against what may be considered the true physical extent of each settlement. In the rural parts of the borough Census Output Areas will include extensive areas at a distance from the settlement in question. These broader areas will also contain populations living in clusters of residential development and in individual properties. Census Output Areas may also include parts of other settlements. In producing the settlement profiles we have ensured that we use the most appropriate Census Output Areas relevant to each settlement. **However, owing to the broad geography of many Census Output Areas the census data should in all cases be assumed to provide a general indication of the population and housing characteristics attributed to each settlement rather than a precise measure or description.**

It should be noted that for individual settlements the total population given in the Wyre Settlement Study will be different from that given in the profiles, as the former uses a bespoke approach to the count of population in order to avoid the issues mentioned above. Unfortunately using a bespoke approach is inappropriate for the profiles as it is not possible to use the simple count data collected for the Settlement Study to determine characteristics such as the age profile of the population.

As far as the remaining sections are concerned, it should be noted that the description of each settlement is intended as a very brief pen-picture, not a comprehensive history. The sections on services and facilities, economy and transport connectivity use data gathered as part of the Settlement Study. This data may well have changed since it was collected – particularly that relating to services and facilities. The full Wyre Settlement Study provides more information on data collection. The section on environment is based on GIS mapping provided by Lancashire County Council and known international, national and local designations, as expanded upon below:

Designation	Description
Green Belt	Green Belt refers to a specific planning designation allowed by national planning policy. The fundamental aim of the Green Belt is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. In Wyre the Green Belt is designated through the 1999 Wyre Local Plan and is restricted to areas related to Fleetwood, Cleveleys, Thornton and Poulton-le-Fylde. Please note that “Green Belt” is not the same as “greenfield” which refers to any undeveloped land.
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	An area of land which is of special interest by reason of any of its flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features. Natural England designate SSSIs under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended.
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	Sites designated under the European Commission Habitats Directive as part of the establishment of a European network of important high-quality conservation sites that will make a significant contribution to conserving the 189 habitat types and 788 species identified in Annexes I and II of the Directive (as amended). The listed habitat types and species (excluding birds) are those considered to be most in need of conservation at a European level.
Special Protection Area	Strictly protected sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the European Commission Birds Directive, which came into force in April 1979. They are

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(SPA)	designated to protect rare and vulnerable birds (as listed on Annex I of the Directive), and regularly occurring migratory species.
Ramsar	Ramsar sites are wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention which was adopted in the Iranian city of Ramsar in 1971 and came into force in 1975.
Biological Heritage Site (BHS)	Biological Heritage Sites are local wildlife sites in Lancashire. They are identified using a set of <u>published guidelines</u> . Amendments to the list of sites are made by the Biological Heritage Sites review panel which comprises ecologists from Lancashire County Council, the Wildlife Trust for Lancashire, Manchester and North Merseyside, and Natural England.
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	Areas outside national parks that are considered to have such natural beauty that it is desirable they are conserved and enhanced. Designated by Natural England under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (subject to confirmation by The Secretary of State for the Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)). Wyre includes part of the Forest of Bowland AONB. More details can be found at http://forestofbowland.com/
Areas at risk of flooding	<p>Flood risk is the probability and the potential consequences of flooding from a range of sources, including from rivers and the sea, rainfall on the ground surface, rising groundwater and overwhelmed sewers and drainage systems. The Environment Agency (EA) provides flood zone mapping of flood risk arising from sea and river sources. There are three broad categories of flood zone defined by the Environment Agency:</p> <p>Flood Zone 3 (FZ3) - Land having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding; or land having a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of sea flooding (FZ3a). FZ3b is land in the functional flood plain.</p> <p>Flood Zone 2 (FZ2) - Land having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding; or land having between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of sea flooding.</p> <p>Flood Zone 1 (FZ1) - Land having a less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river or sea flooding, that is all land outside Flood Zones 2 and 3.</p> <p>Please note that the mapping of flood zones is updated by the Environment Agency on a regular basis and as such is subject to change.</p> <p>At the time of writing, as part of the local plan evidence base the council is undertaking a Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA). When published, the Level 2 SFRA will provide a more detailed description of flood risk. A more general overview of flood risk across the borough in the form of a Level 1 SFRA has been published as part of the local plan evidence base – see link below.</p> <p>http://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200460/environment/1063/environment_evidence</p>
Listed buildings	A building or structure can be listed as a result of its special architectural or historic interest. Listing is carried out through Historic England. There are three listing grades: Grade I buildings are of exceptional interest.

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	<p>Grade II* buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest.</p> <p>Grade II buildings are of special interest.</p> <p>The figures used in the settlement profiles refer to the number of listings – it should be noted that a single listing may involve more than one building or structure, for example a single listing covering a row of terraced houses will be counted as one. The listing information given in the settlement profiles is based on publicly available information published on the Historic England web site as of 24th and 25th October 2016, and is subject to change.</p>
Scheduled monuments	<p>Scheduled monuments are nationally important structures protected for their archaeological importance. Designation is carried out through Historic England. There are seven scheduled monuments in the borough. The information given in the settlement profiles is based on publicly available information published on the Historic England web site as of 24th and 25th October 2016, and is subject to change.</p>
Historic parks and gardens	<p>Registered historic parks and gardens are those of special historic interest. Designation is carried out through Historic England. There are two registered historic park and gardens in the borough (Fleetwood Memorial Park and The Mount, Fleetwood).</p>
Conservation areas	<p>Conservation areas are designated for their special architectural and historic interest. In Wyre they are designated by the council. There are seven conservation areas in the borough at Fleetwood, Poulton-le-Fylde, Churchtown, Garstang, Calder Vale, Scorton and Dolphinholme.</p>
Other	<p>This section includes any other environmental or ecological designations to be identified. Typically it will include reference to any Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) within or close to the settlement. A Tree Preservation Order is an order made by a local planning authority in England to protect specific trees, groups of trees or woodlands in the interests of amenity. More information can be found at: http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/tree-preservation-orders/</p>

More information about national and international environmental, ecological and historic designations can be found at:

The Joint Nature Conservation Committee <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx>

Natural England <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/natural-england>

Lancashire County Council <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lern/site-designations/local-sites/biological-heritage-sites.aspx>

Environmental Agency (Flood Map for England) <http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?x=357683.0&y=355134.0&scale=1&layerGroups=default&ep=map&textonly=off&lang=e&topic=floodmap>

Historic England <https://historicengland.org.uk/>