



Wyre Council
Wyre Local Plan Evidence Base

Settlement Profiles
October 2016
(Rev A)

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 (p. 7)
- Fleetwood (p.27)
- Normoss (p.47)
- Bilsborrow (p.9)
- Forton (p.29)
- Out Rawcliffe (p.49)
- Bowgreave (p.11)
- Garstang (p.31)
- Pilling (p.51)
- Cabus (p.13)
- Great Eccleston (p.33)
- Poulton-le-Fylde (p.53)
- Calder Vale (p. 15)
- Hambleton (p.35)
- Preesall Hill (p.55)
- Catterall (p.17)
- Hollins Lane (p.37)
- Scorton (p.57)
- Churchtown (p.19)
- Inskip (p.39)
- Stalmine (p.59)
- Cleveleys (p.21)
- Knott End/Preesall (p.41)
- St. Michaels (p.61)
- Dolphinholme (p.23)
- Little Eccleston (p.43)
- Thornton (p.63)
- Eagland Hill (p.25)
- Nateby (p.45)
- Winmarleigh (p.65)

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

Designation	Description
	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 (SPA)	Strictly protected sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the European Commission Birds Directive, which came into force in April 1979. They are 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>

Designation	Description
	http://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200460/environment/1063/environment_evidence
Listed buildings	<p>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:</p> <p>Grade I buildings are of exceptional interest.</p> <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=en&topic=floodmap>

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

The settlement profiles below are presented in alphabetical order for ease of reference. Each profile is a maximum of two sides of A4 paper long. For ease of printing, each profile starts on a new page.

Revisions

Minor revisions made since the October 2016 publication are listed below.

Revision No.	Reason	Date
A	Introduction - page numbers added to the list of settlements. Winmarleigh – reference to Lancaster Canal added (Location and description); reference to outdoor play facility and open space added (Services and facilities); distance to Garstang amended (Services and facilities).	17/11/16

NAME: BARTON**TYPE: RURAL****RANK: JOINT 10TH**

Location and description – Barton is a linear settlement formed around the line of the A6 which passes through the village. It is situated on the extreme southern boundary of the borough - the majority of Barton actually sits within the boundary of Preston City Council. The settlement is bounded by two key lines of communication - directly west lies the route of the West Coast Main Line, whilst the M6 is located to the east. The settlement is made up of a mixture of modern and traditional detached and semi-detached two and single storey dwellings. Detached dwellings make up a particularly large proportion of all dwellings at 60%. Unsurprisingly, 4 and 5 bed properties dominate – at over 50% of all stock.

Population characteristics – The population profile for Barton is relatively similar to the Wyre borough average, if slightly younger. Within the 16-74 age group, a higher than average proportion of the population is in employment, whilst the level of retirement is similar – but slightly lower – than the average for Wyre Borough.

Metric		Number/%	Wyre No./%
Population 2011		869	107,749
Population change 2001-2011 +/-		Not available	+2,134 (net)
Age profile	0-9	10.0%	9.5%
	10-19	11.7%	11.5%
	20-29	7.4%	9.5%
	30-59	40.4%	37.2%
	60-74	20.4%	20.4%
	75 and over	10.1%	11.9%
Households 2011		342	47,281
Household change 2001-2011 +/-		Not available	+1,988 (net)
Dwellings 2011		355	49,992
Dwelling change 2001-2011 +/-		Not available	+3,168 (net)
Economic activity aged 16-74	In employment	69.5%	60%
	Retired	19%	21%

Note – the above figures include data from Census Output Areas within the Preston part of Barton. Due to changes in Output Area boundaries between the two censuses comparison is not possible.

Services and facilities – The majority of the services and facilities associated with Barton lie within the boundary of Preston, and, although limited, consist of important social and economic infrastructure including a primary school, churches, village hall, pubs and recreation opportunities. Higher order services and facilities, such as medical provision, is located less than 5km to the south in north Preston.

Economy – There are local businesses in Barton situated along the A6 corridor with some employment opportunities in agriculture in the surrounding rural area. Brockholes Way (Catterall) and Riverside Industrial Park (Catterall) which are located north of Barton provide the nearest employment areas. Further extensive employment opportunities are available to the south of the borough boundary in Preston. This includes the two employment sites of Preston East Employment Area and Eastway Business Park, located to the north and north east of Preston.

Transport connectivity – The A6 connects Barton to Lancaster, Garstang and Catterall (and other A6 villages) to the north and Preston to the south where the motorway network (M55 and M6) can be accessed. There are peak hour queues along the A6 particularly at M55/Junction 1 roundabout. There is a frequent bus service along the A6 to key service centres – including Lancaster, Garstang and Preston - throughout the week.

Environment

Designation	Presence
Green Belt	None
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	None
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	None
Special Protection Area (SPA)	None
Ramsar	None
Biological Heritage Site (BHS)	Lancaster Canal BHS lies less than 1km to the west of the village, beyond the line of the railway.
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	None
Areas at risk of flooding	Barton sits in an extensive area that is shown as Flood Zone 1 apart from a line of Flood Zone 2 and 3 that follows Barton Brook to the east and south of the village.
Listed buildings	Two, including St Lawrence's Church which is Grade II listed
Scheduled monuments	None
Historic parks and gardens	None
Conservation areas	None
Other	None

NAME: BILSBORROW**TYPE: RURAL****RANK: 9**

Location and description - Bilsborrow lies in the south east of the borough adjacent to the boundary with Preston and straddles the coastal plain to the west and rural uplands to the east. The built form is broadly linear and heavily influenced by both natural and man-made infrastructure. The A6 runs through the settlement and it is along this road that the majority of buildings are congregated. The M6 and West Coast Main Line run directly east of Bilsborrow limiting natural expansion. Together with the Lancaster Canal, River Brock and Bacchus Brook these features act to encircle the settlement. Bilsborrow consists of a mixture of modern and traditional detached and semi-detached two-storey and single storey dwellings. Smaller house types predominate and the settlement contains a particularly high level of one-bed properties (14%). There also a relatively high level of flatted development (10% of the stock). Growth in the dwelling stock between the two censuses was very modest. Barton Grange garden centre in the north of Bilsborrow is a significant tourist attraction. Myerscough College is an important educational establishment and lies approximately 1km west of the settlement.

Population characteristics – The population of Bilsborrow and its surrounding area accounts for a small proportion of the borough’s total (0.59%) but declined by almost 9% between 2001 and 2011 (-8.8%). The population is slightly older than the borough average with 37% aged over 60, compared to 32% for the borough and it is notable that the proportion of younger people (aged 0-19) is relatively low at 16.9% compared to the borough figure of 21%. Bilsborrow contains approximately 0.6% of the borough’s households and has seen a negligible level of household growth between the two censuses. There is a higher than average level of employment, whilst the proportion of the 16-74 population who are retired is slightly higher than the borough average.

Metric*		Number/%	Wyre No./%
Population 2011		632	107,749
Population change 2001-2011 +/-		- 61	+2,134 (net)
Age profile	0-9	8.5%	9.5%
	10-19	8.4%	11.5%
	20-29	9.8%	9.5%
	30-59	36.4%	37.2%
	60-74	24.5%	20.4%
	75 and over	12.3%	11.9%
Households 2011		285	47,281
Household change 2001-2011 +/-		+1	+1,988 (net)
Dwellings 2011		306	49,992
Dwelling change 2001-2011 +/-		+7	+3,168 (net)
Economic activity aged 16-74	In employment	64%	60%
	Retired	22%	21%

* For the purposes of this profile, this data are based on Census Output Areas that including properties along Bilsborrow Lane and west of Lancaster Canal which lie outside of the settlement boundary.

Services and facilities – Bilsborrow contains a limited suite of services and facilities although there is a primary school within the village and Myerscough College is a short distance away. There is a limited convenience shopping offer and no medical services. The village does,

however, contain a good social infrastructure with recreation opportunities in the form of playing fields and Guys Thatched Hamlet, a post office, pubs, churches and village halls.

Economy – Although there are no designated employment areas within the village, a number of businesses front the A6. Myerscough College is a significant local employer that includes a rural business centre for start-up businesses. Whilst Barton Grange garden centre and Guys Thatched Hamlet provide a not insignificant tourist offer supported elsewhere within the village by a caravan park and hotel.

Transport connectivity - There are frequent bus services (no’s. 40 and 41) along the A6 to key internal and external service centres, primarily Garstang within the borough and Lancaster and Preston outside of the borough. There is no direct connectivity to Blackpool and service centres in the west of the Borough such as Poulton-le-Fylde. The A6 connects Bilsborrow to Garstang, Catterall, Preston and the motorway network (M55 and M6) in the south and to Lancaster in the north.

Environment

Designation	Presence
Green Belt	None
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	None
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	None
Special Protection Area (SPA)	None
Ramsar	None
Biological Heritage Site (BHS)	The Lancaster Canal is a BHS.
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	None
Areas at risk of flooding	There are extensive areas of Flood Zone 2 and 3 generally following the line of the Canal and lying directly west of the A6 and the Brock and Bacchus watercourses but also including northern and southern elements of the village.
Listed buildings	Five – including the Grade II listed Lancaster Canal bridge, Brock Aqueduct and Bilsborrow Lane Methodist Chapel.
Scheduled monuments	None
Historic parks and gardens	None
Conservation areas	None
Other	A wooded area south of The Willows is covered by a Tree Preservation Order.

NAME: BOWGREAVE**TYPE: RURAL****RANK: 12**

Location and description - Bowgreave is located in the east of the borough within the coastal plain. It is a linear settlement that largely lies along the B6430 that provides direct connectivity to Garstang and Catterall both of which lie a short distance away to the north and south respectively. The Lancaster Canal lies close to the northern edge of the village providing separation from the area of Bonds (Garstang). The River Wyre lies some 500m west of the village (at its closest point), whilst the River Calder lies some 200m to the south. Bowgreave is predominantly residential in character with a housing stock that consists of a mixture of modern and traditional detached and semi-detached two storey and single storey dwellings. The majority of dwellings - 60% - are larger in size (i.e. 4 and 5 bedroomed), although there is a relatively high level of flatted development (12% of the stock – the second highest in the borough). Although Bowgreave contains only 0.3% of the borough’s dwellings, this stock increased by a notable 32% between the 2001 and 2011.

Population characteristics - The population of Bowgreave and its surrounding area accounts for approximately 0.4% of the total in Wyre and increased by 63 persons between 2001 and 2011 (18% growth). The population is generally younger than the borough average with 26.3% aged 0-19 compared to 21% for the borough, although the proportion aged between 20-29 is particularly low. Just under 30% of the population are aged over 60, compared to 32% for the borough. Bowgreave contains only 0.3% of the borough’s households although it is notable that the number of households increased by some 25% over the period 2001-2011. There is a higher than average level of employment, whilst the proportion of the 16-74 population who are retired is slightly lower than the borough average.

Metric		Number/%	Wyre No./%
Population 2011		415	107,749
Population change 2001-2011 +/-		+63	+2,134 (net)
Age profile	0-9	13.3%	9.5%
	10-19	13.0%	11.5%
	20-29	3.1%	9.5%
	30-59	41.0%	37.2%
	60-74	18.8%	20.4%
	75 and over	10.8%	11.9%
Households 2011		152	47,281
Household change 2001-2011 +/-		+31	+1,988 (net)
Dwellings 2011		162	49,992
Dwelling change 2001-2011 +/-		+39	+3,168 (net)
Economic activity aged 16-74	In employment	66%	60%
	Retired	19%	21%

Services and facilities – Bowgreave has a very low level of service and facility provision. There is no food or convenience shopping, nor medical facilities, a primary school or financial services. Social infrastructure is also limited compared to other villages. Bowgreave relies on the provision of local and higher order services in nearby Garstang. The village does, however, host Garstang Community Academy which is a significant provider of secondary education in the east of the borough, whilst further and higher education facilities are in relatively close proximity (3.8km south) at Myerscough College.

Economy – There are no industrial or commercial areas within the village although the Academy, a nursing home and the Garstang Country Hotel and Golf Club provide a relatively high number of job opportunities compared to the size of the settlement. Green Lane West (Garstang), Longmoor Lane (Garstang), Brockholes Way (Catterall), Riverside Industrial Park (Catterall) and Creamery Industrial Estate (Barnacre), which are all located outside the settlement, provide nearby commercial/industrial opportunities for employment, whilst Garstang town centre is a short distance away.

Transport connectivity – Bowgreave sits on the B6430 Garstang Road which connects the settlement to Garstang directly north and Catterall directly south where it joins the A6 giving access to Preston and the M55. The village has good intrinsic bus connectivity. There is a frequent bus service to key service centres throughout the week and in the evenings through which Bowgreave is connected to Lancaster and Preston, settlements along the A6 corridor (bus no’s. 40 and 41) and those in the west of the borough including Great Eccleston and Poulton-le-Fylde (bus no. 42) via the A586 and A585. There is a weekend service along both routes, but evening service is limited to the B6430/A6 route.

Environment

Designation	Presence
Green Belt	None
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	None
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	None
Special Protection Area (SPA)	None
Ramsar	None
Biological Heritage Site (BHS)	None
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	None
Areas at risk of flooding	Areas of Flood Zone 2 and 3 generally follow the line of the River Calder and Little Calder to the south and east of the village.
Listed buildings	Two - a milestone and Calder Bridge Friends' Meeting House (both Grade II).
Scheduled monuments	None
Historic parks and gardens	None
Conservation areas	None
Other	There are a number of Tree Preservation Orders in and adjacent to the village, including a cluster associated with the Elmhurst flatted development and a more extensive area comprising woodland, clusters and individual trees on the eastern margins of Bowgreave at Bruna Hill and Brooklands.

NAME: CABUS**TYPE: RURAL****RANK: 18**

Location and description - Cabus lies within a broad coastal plain on the northern-most boundary of Garstang as it merges into the wider open countryside, almost midway along the A6 between Lancaster to the north and Preston to the south. There is no village centre as such – development takes a scattered and linear form along the A6 itself and local rural lanes – with a particular cluster around the A6 at the junctions of Gubberford Lane and Snapewood Lane in the location of the village hall. The Parish of Cabus actually includes part of the north Garstang suburbs and includes a large swathe of countryside populated by a scattering of dwellings, farms and commercial premises. Cabus contains 0.37% of the borough’s dwellings, the number of which has increased by 7.5% between 2001 and 2011. House types vary but include a number of larger houses and bungalows, particularly along the A6. The majority of this housing stock – 69% - is detached, although a significant proportion of the stock is of two-bed construction (36%). It is assumed that this profile reflects the fact that caravan/mobile structures make up almost 25% of the housing stock.

Population characteristics - The population of Cabus and its surrounding area accounts for 0.37% of the total in Wyre and has remained virtually static between 2001 and 2011. The population has an older profile than the borough as a whole, demonstrated by a significantly higher proportion of people in the 60-74 age group. Cabus contains 0.36% of the borough’s households, the number of which has declined slightly. Consistent with an older population profile, there is a lower than average level of employment, whilst the proportion of the 16-74 population who are retired is significantly higher than the borough average.

Metric		Number/%	Wyre No./%
Population 2011		398	107,749
Population change 2001-2011 +/-		- 1	+2,134 (net)
Age profile	0-9	9.8%	9.5%
	10-19	9.0%	11.5%
	20-29	4.5%	9.5%
	30-59	35.7%	37.2%
	60-74	29.9%	20.4%
	75 and over	11.1%	11.9%
Households 2011		172	47,281
Household change 2001-2011 +/-		- 2	+1,988 (net)
Dwellings 2011		185	49,992
Dwelling change 2001-2011 +/-		+13	+3,168 (net)
Economic activity aged 16-74	In employment	58%	60%
	Retired	29%	21%

Services and facilities – Cabus contains a village hall and options for the purchase of petrol within close proximity but no other significant services or facilities. The centre of Garstang is situated some 10 minutes bus journey immediately south of the settlement, whilst there is a post office close-by in the northern suburbs.

Economy – There is little in the way of significant industrial or commercial employment opportunities in the vicinity of Cabus itself which contains a number of small scale business and commercial operations, including farms. However, the settlement is very close to

Garstang and the wide range of employment opportunities it offers that includes Green Lane West (Garstang) and Longmoor Lane (Garstang), whilst Garstang town centre is a short distance away.

Transport connectivity – Cabus sits directly on the A6 providing access to Lancaster to the north and Preston to the south (via Garstang). The A6 also provides direct connectivity into the motorway network via the M6 to the north and M55 to the south. The village has good intrinsic bus connectivity. There is a frequent bus service to key service centres throughout the week and in the evenings through which Cabus is connected to Lancaster and Preston, settlements along the A6 corridor (bus no's. 40 and 41) and those in the west of the borough including Great Eccleston and Poulton-le-Fylde (bus no. 42) via the A586 and A585. There is a weekend service along both routes, but evening service is limited to the A6 route.

Environment

Designation	Presence
Green Belt	None
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	None
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	None
Special Protection Area (SPA)	None
Ramsar	None
Biological Heritage Site (BHS)	Yes – two - Nursery Wood to the north east and Shroggs Wood directly east of the settlement
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	None
Areas at risk of flooding	Areas of Flood Zone 2 and 3 lie to the east following the line of the River Wyre
Listed buildings	One - Gubberford Bridge at Gubberford Lane to the north east, is Grade II listed whilst a toll house and gate (Grade II listed) lies on the edge of Garstang to the south of the settlement. Snape Wood Farmhouse on Snape Wood Lane is also Grade II listed and lies west of the A6 across an open expanse of countryside.
Scheduled monuments	None
Historic parks and gardens	None
Conservation areas	None
Other	There are clusters of Tree Preservation Orders particularly along Gubberford Lane and at Fowler Hill Wood, Fowler Hill Lane which lies to the north west of the settlement.

NAME: CALDER VALE**TYPE: RURAL****RANK: 22**

Location and description - Calder Vale is situated on the western edge of the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The village is defined by its relationship with the heavily wooded vale of its name created by the River Calder that runs directly east of the village. The Vale is a Biological Heritage Site. The steep valley has dictated a linear form to the village, with the majority of properties dispersed along the principal street, Calder Vale Road. A significant proportion of the village is designated as a conservation area. Residential use, predominantly in the form of two-storey terraced rows of cottages, dominates the Conservation Area which also includes a Mill, the Village Hall and a Church. Within the Conservation Area there are three listed buildings (see below). The mix of buildings outside of the Conservation Area is made up of low density detached and semi-detached development. More modern development is found on Mill Lane. Overall, the housing stock is dominated by smaller house sizes with 54% of properties of either one or two bedroomed construction. Consequently there is a low level of three-bed (30%) and 4+ bed (16%) properties.

Population characteristics - The population of Calder Vale decreased by 11% between 2001 and 2011. The population is relatively young with a higher percentage aged 0-19 (23.4%) and 30-59 (45.8%) than for Wyre as a whole (21% and 37% respectively). Within the latter group, it is those aged 40-44 that form the largest cohort, accounting for 11.45% of the total population in the village. The number of households has also slightly declined over the same period, whilst the number of dwellings has remained virtually static. A very high percentage of the population (aged 16-74) are in employment compared to the Wyre average, whilst only 13% are retired. Residents travel an average 17.4 km to work. This is higher than the borough average of 15.3km, not surprising given the relatively isolated location.

Metric		Number/%	Wyre No./%
Population 2011		227	107,749
Population change 2001-2011 +/-		- 28	+2,134 (net)
Age profile	0-9	10.6%	9.5%
	10-19	12.8%	11.5%
	20-29	5.7%	9.5%
	30-59	45.8%	37.2%
	60-74	18.1%	20.4%
	75 and over	7.0%	11.9%
Households 2011		103	47,281
Household change 2001-2011 +/-		- 5	+1,988 (net)
Dwellings 2011		114	49,992
Dwelling change 2001-2011 +/-		- 1	+3,168 (net)
Economic activity aged 16-74	In employment	74.5%	60%
	Retired	13%	21%

Services and facilities – Calder Vale has a very limited range of services and facilities. There is no retail, medical or recreation provision although there is a primary school and social infrastructure including churches, a village hall and country club. There is a post office located within the village hall with services available twice a week. Garstang is the nearest major settlement some 4.5km to the west along country lanes.

Economy – Although there are no designated employment sites or areas, Calder Vale Mill located in the north of the settlement provides a significant local employment opportunity in the textile manufacturing industry. In addition Oakenclough Mill, some 2km to the north as the crow flies, is divided into a number of units providing a further local source of employment.

Transport connectivity – Calder Vale sits in an upland location and is accessed along rural roads. The A6 lies some 4km to the west and provides connectivity to Garstang and the A6 corridor towns and villages, including Preston and Lancaster, and the motorway network (M6 and M55). There is no public transport provision within the settlement of Calder Vale with the nearest bus stops over 4km away on the A6. There is one school bus service that runs through the settlement.

Environment

Designation	Presence
Green Belt	None
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	None
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	None
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Yes – Forest of Bowland
Special Protection Area (SPA)	None
Ramsar	None
Biological Heritage Site (BHS)	The Sullom Wood and Curwen Wood BHS follows the Vale from the south into the village itself.
Areas at risk of flooding	A narrow line of Flood Zone 2 and 3 literally follows the line of the River Calder, although the village itself lies in Flood Zone 1.
Listed buildings	Yes – there are four listed structures within or in close proximity to the village including the Grade II Church of St John Evangelist.
Conservation areas	Yes - one
Scheduled monuments	None
Historic parks and gardens	None
Other	The vale is heavily wooded and there are stands of trees around the village, in some cases associated with large properties.

NAME: CATTERALL**TYPE: RURAL****RANK: 7**

Location and description - Catterall is a largely post war twentieth century residential settlement situated on the coastal plain south of Garstang which lies some 2km to the north. There is no distinctive core or centre to the settlement. The River Calder abuts the northern boundary of Catterall and joins the River Wyre north west of the settlement. The nearby presence of the River Calder exerts a physical presence on the settlement, particularly through the associated flood risk. The Lancaster Canal runs due east, roughly following the line of the nearby M6. Although it accommodates a relatively low proportion of the borough's dwelling stock, Catterall saw significant growth of just under 22% between the two censuses. This housing stock largely consists of detached and semi-detached properties, although just under 6% is in the form of flats. Smaller house types predominate with 65% of the stock being of 2 and 3-bed construction.

Population characteristics – The population of Catterall accounts for approximately 2% of the total in Wyre and increased by 17.8% over the period 2001-2011. It is a youthful population with only 20% aged over 60, compared to 32% in the borough as a whole and 41% in nearby Garstang. There is a particularly low proportion of those aged 75 and over. In line with the increase in dwellings, Catterall's households grew by 21% between 2001 and 2011. A high proportion (74.5%) of the 16-74 population is in employment - significantly higher than nearby Garstang (59%). Catterall contains very low number of retirees.

Metric		Number/%	Wyre No./%
Population 2011		2,336	107,749
Population change 2001-2011 +/-		+353	+2,134 (net)
Age profile	0-9	12.2%	9.5%
	10-19	12.9%	11.5%
	20-29	11.5%	9.5%
	30-59	43.2%	37.2%
	60-74	15.0%	20.4%
	75 and over	5.3%	11.9%
Households 2011		907	47,281
Household change 2001-2011 +/-		+158	+1,988 (net)
Dwellings 2011		930	49,992
Dwelling change 2001-2011 +/-		+166	+3,168 (net)
Economic activity aged 16-74	In employment	74.5%	60%
	Retired	12%	21%

Services and facilities – For such a large population Catterall itself has very few of its own facilities and relies on the proximity of other settlements – principally Garstang – to provide both local and higher order services. There are, however, secondary and further education establishments in relatively close proximity in the form of Garstang Community Academy at Bowgreave and Myerscough College which is located west of Bilsborrow.

Economy – Although Catterall lacks services and facilities it is home to significant (for rural Wyre) industrial/commercial areas including Brockholes Way and Riverside Industrial Park. These provide a not insubstantial number of local employment opportunities and include

key employers such as Collinsons PLC operating at Riverside Industrial Park in the agriculture, construction and renewables sectors. Leach Structural Steel Works and DCL Transport Services (storage and haulage contractors) operate from Brockholes Way. There are also a number of companies that support the rural economy including agricultural suppliers. The Franklaw Water Treatment works operated by United Utilities is another key employer located west of the settlement across the A6. Green Lane West industrial area (Garstang), Longmoor Lane (Garstang) and The Creamery Industrial Estate (Barnacre) are all also located outside the settlement but are potentially accessible to residents.

Transport connectivity – Catterall has a frequent bus service to key service centres throughout the week including Lancaster, Preston, Blackpool, Wyre villages along the A6 and to the west of the borough, including Great Ecclestone and Poulton-le-Fylde. Catterall is connected to Preston and the motorway network (M55 and M6) in the south and to Lancaster in the north via the A6 Preston Lancaster New Road. The B6430 runs through the settlement and provides a road connection to Bowgreave and Garstang, both to the north.

Environment

Designation	Presence
Green Belt	None
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	None
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	None
Special Protection Area (SPA)	None
Ramsar	None
Biological Heritage Site (BHS)	The Lancaster Canal.
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	None
Areas at risk of flooding	There are extensive areas of Flood Zone 2 and 3 generally following the line of the River Calder. There is an extensive area to the east beyond open land around Moon Farm and Stubbins Lane. The flood zone follows the River Calder and abuts the settlement on its northern boundary before broadening out into a wider area north west of the settlement towards the A6.
Listed buildings	There are seven listed buildings and structures within or close to the settlement, including the Grade II Calder Bridge
Scheduled monuments	None
Historic parks and gardens	None
Conservation areas	None
Other	The village contains numerous Tree Preservation Orders located around the village itself, including a line of trees south of Catterall Gates Lane.

NAME: CHURCHTOWN**TYPE: RURAL****RANK: 21**

Location and description - Situated on the coastal plain in a rural location, Churchtown lies to the west of Garstang and Catterall in a strategic location close to the junction of the A586 – a primary route between east and west Wyre – and the A6, which is a primary north/south route. Churchtown forms a tight cluster of development largely south of the A586 - which at this point forms a tree lined avenue – and north of the meandering River Wyre which acts to place a limit of any southward settlement expansion. There is also a cluster of buildings - principally a small collection of houses and a petrol station - positioned around the A586/A6 junction and known as Kirkland. Churchtown is one of the oldest villages within the Borough and contains the Grade I listed Church of St Helen which sits within a wider conservation area that takes in the vast majority of houses and other buildings within the village, plus some large areas of open space. The church dates back to the Norman Conquest. The majority of buildings in the Conservation Area (which includes two pubs) are of two storey construction, generally dating from the eighteenth century. The majority of dwelling stock is of three and four bed construction (some 70%). Houses and bungalows dominate with a moderate proportion of flats (4%) compared to other settlements.

Population characteristics - The population of Churchtown, including the area of Kirkland, has declined by some 8.5% between 2001 and 2011. There is a higher population aged 0-9 and 30-59 and a lower population aged 60+ compared to the borough as a whole. It is noted that the proportion of the more elderly age group (75+) is almost half the figure for the borough as a whole. However it is also noted that it is the 0-19 age band which has decreased since 2001 when it made up 29% of the population compared to 21.6% in 2011. Churchtown contains only 0.28% of the borough's households although there was a marginal increase in numbers (+8.3%) between the two censuses. The proportion of those aged 16-74 and in employment is notably higher than the borough average whilst there is a lower than average level of retirement.

Metric		Number/%	Wyre No./%
Population 2011		314	107,749
Population change 2001-2011 +/-		- 29	+2,134
Age profile	0-9	11.1%	9.5%
	10-19	10.5%	11.5%
	20-29	7.3%	9.5%
	30-59	44.6%	37.2%
	60-74	20.1%	20.4%
	75 and over	6.4%	11.9%
Households 2011		130	47,281
Household change 2001-2011 +/-		+10	+1,988
Dwellings 2011		136	49,992
Dwelling change 2001-2011 +/-		+5	+3,168
Economic activity aged 16-74	In employment	73%	60%
	Retired	17%	20%

Services and facilities – Churchtown has relatively few services and facilities and relies on the proximity to Garstang (some 2.3km to the north east), however there is a primary school in the village. Social infrastructure takes the form of the church, two pubs, a community hall and recreation facilities. At the time of writing, a petrol station on Preston Lancaster Rd, close to its junction with the A586, is being redeveloped as a new petrol station with small convenience store.

Economy – The village contains no designated employment areas or sites. However there is limited employment at the adjacent United Utilities Waste Water Treatment Works and the local primary school. Brockholes Way (Catterall), Riverside Industrial Park (Catterall), Green Lane West industrial area (Garstang), Longmoor Lane (Garstang) which are all located outside the settlement, provide nearby commercial/industrial opportunities for employment, whilst Garstang town centre is a short distance away.

Transport connectivity – Churchtown is connected to Preston and the motorway network (M55 and M6) to the south and to Lancaster in the north via the A6 Preston Lancaster New Road which lies some 600m to the east. The A586 connects the settlement westwards to the urban peninsula via St. Michaels and Great Eccleston. The No. 42 bus service directly connects the area with Lancaster, Garstang and Blackpool, plus villages along the north A6 corridor and in the west of the borough. There are frequent bus services on the A6 that also connect the area to Lancaster and Preston and the A6 villages.

Environment

Designation	Presence
Green Belt	None
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	None
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	None
Special Protection Area (SPA)	None
Ramsar	None
Biological Heritage Site (BHS)	Rawcliffe Moss BHS over 1km to the west.
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	None
Areas at risk of flooding	Churchtown is washed over by Flood Zone 2 with areas of Flood Zone 3 in close proximity to the south. Kirkland is largely covered by Flood Zone 2 and 3.
Listed buildings	There are twenty three listed buildings most of which are associated with, or situated in close proximity to, the Grade I Church of St Helen.
Scheduled monuments	No
Historic parks and gardens	No
Conservation areas	Yes - one
Other	Churchtown contains some extensive Tree Preservation Orders north of, and abutting, Ainspool Lane and The Avenue ,in some cases associated with tracts of woodland, for example Green Wood.

NAME: CLEVELEYS**TYPE: URBAN****RANK: 3**

Location and description - Cleveleys is a significant local coastal resort dating back to the 19th century, lying between Fleetwood to the north, Thornton to the east, and Blackpool to the south – indeed Cleveleys can be regarded as a cross-boundary settlement which merges into North Blackpool. Cleveleys contains a large shopping and entertainment area close to an award-winning promenade. Surrounding this core is a large suburban residential area of varying density. Cleveleys contains 14.5% of the borough’s housing stock. Overall, the stock of dwellings – which increased by 4.5% between 2001 and 2011 – is dominated by 2 and 3 bed properties (75%) with a relatively low level of 4 and 5+ bed properties. At 15%, Cleveleys contains a relatively high number of flats compared to most settlements.

Population characteristics - The population of Cleveleys accounts for approximately 15% of the borough’s total but has declined slightly by 0.7% between the two censuses. The age profile of the population is broadly older than that for the borough as a whole, notably in the 75+ age group. Cleveleys, which contains approximately 15.5% of the borough’s households, saw only a slight increase in households of 1.4% between 2001 and 2011. The economically active population aged 16-74 is relatively low compared to the borough as a whole, and includes only 57% in active employment, whilst those that are economically inactive include retirees (24%) and a relatively high proportion of people classed as long term sick (5.17% of those aged 16-74).

Metric		Number/%	Wyre No./%
Population 2011		15,916	107,749
Population change 2001–2011 +/-		- 115	+2,134 (net)
Age profile	0-9	8.1%	9.5%
	10-19	10.8%	11.5%
	20-29	8.2%	9.5%
	30-59	36.2%	37.2%
	60-74	21.8%	20.4%
	75 and over	14.9%	11.9%
Households 2011		7,351	47,281
Household change 2001-2011 +/-		+100	+1,988 (net)
Dwellings 2011		7,251	49,992
Dwelling change 2001-2011 +/-		+311	+3,168 (net)
Economic activity aged 16-74	In employment	57%	60%
	Retired	24%	21%

Services and facilities – Cleveleys has a wide range of service and facilities as befitting a large town, including a significant supermarket and convenience shopping offer. There is a range of medical services including doctor’s surgeries, dentists and pharmacies. There are two primary schools. Cleveleys is particularly well served by banks and building societies (11) compared to the adjacent Thornton (0). Cleveleys promenade acts as a significant civic space whilst Jubilee Gardens - conceived in 1935 and opened in 1937, as a celebration of George V’s Silver Jubilee – is a locally important historic recreational resource that includes a children’s play area, grassland areas, a multi-use games area and skate park. The town has significant opportunities for social interaction including numerous pubs, churches and community halls.

Economy – Cleveleys provides a varied employment offer concentrated on the entertainment/leisure, retail, service and educational sectors. Key employers include Morrison Supermarket Ltd. There are two small industrial estates - Dorset Avenue and St George's Lane - that are typically occupied by local service and construction related businesses. More extensive employment offer is available at Fleetwood, Thornton (Hillhouse Enterprise Zone) and Blackpool which is easily accessed owing to both close proximity and very good transport connectivity (see below).

Transport connectivity – There is a very frequent bus service – with almost twice the services that Fleetwood offers – although this is limited to the peninsula locations, Blackpool and parts of Fylde. Cleveleys is part of the tram network centred on Blackpool but which also provides alternative access to Fleetwood. As with all of the settlements on the peninsula, there is limited strategic road network connectivity, with the key routes being the A587, which links to Fleetwood, and A585 which provides direct access to the M55. Overall, and unsurprisingly, there is a strong degree of linkage with Blackpool which is a significant sub-regional source of employment. The nearest railway station is Poulton-le-Fylde, some 5km away. However, there are plans to link the tramway to Blackpool North train station which will provide a greater degree of connectivity with the national rail network.

Environment

Designation	Presence
Green Belt	Yes – to the north and south
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	None
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	None
Special Protection Area (SPA)	None
Ramsar	None
Biological Heritage Site (BHS)	Two – Fleetwood Farm Fields and Fleetwood Promenade - Coastal and Dune Grassland. (Rossall School to Marine Gardens) – both on the northern edge of the settlement
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	None
Areas at risk of flooding	Yes – the western edge of the settlement adjacent to the coast is designated Flood Zone 2 with some areas Flood Zone 3.
Listed buildings	Three, including the Church of St Andrew and a number of cottages covered by two listings (all Grade II).
Scheduled monuments	None
Historic parks and gardens	None
Conservation areas	None
Other	None

NAME: DOLPHINHOLME**TYPE: RURAL:****RANK: JOINT 23RD**

Location and description – Dolphinholme is a small village situated within the Wyre Valley at the edge of the Forest of Bowland. It is a village of two halves separated by the River Wyre which also forms part of the boundary between the districts of Wyre (eastern bank) and Lancaster (western bank) at this point. The vast majority of the village lies in Lancaster with only some 22 properties within the Wyre part. The village contains two conservation areas which together encompass a large part of the village both west and east of the River Wyre (the two halves are linked by the listed Dolphinholme Bridge). The origins of Dolphinholme are mainly based upon the development of a Worsted Spinning Mill (no longer in existence) in the late 1700's and associated workers and mill mangers' housing – and it is this historic area that is the focus of the conservation interest. The remainder of Dolphinholme largely consists of later housing, including 20th century residential development - on both sides of the river, plus religious and public buildings. Almost half (47%) of the housing stock is detached, although terraced properties also make up a sizable proportion (34%). 47% of the stock is of 3-bed construction, with 2 and 4-bed properties making up around 20% each.

Population characteristics – The population age profile of Dolphinholme tends to middle age more than the borough as a whole, although there is notably less, proportionally, in the 75+ age group. Both population and household levels are relatively static. A higher level proportion of residents are in employment compared with the borough, whilst there are relatively few retirees.

Metric*		Number/%	Wyre No./%
Population 2011		311	107,749
Population change 2001-2011 +/-		+2	+2,134
Age profile	0-9	8.4%	9.5%
	10-19	12.2%	11.5%
	20-29	3.9%	9.5%
	30-59	47.3%	37.2%
	60-74	21.9%	20.4%
	75 and over	6.4%	11.9%
Households 2011		135	47,281
Household change 2001-2011 +/-		+7	+1,988
Dwellings 2011		139	49,992
Dwelling change 2001-2011 +/-		+7	+3,168
Economic activity aged 16-74	In employment	69%	60%
	Retired	16%	21%

* For the purposes of this profile, this data is based on Census Output Areas that only cover the Lancaster part of the village as the Output Area that covers the Wyre element is extensive and covers part of Scorton.

Services and facilities – For a relatively small settlement, Dolphinholme contains a good range of services and facilities, including a convenience store, recreation opportunities, pub, post office, two churches and a primary school. All of these lie on the Lancaster side of the village.

Economy – There are no employment areas within Dolphinholme. Data available for the Wyre part of the village indicates a number of self-employed residents. Local employment is limited to local farms and service providers, including the primary school. Located outside the settlement, a number of small businesses operate along the A6 corridor that provide commercial/industrial opportunities for employment that typically support the rural catchment.

Transport connectivity – Dolphinholme sits in an isolated position amid a network of rural roads. The A6, however, is accessible some 3.5km to the west. There is poor public transport provision within the settlement, with the nearest bus stops at least 3km away on the A6. Two school bus services run through the settlement.

Environment

Designation	Presence
Green Belt	None
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	None
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	None
Special Protection Area (SPA)	None
Ramsar	None
Biological Heritage Site (BHS)	Yes, two – Dolphinholme Church Yard and Mill Wood, both on the southern margins of the settlement within Lancaster.
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	None
Areas at risk of flooding	Yes – an area of Flood Zone 3 follows the course of the River Wyre which runs through the settlement.
Listed buildings	There are ten listed structures (seven in Wyre and three in Lancaster), mostly houses/cottages (single and groups) but also including the Church of St. Mark and Dolphinholme Bridge. All structures are Grade II.
Scheduled monuments	None
Historic parks and gardens	None
Conservation areas	Yes – two - Dolphinholme (Lancaster side) and Lower Dolphinholme (Wyre side)
Other	Extensive Tree Preservation Order coverage directly east of the settlement within the borough boundary.

NAME: EAGLAND HILL**TYPE: RURAL****RANK: 26**

Location and description – Eagland Hill is a small rural settlement situated within a rural road network in the Mosslands some 5km due west of Garstang and some 3km south of Pilling (Stakepool). It consists of a small number of dwellings of differing types and styles largely clustered around a church and working farm.

Population characteristics - The census data for Eagland Hill and its environs (see important note below) is indicative of a population that is, if anything, slightly more middle aged and older than the borough average, although there are noticeable differences between the age bands, in particular there is a significantly higher proportion of those aged 60-74. There has been a notable increase in population, households and dwellings, although much of this is likely to originate further afield (see note below).

Metric*		Number/%	Wyre No./%
Population 2011		428	107,749
Population change 2001-2011 +/-		+153	+2,134 (net)
Age profile	0-9	4.7%	9.5%
	10-19	17.1%	11.5%
	20-29	6.1%	9.5%
	30-59	35.7%	37.2%
	60-74	31.5%	20.4%
	75 and over	4.9%	11.9%
Households 2011		167	47,281
Household change 2001-2011 +/-		+70	+1,988 (net)
Dwellings 2011		176	49,992
Dwelling change 2001-2011 +/-		+75	+3,168 (net)
Economic activity aged 16-74	In employment	63%	60%
	Retired	27%	21%

* Note that the census data for Eagland Hill includes a large rural hinterland which takes in the southern fringes of Pilling (Stakepool) to the north. As such the above figures in as so far as they relate to Eagland Hill itself should be treated with caution.

Services and facilities – The settlement contains a primary school and church but no other services or facilities. Garstang and, to a lesser extent Pilling, provide the vast majority of the services and facilities required to support the local community.

Economy – There are no employment sites within Eagland Hill itself. Employment data show a small number of businesses that are likely to be home based. There are also a number of farms in the area, and the local school. Located to the north of Eagland Hill, Pilling contains further employment opportunities.

Transport connectivity – Eagland Hill has no bus service and is connected to its wider hinterland by a network of rural roads.

Environment

Designation	Presence
Green Belt	None
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	None
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	None
Special Protection Area (SPA)	None
Ramsar	None
Biological Heritage Site (BHS)	Yes - Pilling Moss lies directly adjacent to the settlement on its northern, western and eastern boundaries. Rawcliffe Moss lies some 1.5km across farmland to the south.
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	None
Areas at risk of flooding	Large areas of Flood Zone 2 and 3 lie to the north with more scattered areas to the west and east.
Listed buildings	None
Scheduled monuments	None
Historic parks and gardens	None
Conservation areas	None
Other	None

NAME: FLEETWOOD**TYPE: URBAN****RANK: 1**

Location and description - Fleetwood is an historic planned coastal town, port and resort situated at the northern tip of the Fylde Coast Peninsula. It is the largest settlement in the borough and is situated in an area of significant ecological importance, bounded by the River Wyre and its estuary to the east and Morecambe Bay/Irish Sea to the north and west. Blackpool lies to the south west beyond Cleveleys. It was conceived in the early nineteenth century by Sir Peter Hesketh-Fleetwood and originally designed by the eminent architect Decimus Burton. Fleetwood Conservation Area incorporates the entire original planned town, including the current town centre, and also a section of later nineteenth and early twentieth century development, including an extensive area of gridiron terraced housing. Fleetwood contains some 24% of the borough's housing stock. It is a stock that tends towards the smaller house types with over 17% of the stock in the form of flats, maisonettes or apartments compared to a borough average of 11%. There is a relatively high level of social renting (over 17% compared to a borough average of 11%) and a higher than average level of private renting (16.6% compared to 14% for Wyre). The number of dwellings increased by 2.8% between 2001 and 2011.

Population characteristics - Fleetwood is the borough's most populous settlement accounting for 24% of the total population. However in spite of a, albeit limited, growth in the number of dwellings, the population declined by 902 people over the period 2001 to 2011 (-3.4%) whilst the number of households also fell slightly (-0.8%). It is a relatively young population, with proportions of all age groups up to the age of 29 higher than for the borough as a whole. The number of people aged 16-74 who are in employment is lower than the figure for the borough as a whole, whilst it is noted that there is a significant percentage of people categorised as long-term sick or disabled within those categorised as economically inactive.

Metric		Number/%	Wyre No./%
Population 2011		25,939	107,749
Population change 2001-2011 +/-		- 902	+2,134 (net)
Age profile	0-9	11.4%	9.5%
	10-19	13.0%	11.5%
	20-29	11.9%	9.5%
	30-59	36.4%	37.2%
	60-74	17.4%	20.4%
	75 and over	9.9%	11.9%
Households 2011		11,173	47,281
Household change 2001-2011 +/-		- 95	+1,988 (net)
Dwellings 2011		12,025	49,992
Dwelling change 2001-2011 +/-		+331	+3,168 (net)
Economic activity aged 16-74	In employment	55%	60%
	Retired	18%	21%

Services and facilities – Fleetwood has a wide range of service and facilities as befitting a large town, including a significant supermarket and convenience shopping offer, considerable opportunities for social interaction including some 18 outdoor recreation areas and civic spaces, pubs/clubs and community halls. There is a full range of medical services,

including hospitals (non- A&E) and primary and secondary schooling. The town has significant opportunities for social interaction including the sea front and beach, numerous pubs, churches and community halls.

Economy – Fleetwood is the economic heart of the borough and contains the greatest number of jobs – some 8,000. Although the town has witnessed a decline in its role as a port, it still contains a number of port-related businesses, including fish processing. Other key employment sectors include manufacture, retail, service and education. Key employers include NHS Business Services, Asda Stores Ltd, Fisherman’s Friends and AM Seafood Limited. Key employment areas include Fleetwood Dock and Marina, Copse Road and Hesketh House. Fleetwood Town Centre and Fleetwood Freeport retail outlet provide a significant number of retail and service employment opportunities. The settlement is also located close to other commercial areas, including the Hillhouse Enterprise Zone (Thornton).

Transport connectivity – Fleetwood is served by four bus services that provide excellent connectivity to Blackpool, the peninsula settlements and Poulton-le-Fylde. However, there is no direct connectivity to the rest of the borough or regional locations such as Preston. Fleetwood is part of the tram network that provides easy access into Blackpool and also Cleveleys. There are plans to link the tramway to Blackpool North train station which will provide a greater degree of connectivity to the national rail network. In terms of road connectivity, Fleetwood lies at the tip of a narrow peninsula accessed along the A587 and A585. The former connects with Cleveleys, Bispham and Blackpool, whereas the latter gives direct access to the M55 motorway some 23 km away.

Environment

Designation	Presence
Green Belt	Yes – to the south providing separation from Cleveleys
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Yes – coast and estuary
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	Yes – coastal area
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Yes – coast and estuary
Ramsar	Yes – coast and estuary
Biological Heritage Site (BHS)	Six - Fleetwood Golf Course; Fleetwood Cemetery; Fleetwood Promenade - Coastal and Dune Grassland; Fleetwood Marsh Industrial Lands; Jameson Road Saltmarsh; Rossall School Fields - Ditches and Bankings
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	None
Areas at risk of flooding	There are extensive areas of Flood Zone 2 and 3 south and south west of the town centre.
Listed buildings	Yes – 45, including a series of listed structures associated with Rossall School.
Scheduled monuments	None
Historic parks and gardens	Two - Fleetwood Memorial Park and The Mount
Conservation areas	Yes – one
Other	None

NAME: FORTON**TYPE: RURAL****RANK: JOINT 13TH**

Location and description - Forton is a small and compact rural settlement that lies within a broad coastal plain immediately west of the A6 and north of Garstang. The built form is dominated by a relatively modern low density housing stock largely developed in the 1960s but also includes a school and listed church. The housing stock has increased by 15% between 2001 and 2011 and is almost entirely in the form of houses and bungalows over 70% of which are of 3 or 4+ bed construction. The wider area – including land immediately adjacent the east of the settlement – contains a number of farm holdings.

Population characteristics - The population of Forton and its surrounding area accounts for 0.3% of the boroughs total and declined by over 12% between 2001 and 2011 whilst the number of households fell by 7%, in spite of the increase in the number of dwellings. The profile of the population is similar to that of the borough as a whole except for a notably higher proportion of people in the 60-74 age bracket (24.6% compared to 20.4%). A slightly higher proportion of the population is in employment compared to the borough as a whole, whilst the level of retirement is also marginally higher.

Metric		Number/%	Wyre No./%
Population 2011		268	107,749
Population change 2001-2011 +/-		- 38	+2,134 (net)
Age profile	0-9	10.4%	9.5%
	10-19	11.65%	11.5%
	20-29	9.3%	9.5%
	30-59	35.1%	37.2%
	60-74	24.6%	20.4%
	75 and over	9.0%	11.9%
Households 2011		114	47,281
Household change 2001-2011 +/-		- 9	+1,988 (net)
Dwellings 2011		136	49,992
Dwelling change 2001-2011 +/-		+18	+3,168 (net)
Economic activity aged 16-74	In employment	62%	60%
	Retired	22%	21%

Services and facilities – Forton has a relatively limited range of services and facilities but although it lacks retail and medical provision it does contain a primary school, recreation space, two churches and village hall – all important for education and social interaction. Garstang, the centre of which lies less than 6km to the south, is the nearest large settlement, with Lancaster some 10km to the north.

Economy – There are no designated employment sites associated with the settlement, however there is a small commercial area located off School Lane close to the junction with the A6. Other employment opportunities in the village are centred on the primary school and a number of small businesses based in and around the settlement. A number of businesses operate along the A6 corridor and provide commercial/industrial opportunities for employment that typically support the rural catchment.

Transport connectivity – Forton is connected to Preston and the motorway network (M55 and M6) in the south and to Lancaster in the north via the A6 Preston Lancaster New Road which runs to the east of the settlement. The village has good intrinsic bus connectivity. There is a frequent bus service to key service centres throughout the week and in the evenings through which Forton is connected to Lancaster and Preston, settlements along the A6 corridor (no’s. 40 and 41) and those in the west of the borough including Great Eccleston and Poulton-le-Fylde (no. 42) via the A586 and A585. There is a weekend service along both routes, but evening service is limited to the A6 route.

Environment

Designation	Presence
Green Belt	None
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	None
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	None
Special Protection Area (SPA)	None
Ramsar	None
Biological Heritage Site (BHS)	The Lancaster Canal BHS less than 1km to the west of the settlement
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	None
Areas at risk of flooding	Forton sits in an area of Flood Zone 1.
Listed buildings	Four – the United Reformed Church and associated structures – all Grade II listed
Scheduled monuments	None
Historic parks and gardens	None
Conservation areas	None
Other	None

NAME: GARSTANG**TYPE: RURAL URBAN****RANK: 4**

Location and description - Garstang is set within the rural coastal plain in the east of the borough. Originally formed as a nucleated settlement on the west bank of the River Wyre, it sits along the main road between Preston and Lancaster (A6) and west of the M6 motorway. It is the largest settlement in the rural part of the borough. The historic town centre, most of which is a conservation area, has kept its eighteenth century character and later building has been retained within the medieval layout. The mix of buildings outside of the Conservation Area is dominated by later twentieth century suburban housing, with some related infrastructure such as schools and a library, and pockets of earlier residential development. The separate area of Bonds, to the south of the River Wyre, is characterised by predominantly twentieth century housing with some nineteenth-century housing. Overall, Garstang contains 6.5% of the borough's housing stock although this grew by 13% between 2001 and 2011. The majority of dwellings are 2 and 3 bed (69%) with a relatively low level of 4 and 5+ bed properties. Garstang contains a relatively high number of flats (10%) compared to most settlements whilst 8% of the stock is formed by mobile homes/caravans.

Population characteristics – Garstang's population, which accounts for approximately 6.3% of the borough total, grew by 7.7% between 2001 and 2011. The population has an older age profile than Wyre as a whole with 41% aged over 60, compared to 32% for the borough. Garstang contains approximately 7% of the borough's households with growth of 10% between the two censuses. The proportion of those aged 16-74 in employment is just under the average for the borough, whilst there is a notable retired population.

Metric		Number/%	Wyre No./%
Population 2011		6,779	107,749
Population change 2001-2011 +/-		+484	+2,134 (net)
Age profile	0-9	7.9%	9.5%
	10-19	8.9%	11.5%
	20-29	7.6%	9.5%
	30-59	34.8%	37.2%
	60-74	24.9%	20.4%
	75 and over	15.9%	11.9%
Households 2011		3,149	47,281
Household change 2001-2011 +/-		+287	+1,988 (net)
Dwellings 2011		3,229	49,992
Dwelling change 2001-2011 +/-		+380	+3,168 (net)
Economic activity aged 16-74	In employment	59%	60%
	Retired	27%	21%

Services and facilities - Garstang has a wide range of services and facilities as befits the largest settlement within the A6 corridor and rural Wyre. Garstang has relatively good health and social infrastructure including a medical centre, pharmacy, dentists, three primary schools, a library, recreation provision, numerous pubs, several village and community halls and five churches. The nearest secondary school is Garstang Community Academy 2km to the south on the A6 at Bowgreave.

Economy – Garstang is a key rural employment area with local businesses providing 2,000 jobs that are typically associated with small scale enterprise. Some twentieth-century commercial development has occurred at either end of the High Street. The settlement contains two industrial sites of significance in the town – Green Lane West and Nateby Crossing Lane. Longmoor Lane Industrial estate is located just outside the western boundary of the town. Key employment sectors include retail, manufacture and construction industries with key employers including Collinson Ltd, E H Booths & Co Ltd, Sainsburys Supermarket Ltd and Dewlay Cheesemakers Ltd. The settlement is also located close to other commercial areas, including Brockholes Way (Catterall), Riverside Industrial Park (Catterall), and The Creamery Industrial Estate (Barnacre) which are potentially accessible to residents. An analysis of commuting patterns indicates particularly strong linkages with settlements along the A6, including Lancaster and, in particular, Preston.

Transport connectivity – Garstang has a frequent bus service that operates throughout the week to key service centres including Lancaster, Preston, Blackpool, Wyre villages along the A6 and to the west of the borough, including Gt. Eccleston and Poulton-le-Fylde. Although the services operate at the weekend, the only evening service is along the A6. Garstang is connected to Preston and the motorway network (M55 and M6) in the south and to Lancaster in the north via the A6. There are two B Roads (B6430 and B5272) which run through the town, the former providing a connection to Bowgreave and Catterall.

Environment

Designation	Presence
Green Belt	None
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	None
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	None
Special Protection Area (SPA)	None
Ramsar	None
Biological Heritage Site (BHS)	Four - Lancaster Canal, which passes through the north west of the town; Shroggs Wood (to the north); Horse Cobby Wood located north east of the settlement and Greenhalgh Castle Tarn south of Bonds.
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	None
Areas at risk of flooding	There is an extensive area of Flood Zone 2 and 3 generally following the line of the River Wyre. Most of the town lies outside of this area. Added to this, the eastern banks and a significant area of land beyond is a designated Flood Storage Area.
Listed buildings	There are twenty eight listed buildings, all Grade II, including a number of bridges.
Scheduled monuments	Two - Market Cross (High St) and Greenhalgh Castle
Historic parks and gardens	None
Conservation areas	One, focused on the town centre
Other	Numerous Tree Preservation Orders are scattered around the town.

NAME: GREAT ECCLESTON**TYPE: RURAL****RANK: JOINT 6TH**

Location and description – The village of Great Eccleston sits within the coastal plain east of Poulton-le-Fylde, south of the A586 which forms its northern edge. The River Wyre also flows to the north of the settlement – less than 300m away at its closest point - but is beyond the line of the A586. There is a distinctly defined village centre (or square) which acts as the heart of the settlement and consists of pubs, shops, services and residential cottages. Great Eccleston is a historic settlement with origins going back centuries and weirs and small lanes are a feature of the village centre. This contrasts with a large modern residential area that forms the eastern part of the village. There has been a small increase in the housing stock which includes a particularly high proportion of 3 bed dwellings (51%) and a relatively high level of 4 bed properties (21.5%).

Population characteristics – Great Eccleston’s population accounts for 1.4% of the borough’s total but declined very slightly between 2001 and 2011, which contrasts with a small growth in the number of households. The age profile is very similar to the borough average, with a slightly higher proportion in the 60-74 age group. The proportion of the population in employment is higher than the borough average.

Metric		Number/%	Wyre No./%
Population 2011		1,486	107,749
Population change 2001-2011 +/-		- 13	+2,134 (net)
Age profile	0-9	9.9%	9.5%
	10-19	11.6%	11.5%
	20-29	8.3%	9.5%
	30-59	38.2%	37.2%
	60-74	22.1%	20.4%
	75 and over	9.9%	11.9%
Households 2011		614	47,281
Household change 2001-2011 +/-		+23	+1,988 (net)
Dwellings 2011		646	49,992
Dwelling change 2001-2011 +/-		+20	+3,168 (net)
Economic activity aged 16-74	In employment	64%	60%
	Retired	21%	21%

Services and facilities – Great Eccleston has a strong service and facilities offer for a rural settlement in Wyre. It acts as a service centre for surrounding rural villages including Inskip, St Michaels and Out Rawcliffe. It has a full range of medical facilities – doctor, dentist and pharmacy - convenience shopping, and good social infrastructure including outdoor recreation options, village and community halls, churches and pubs. The village also hosts a post office and there are two primary schools either within or close-to the village.

Economy – There are no designated employment sites associated with the settlement however there is an area of employment accessed off the High Street and Back Lane that provides a range of small industrial units within the settlement. There are also employment opportunities by the health and education sectors, private and retail service providers and other local businesses.

Transport connectivity – The A586 runs directly north of the settlement providing direct road connection to the A6 over 7 km to the east (via Churchtown and St. Michaels) and Poulton-le-Fylde some 7 km to the west (via the A585). The M55 can be accessed along the A586/A585 at Junction 3, some 12km to the south west, or at Junction 1 (to the south east) using either rural roads (some 11km) or along the A586/A6, a distance of some 17km. Residents have access to four bus services, although one of these only operates once a day each way. The remaining three services provide regular connectivity to the Fylde settlements of Lytham, St. Annes and Kirkham, plus Preston and Lancaster. The no. 42 is a key service which runs from Lancaster to Poulton-le-Fylde, along the A586, and provides connectivity to Garstang and a number of rural villages on the A586 and the A6 north of Catterall. Although there are weekend bus services (Saturday only for the no. 78), there is no evening service.

Environment

Designation	Presence
Green Belt	None
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	None
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	None
Special Protection Area (SPA)	None
Ramsar	None
Biological Heritage Site (BHS)	A BHS (River Wyre - Upper Tidal Section) lies within 1 km of the north western edge beyond Little Eccleston.
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	None
Areas at risk of flooding	The eastern third of the village lies within Flood Zone 2 with Flood Zone 3 a little way beyond. There are more extensive areas of Flood Zone 2 and 3 associated with the River Wyre beyond the A586. The western two thirds of the village and land to the south lies in Flood Zone 1.
Listed buildings	There are five listed buildings within the village, all Grade II, including a Dovecote (which is also a Scheduled Monument). The Church of St Anne south of the settlement at Copp is Grade II listed.
Scheduled monuments	Yes - 17 th Century Dovecote off Copp Lane.
Historic parks and gardens	None
Conservation areas	None
Other	There are various Tree Preservation Orders located around the village, particularly north of Raikes Rd. These are largely confined to the village envelope, however there is also a Tree Preservation Order to the south of the village at Thorne Bank on Copp Lane.

NAME: HAMBLETON**TYPE: RURAL****RANK: 8**

Location and description - Hambleton is a rural settlement of nucleated (i.e. clustered) form lying in the coastal plain with the River Wyre located directly west of the settlement. It is the first in a series of settlements that run south/ north along the line of the A588/B5377. It is largely a modern and compact village dominated by post war twentieth century residential development ranging in design. Although there is no centre in the traditional sense, various retail and service options are available in parades and clusters. The dwelling stock grew modestly between 2001 and 2011 (+3%) and is dominated by detached and semi-detached properties which make up some 88% of the stock, although almost 80% of dwellings are of 2 and 3 bed construction.

Population characteristics – Hambleton accounts for some 2.1% of the total population of the borough and experienced modest growth of 2% in between 2001 and 2011. There has also been a small increase in the number of households. The age profile of the population is older than that for Wyre as a whole with 38% aged over 60, compared to 32% for the borough. The proportion of the population aged 16-74 in employment matches the borough average at 60%. However, a higher proportion of the population is retired.

Metric		Number/%	Wyre No./%
Population 2011		2,247	107,749
Population change 2001-2011 +/-		+45	+2,134 (net)
Age profile	0-9	7.9%	9.5%
	10-19	10.3%	11.5%
	20-29	7.8%	9.5%
	30-59	36.0%	37.2%
	60-74	25.2%	20.4%
	75 and over	12.8%	11.9%
Households 2011		969	47,281
Household change 2001-2011 +/-		+14	+1,988 (net)
Dwellings 2011		1,013	49,992
Household change 2001-2011 +/-		+29	+3,168 (net)
Economic activity aged 16-74	In employment	60%	60%
	Retired	25%	21%

Services and facilities – Hambleton has a good range of services and facilities including a health centre, dentist, pharmacy, primary school and convenience shopping. The village also contains important social infrastructure including churches, pubs, community halls and outdoor recreation options. There is also a post office and petrol station.

Economy – Hambleton contains two small industrial areas, Bank View Industrial Estate located off A588 Shard Lane and Sunnybank Mill located off Grange Road. Both estates provide a range of small industrial units located within the settlement. There are also opportunities provided in the service sector including local school, shops and local businesses which collectively with the industrial estates provide some 460 job opportunities.

Transport connectivity – There is a single regular bus service to Poulton-le-Fylde although no direct route to Preston or Lancaster and no direct connection to the A6 settlements. The

bus service operates mainly throughout the daytime Monday to Saturday, with very limited evening operation and no Sunday service. Hambleton lies on the A588. Heading north and east, the A588 connects Hambleton with Stalmine, Preesall Hill and Knott End (via the B5377), Pilling and Cockerham, with Lancaster beyond. Heading south the A588 connects with the A585 via Shard Bridge which crosses the River Wyre to give access to Poulton-le-Fylde and the Peninsula settlements beyond, including Blackpool. The A585 provides access to Junction 3 of the M55 which is located approximately 11km south of Hambleton.

Environment

Designation	Presence
Green Belt	None
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Yes - associated with the River Wyre to the west.
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	None
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Yes – associated with the River Wyre to the west.
Ramsar	Yes - associated with the River Wyre to the west.
Biological Heritage Site (BHS)	None
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	None
Areas at risk of flooding	The majority of the western two thirds of Hambleton lies in Flood Zone 3 – indicating an area of significant flood risk associated with the nearby presence of the River Wyre and associated watercourses that run north and south of the village. The eastern third and land beyond lies in Flood Zone 1 indicating lesser flood risk but, like the west of the village, is susceptible to surface water flooding.
Listed buildings	None in the village although Hambleton Hall, a Grade II listed residential property, is located to the south east of the settlement boundary.
Scheduled monuments	None
Historic parks and gardens	None
Conservation areas	None
Other	An area of mixed deciduous woodland situated to the west of Salt Marsh Lane is the subject of a Tree Preservation Order.

NAME: HOLLINS LANE**TYPE: RURAL****RANK: 19**

Location and description - Hollins Lane lies in a rural location directly east of the A6 north of Garstang, close to the settlement of Forton which lies west of the A6. It is bounded to the east by the line of the West Coast Main Line. It is a relatively sparse, predominantly residential, ribbon settlement following Hollins Lane itself. Smaller to medium house types predominate with 71% of 2 and 3 bed construction.

Population characteristics - The population of Hollins Lane and its surrounding area account for approximately 0.28% of the borough's total and demonstrated a decline of 4% between 2001 and 2011. The population is broadly younger than the borough as a whole, particularly in the 30-59 age group, although there is a slightly greater proportion of those 75 and over. Hollins Lane contains approximately 0.25% of the borough's households and saw a 7% growth between the two censuses, although this only equated to 6 households. It is notable that the proportion of the population aged 16-74 that are in employment is relatively high at 71% whilst the proportion of retired people in the same age bracket is considerably lower than the borough average.

Metric		Number/%	Wyre No./%
Population 2011		302	107,749
Population change 2001-2011 +/-		- 13	+2,134 (net)
Age profile	0-9	10.3%	9.5%
	10-19	8.9%	11.5%
	20-29	11.9%	9.5%
	30-59	40.1%	37.2%
	60-74	15.9%	20.4%
	75 and over	12.9%	11.9%
Households 2011		117	47,281
Household change 2001-2011 +/-		+8	+1,988 (net)
Dwellings 2011		125	49,992
Dwelling change 2001-2011 +/-		+6	+3,168 (net)
Economic activity aged 16-74	In employment	71%	60%
	Retired	12.5%	21%

Services and facilities – The settlement of Hollins Lane has a very limited set of services and facilities, namely a church, pub (on the A6) and post office (limited opening and located within the church). There is, however, direct access to the services and facilities of Garstang which lies some 5 km along the A6 to the south.

Economy – Hollins Lane has no employment areas and records show less than 100 jobs attributed to the settlement and its surrounding area, most of which are in the care sector. Located outside the settlement, a number of small businesses operate along the A6 corridor and provide commercial/industrial opportunities for employment that typically support the rural catchment.

Transport connectivity – There is good road connectivity along the A6 to Lancaster and the M6 to the north and Garstang to the south. The village has good intrinsic bus connectivity. There is a frequent bus service to key service centres throughout the week and in the

evenings through which Hollins Lane is connected to Lancaster and Preston, settlements along the A6 corridor (bus no's. 40 and 41) and those in the west of the borough including Great Eccleston and Poulton-le-Fylde (bus no. 42) via the A586 and A585. There is a weekend service along both routes, but evening service is limited to the A6 route.

Environment

Designation	Presence
Green Belt	None
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	None
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	None
Special Protection Area (SPA)	None
Ramsar	None
Biological Heritage Site (BHS)	None
Areas at risk of flooding	The village lies in Flood Zone 1.
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	None
Listed buildings	Yes - Three houses as a group on Hollins Lane (all Grade II)
Scheduled monuments	None
Historic parks and gardens	None
Conservation areas	None
Other	None

NAME: INSKIP**TYPE: RURAL****RANK: 15**

Location and description - Inskip is small, compact settlement within the coastal plain close to the southern edge of the borough boundary, some 5km west of Barton, the nearest main settlement. It is a relatively modern village consisting of a mix of detached (including bungalows), semi-detached single and two storey development varying in design. The majority of dwellings (almost 80%) are of 3 and 4 bed construction.

Population characteristics - Inskip accounts for less than 1% of the total population and households in Wyre. There has been a decline in population (-43) and marginal increase in households (+6) between 2001 and 2011. The population is relatively young with approximately 25% aged over 65 compared to 32% for the borough. This is consistent with the fact that the economically active population is relatively high with 71% in employment. Unsurprisingly, a low proportion of the population are retired (14%).

Metric		Number/%	Wyre No./%
Population 2011		840	107,749
Population change 2001-2011 +/-		-43	+2,134 (net)
Age profile	0-9	9.9%	9.5%
	10-19	12.4%	11.5%
	20-29	10.1%	9.5%
	30-59	42.0%	37.2%
	60-74	18.5%	20.4%
	75 and over	7.1%	11.9%
Households 2011		332	47,281
Household change 2001-2011 +/-		+6	+1,988 (net)
Dwellings 2011		350	49,992
Dwelling change 2001-2011 +/-		+19	+3,168 (net)
Economic activity aged 16-74	In employment	71%	60%
	Retired	14%	21%

Services and facilities – Inskip hosts a small number of services and facilities in the form of a primary school, church (Grade II listed), community centre, bowling green and pub. There is no retail or medical provision.

Economy – There are no designated employment areas within the settlement. Direct Poultry Supply, a wholesales meat supplier is a key employer in the area. There are also a number of businesses located in the area of the former HMS Nightjar to the south of the settlement, this includes a children’s nursery, an office, car and motorbike mechanics and other small industrial/manufacturing. Preston is the nearest major employment location.

Transport connectivity – There is poor public transport connectivity. One bus every two hours connects the settlement to Preston and Great Eccleston. There is no evening or Sunday service. A regular school bus runs through the settlement. The B5269 runs through the centre of Inskip and provides a connection to the A6 at Broughton to the east and to Great Eccleston to the west. The M55 (Junction 1) lies to the south east and can be accessed along rural roads (a distance of some 7km).

Environment

Designation	Presence
Green Belt	None
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	None
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	None
Special Protection Area (SPA)	None
Ramsar	None
Biological Heritage Site (BHS)	None
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	None
Areas at risk of flooding	A watercourse designated as a “main river line” loops round the eastern and southern boundaries of the village. Flood risk is limited to Flood Zone 2 and 3 designations closely related to this water course. There is a more extensive area of Flood Zone 2 and 3 200-300m to the east of the village.
Listed buildings	Two, including the Grade II Church of St Peter
Scheduled monuments	None
Historic parks and gardens	None
Conservation areas	None
Other	There is a scattering of Tree Preservation Orders in the western part of the village.

NAME: KNOTT END ON SEA/PREESALL**TYPE: RURAL****RANK: JOINT 6TH**

Location and description - Knott End and Preesall are in effect two separate settlements that have merged over time to become a single entity. Knott End on Sea, as the name suggests, is a coastal settlement that sits at the north eastern shore of the Wyre Estuary (opposite Fleetwood) as it enters Morecambe Bay in an area of significant international, national and local biodiversity value. Preesall sits further inland to the south east, initially developed in a fork between two roads. Knott End/Preesall has a town centre with commercial premises focused along Lancaster Road. Both are relatively recent settlements, and are largely characterised by post war twentieth century residential development ranging in design. The town accommodated 4.5% of the borough's total dwelling stock as of 2011, although this includes growth of some 10% between 2001 and 2011. Over half of the dwelling stock is in the form of semi-detached houses and bungalows. There is a relatively high proportion of flats (8.4%) and caravans/mobile homes (4.9%). The majority of dwellings are of 2 and 3 bed construction (over 80%).

Population characteristics – Knott End/Preesall accounts for some 4% of the total population and households in Wyre. There was growth of some 10% in both total population and households between the two censuses. The population is relatively older than the borough average with those over 60 making up some 45% of the total whilst the proportion of those who are retired is high at 31.5% of those between 16 and 74 years old. This high level of retirement is reflected in a low number of people in employment.

Metric		Number/%	Wyre No./%
Population 2011		4,417	107,749
Population change 2001-2011 +/-		+292	+2,134 (net)
Age profile	0-9	6.9%	9.5%
	10-19	8.6%	11.5%
	20-29	7.5%	9.5%
	30-59	31.2%	37.2%
	60-74	27.3%	20.4%
	75 and over	18.3%	11.9%
Households 2011		2,105	47,281
Household change 2001-2011 +/-		+191	+1,988 (net)
Dwellings 2011		2,246	49,992
Dwelling change 2001-2011 +/-		+218	+3,168 (net)
Economic activity aged 16-74	In employment	52%	60%
	Retired	31.5%	21%

Services and facilities – Knott End/Preesall is the largest settlement along the corridor formed by the villages of Hambleton, Stalmine and Preesall Hill. Accordingly it contains the greatest number of services out of the four, including convenience shopping options, financial services in the form of banks and a post office, churches, community halls and pubs. There is a health centre and pharmacies but no dentist. There are outdoor recreation options. The settlement has no educational establishments of its own and primary education needs are catered for by Preesall Carter's Charity (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School, Pilling Lane approximately 1.25km east of the settlement boundary and Fleetwood's Charity Church Of England at Preesall Hill. Preesall Hill also provides secondary education at

St Aidan's Church of England Technology College. Fleetwood is a short ferry journey away across the River Wyre although this is only for part of the year and is for foot/bicycle passengers only. Services such as a dentist and community hospital can be accessed in Fleetwood. The nearest alternative option for a dentist is Hambleton. Both Blackpool and Lancaster also provide hospital-based medical services.

Economy – Knott End/Preesall contains no significant industrial areas and no employment designations. Local businesses provide some 560 jobs, most of which are associated with small scale enterprises. Key employment sectors include education and retail. Preesall Mill Industrial Estate (Preesall Hill) and Park Lane Garage (located south of Preesall Hill on the A588) and the Old Coal Yard (located further south of Preesall Hill and to the north of Stalmine) are all located outside the settlement and provide nearby commercial/industrial opportunities for employment that is accessible by public transport (see below).

Transport connectivity – The B5270 and A588 connect Knott End with Lancaster to the west and Preesall Hill, Stalmine and Hambleton to the south. There is a regular day time bus service to Poulton-le-Fylde via Preesall Hill, Stalmine and Hambleton, but this is very limited in the evenings and there is no Sunday service. There is one service that runs approximately every 90 minutes to Lancaster daytime Monday to Saturday. However there is no direct connection to settlements along the A6 corridor in the east of the borough. A pedestrian/bike only ferry service connects the settlement with Fleetwood across the River Wyre for part of the year.

Environment

Designation	Presence
Green Belt	None
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Yes - coast and estuary
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	Yes - coastal area
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Yes - coast and estuary
Ramsar	Yes - coast and estuary
Biological Heritage Site (BHS)	Hackensall Brows BHS follows the margins of the River Wyre. Clods Carr Lane Fields and ICI Salt Pools both lie some 1.5km to the south. Pilling Moss – Head Dyke BHS lies less than 1km to the east.
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	None
Areas at risk of flooding	Extensive areas of Flood Zone 2 and 3 cover a significant proportion of the settlement.
Listed buildings	There are four listed buildings within or close to the settlement, including the Preesall and Knott End War Memorial and Grade II* Parrox Hall.
Scheduled monuments	None
Historic parks and gardens	None
Conservation areas	None
Other	The area contains a scattering of Tree Preservation Orders, with a more extensive area around Hackensall Hall, Whinny Lane and Hackensall Road.

NAME: LITTLE ECCLESTON**TYPE: RURAL****RANK: JOINT 23RD**

Location and description – Little Eccleston is a small rural village that straddles the borough boundary with Fylde. In fact the vast majority of the village lies within Fylde with some 11 properties situated within the Wyre side of the boundary. Little Eccleston lies on the northern side of the A586, directly north-west of the village of Great Eccleston which lies wholly within Wyre. It is generally linear in form, built around local lanes running from the A586 on the southern boundary to the edge of the River Wyre to the north. It is a residential-based village with almost half of properties of detached construction, with relatively few smaller houses. It is also host to a number of caravan parks. The number of dwellings grew by 39.5% between 2001 and 2011. It may be that these figures are distorted by movement between residential (i.e. permanent) and holiday-let caravans within the numerous caravan sites around the village and in the surrounding area.

Population characteristics – The population of Little Eccleston, which grew by 7.5% between the censuses, is older than the borough average (42.1% aged 60 or over compared with 32%). This is reflected in the figures for the proportion of the population aged 16-74 who are retired which stands at 31% compared with the borough-wide figure of 21%. Little Eccleston saw significant household growth between the censuses of 19%.

Metric*		Number/%	Wyre No./%
Population 2011		400	107,749
Population change 2001-2011 +/-		+28	+2,134 (net)
Age profile	0-9	7.5%	9.5%
	10-19	10.5%	11.5%
	20-29	3.8%	9.5%
	30-59	36.3%	37.2%
	60-74	27.8%	20.4%
	75 and over	14.3%	11.9%
Households 2011		187	47,281
Household change 2001-2011 +/-		+30	+1,988 (net)
Dwellings 2011		233	49,992
Dwelling change 2001-2011 +/-		+66	+3,168 (net)
Economic activity aged 16-74	In employment	57%	60%
	Retired	31%	21%

*Note that the majority of Little Eccleston lies across the borough boundary in Fylde. We have been unable to use the Census Output area for the Wyre part of Little Eccleston as this also covers part of the village of Great Eccleston and the figures cannot be disassembled. Hence the figures in the table above only cover that part of the village (and any other areas of habitation within the Output Area) that lies within Fylde.

Services and facilities – Apart from a nearby pub- the Cartford Inn - Little Eccleston contains no services or facilities itself, instead relying on its close proximity to Great Eccleston for the provision of retail, education, health, recreation and social infrastructure.

Economy – There are no employment sites within the Wyre side of the village. There are no records of any small scale businesses or self-employment within the residential properties

that make up the Wyre side of the village. Duerden Brothers Ltd operate a salad growing business off a substantial site directly west of the village, whilst the various caravan parks will provide some employment opportunities.

Transport connectivity – The A586 runs directly south of the settlement providing direct road connection to the A6 over 7 km to the east and Poulton-le-Fylde some 7 km to the west (via the A585). Residents have access to two regular bus services. The no. 78 provides hourly connectivity in the day-time to the Fylde settlements of Lytham, St. Annes and Kirkham (as well as Poulton-le-Fylde), and the no. 42 – which runs from Lancaster to Poulton-le-Fylde, along the A586, also provides connectivity to Garstang and a number of rural villages on the A586 and the A6 north of Catterall. Although there are weekend bus services (Saturday only for the no. 78), neither the 78 nor 42 operate in the evenings.

Environment

Designation	Presence
Green Belt	None
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	None
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	None
Special Protection Area (SPA)	None
Ramsar	None
Biological Heritage Site (BHS)	Yes - River Wyre - Upper Tidal Section lies to the north of the village
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	None
Areas at risk of flooding	A large area of Flood Zone 3 lies directly north of the village associated and is with the River Wyre.
Listed buildings	None
Scheduled monuments	None
Historic parks and gardens	None
Conservation areas	None
Other	There is a series of six Tree Preservation Orders associated with the south of the settlement in the vicinity of Blackpool Old Road

NAME: NATEBY**TYPE: RURAL****RANK: 25**

Location and description - Nateby is a small rural settlement situated on the coastal plain west of Garstang. Largely linear in form and accessed along country lanes, the focus of the settlement is on the church, primary school and row of terraced, semi-detached and detached houses, most of which front the north side of Longmoor Lane in the direction of Garstang.

Population characteristics - The census data for Nateby and its environs shows a significant population increase between 2001 and 2011. Since Nateby itself has seen little or no development in that time period, it is assumed that this is the result of development on the fringes of Garstang, which falls within one of the Nateby Census Output Areas. The age profile is slightly younger than that for the borough. A relatively high proportion of the population aged 16-74 is in employment whilst the level of retirement within this age group is low.

Metric*		Number/%	Wyre No./%
Population 2011		369	107,749
Population change 2001-2011 +/-		+120	+2,134 (net)
Age profile	0-9	10.6%	9.5%
	10-19	10.8%	11.5%
	20-29	11.4%	9.5%
	30-59	39.3%	37.2%
	60-74	19.0%	20.4%
	75 and over	8.9%	11.9%
Households 2011		131	47,281
Household change 2001-2011 +/-		+50	+1,988 (net)
Dwellings 2011		145	49,992
Dwelling change 2001-2011 +/-		+65	+3,168 (net)
Economic activity aged 16-74	In employment	73%	60%
	Retired	16%	21%

* Note that the census data for Nateby includes a large rural hinterland plus an area of residential properties on the western outskirts of Garstang. As such the above figures in as so far as they relate to Nateby itself should be treated with caution.

Services and facilities – The settlement contains a primary school and church but no other services or facilities. Garstang, located some 2km to the east, provides the vast majority of the services and facilities required to support the local community.

Economy – As a small settlement, Nateby itself has a very limited employment offer. However, the nearby Nateby Technology Park (just over 1km to the north) provides serviced office space and business premises in a rural environment that is occupied by a number of companies. There are also a number of farms and small businesses in the local area that provide business and employment opportunities.

Transport connectivity – Nateby lies in a rural location but only some 2km from the A6 at Garstang, albeit along a rural road. There is no public transport provision within the

settlement, with the nearest bus stops some 2km away on the A6. There are three school bus services that run through the village.

Environment

Designation	Presence
Green Belt	None
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	None
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	None
Special Protection Area (SPA)	None
Ramsar	None
Biological Heritage Site (BHS)	None
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	None
Areas at risk of flooding	Nateby is situated in an area of Flood Zone 1. However, there is local evidence of significant winter surface flooding in the fields north west of the village and along Longmoor Lane.
Listed buildings	None
Scheduled monuments	None
Historic parks and gardens	None
Conservation areas	None
Other	There is local archaeological evidence of ancient settlements in the vicinity including Neolithic and Bronze Age. These are identifiable by means of earthworks, which can be seen at various sites around the existing settlement.

NAME: NORMOSS**TYPE: URBAN****RANK: JOINT 13TH**

Location and description – Normoss is an area of suburban private housing west of Poulton-le-Fylde, separated from it by an area of land designated as green belt. It is part of a larger residential area that lies within the boundary of Blackpool Council. It is in all practical terms a part of Blackpool and can therefore be considered to be a cross-boundary settlement. There has been a very slight decline in the number of dwellings, the majority of which are semi-detached of 3 bed construction of different dates and styles. There is a relatively low level of 4 and 5+ bed properties.

Population characteristics – Normoss accounts for approximately 1% of the total population in Wyre and there has been a decline (-4%) since 2001. The population profile is similar to that for the borough as a whole, if not slightly older with 35% aged over 60, compared to 32% for the borough. The level of economic activity within the 16-74 age group also closely mirrors the borough average with 62% in active employment, although there is a slightly higher than average proportion of retired people who comprise 23% of the population aged 16-74 years compared to 21% for the borough.

Metric		Number/%	Wyre No./%
Population 2011		1,055	107,749
Population change 2001-2011 +/-		- 45	+2,134 (net)
Age profile	0-9	7.4%	9.5%
	10-19	11%	11.5%
	20-29	9.4%	9.5%
	30-59	37.7%	37.2%
	60-74	21.9%	20.4%
	75 and over	12.6%	11.9%
Households 2011		487	47,281
Household change 2001-2011 +/-		- 18	+1,988 (net)
Dwellings 2011		509	49,992
Dwelling change 2001-2011 +/-		- 6	+3,168 (net)
Economic activity aged 16-74	In employment	62%	60%
	Retired	23%	21%

Services and facilities – Normoss sits on the edge of the borough boundary with Blackpool and as such there is access to the services and facilities typical of a large urban area. Normoss itself contains a range of convenience shopping options, a pub, pharmacy, post office and petrol station.

Economy – Normoss is a residential area with no employment areas. However, there are a number of local small-scale retail and service employers. More extensive employment opportunities are available to the north east of Normoss in Poulton-le-Fylde and to the west in Blackpool.

Transport connectivity – Normoss is served by the B5266 which provides a direct route into Poulton-le-Fylde at Hardhorn. There are regular daytime bus service's connecting Blackpool and Poulton-le-Fylde via Normoss but there is limited operation during evenings and the weekend service is mainly confined to Saturday's.

Environment

Designation	Presence
Green Belt	Yes – to the east between Normoss and Poulton-le-Fylde
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	None
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	None
Special Protection Area (SPA)	None
Ramsar	None
Biological Heritage Site (BHS)	None
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	None
Areas at risk of flooding	The area is in Flood Zone 1.
Listed buildings	None
Scheduled monuments	None
Historic parks and gardens	None
Conservation areas	None
Other	None

NAME: OUT RAWCLIFFE**TYPE: RURAL****RANK: 20**

Location and description – Out Rawcliffe lies to the east of the village of Hambleton, north of the River Wyre and is set in a rural landscape as it changes from coastal plain to the mosslands. It is a dispersed settlement consisting of four clusters of farms with residential properties, separated by farmed fields and set along, or at the junction of, narrow rural roads. The dwelling stock – which increased by almost 13% between 2001 and 2011 - is dominated by detached properties – these make up 70% of the total. These are generally of 3, 4 and 4+ bed construction.

Population characteristics – The population profile of Out Rawcliffe is not dissimilar from the profile for the borough as a whole, but with a slightly lower proportion of people in the older age groups and a higher proportion of working age. This is borne out by the figures for economic activity with a notably higher proportion of the population in employment and lower proportion of retirees. Given the small overall population, there has been a notable increase in population of 10% between 2001 and 2011, although overall household growth is only some 3%.

Metric*		Number/%	Wyre No./%
Population 2011		626	107,749
Population change 2001-2011 +/-		+56	+2,134
Age profile	0-9	7.0%	9.5%
	10-19	14.2%	11.5%
	20-29	8.1%	9.5%
	30-59	41.7%	37.2%
	60-74	20.8%	20.4%
	75 and over	8.1%	11.9%
Households 2011		247	47,281
Household change 2001-2011 +/-		+9	+1,988
Dwellings 2011		264	49,992
Dwelling change 2001-2011 +/-		+30	+3,168
Economic activity aged 17-64	In employment	70%	60%
	Retired	15%	21%

Note – for the purposes of this profile, in order to encompass the four areas that define the settlement of Out Rawcliffe, this data is based on two extensive Census Output Areas that include properties outside of the defined settlement.

Services and facilities – Out Rawcliffe has a limited service and facility offer, with farm shops providing the local retail offer. The settlement does have, however, a number of community halls, and recreational areas including a bowling green. Educational and health facilities are available at Hambleton, some 2km to the north west and Great Eccleston, some 3km to the south east.

Economy – There are no designated employment sites in Out Rawcliffe, however there are employment opportunities in agriculture and in the service sector that includes a veterinary surgery. Preston Plastic is also located in Out Rawcliffe and provides employment opportunities in recycling. Hambleton, located to the north west of Out Rawcliffe, provides

further employment opportunities at two small industrial areas at Bank View Industrial Estate and Sunnybank Mill. Great Ecclestone, located to the south east of Out Rawcliffe, provides further employment opportunities by the health and education sectors, private and retail service providers and other local businesses.

Transport connectivity – Out Rawcliffe lies within a substantial rural plain and can only be accessed along a rural road network. There is no public transport, other than a school bus. Both the main road network and bus services can be accessed at Hambleton (A588) and Little Ecclestone/Great Ecclestone (A586) to the south, although these are not within reasonable walking range.

Environment

Designation	Presence
Green Belt	None
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	The River Wyre, some 1 km south of Whin Lane End
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	None
Special Protection Area (SPA)	The River Wyre, some 1 km south of Whin Lane End
Ramsar	The River Wyre, some 1 km south of Whin Lane End
Biological Heritage Site (BHS)	Out Rawcliffe lies in the general vicinity of four BHS's – Pilling Moss (Head Dyke) and Pilling Moss (Eagland Hill) both to the north, Rawcliffe Moss to the east and the River Wyre to the south.
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	None
Areas at risk of flooding	The main areas of flood risk lie to the south and are associated with the River Wyre.
Listed buildings	Four in the general vicinity – Cattle Pound (at Crook Gate), Church of St John and the Old Vicarage, and Rawcliffe Hall – all Grade II.
Scheduled monuments	None
Historic parks and gardens	None
Conservation areas	None
Other	None

NAME: PILLING**TYPE: RURAL****RANK: JOINT 10TH**

Location and description – Pilling lies a short distance south of the borough’s northern coastline, within the central coastal plain, although the northern margins lie within or adjacent to coastal marsh whilst an extensive area of mosslands lies less than 1km to the east. The settlement of Pilling displays a linear pattern of development along rural roads but centred on the areas of Smallwood Hey and Stakepool, which in effect form two parts of the settlement. Although Pilling contains a small proportion of the borough’s dwelling stock, there was notable growth of some 14% between the two censuses (this growth includes affordable housing schemes). This stock is characterised by post war twentieth century development ranging in design. It largely consists of detached and semi-detached properties houses and bungalows. The majority of dwellings are of 3 and 4 bed construction.

Population characteristics – Although Pilling accounts for a small proportion of the total population of the borough, proportionally there was significant growth between 2001 and 2011 (+9%). The age profile of this population is similar to the profile for the borough as a whole. Consistent with dwelling and population growth, the number of households grew by 12.5% between the censuses. There is a relatively high level of employed population, whilst the proportion of retirees in the 16-74 age group is lower than the borough average.

Metric		Number/%	Wyre No./%
Population 2011		1,483	107,749
Population change 2001-2011 +/-		+123	+2,134 (net)
Age profile	0-9	10.3%	9.5%
	10-19	11.3%	11.5%
	20-29	8.0%	9.5%
	30-59	40.5%	37.2%
	60-74	19.0%	20.4%
	75 and over	10.9%	11.9%
Households 2011		583	47,281
Household change 2001-2011 +/-		+65	+1,988 (net)
Dwellings 2011		608	49,992
Dwelling change 2001-2011 +/-		+75	+3,168 (net)
Economic activity aged 16-74	In employment	66%	60%
	Retired	18%	21%

Services and facilities – Taken as a whole, Pilling contains a good service and facility offer with small scale convenience shopping, two primary schools, a range of outdoor recreation options, pubs, churches and village halls. The settlement includes a post office within a retail store but lacks any medical provision, the nearest being in Knott End/Preesall (some 5km to the west) and Hambleton (some 7 km to the south west).

Economy – Pilling contains no significant industrial areas, although local businesses employ over 400 people, most of which are associated with small scale enterprises. There are employment opportunities provided in the service sector that include local school, nursing home and local businesses. Other local businesses include Wyresdale Concrete Products.

Transport connectivity – The A588 connects Pilling with Knott End/Preesall (via the B5270) and Preesall Hill, Stalmine, Hambleton (all to the west/south west), and Lancaster to the east. There is a very limited bus service with one bus route operating approximately every 90 minutes providing connection to Knott End/Preesall and Lancaster on weekday, with a very limited evening service and no Sunday operation.

Environment

Designation	Presence
Green Belt	None
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Yes – Pilling coast
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	Yes – Pilling coast
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Yes – Pilling coast
Ramsar	Yes – Pilling coast
Biological Heritage Site (BHS)	Pilling is surrounded on its three non-coast sides by three BHSs. Pilling Moss – Head Dyke located to the south west/south; Pilling Moss – Eagland Hill to the south east of the settlement; Cockerham and Winmarleigh Moss Edge to the east.
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	None
Areas at risk of flooding	Pilling lies wholly within an extensive Flood Zone 3 area.
Listed buildings	There are three listed buildings in Pilling, including St. John the Baptist Church and Old Church of St John the Baptist (both Grade II*), and two others in close proximity.
Scheduled monuments	None
Historic parks and gardens	None
Conservation areas	None
Other	The area contains a scattering of Tree Preservation Orders, particularly around the Church on School Lane.

NAME: POULTON-LE-FYLDE**TYPE: URBAN****RANK: 2**

Location and description - Poulton-le-Fylde is a significant settlement that lies at the southern end of the Fylde Coast Peninsula. It is bounded by the Wyre Estuary to the north east, Blackpool to the west, and the borough of Fylde to the south and east. Poulton has a historic town centre, with the Grade II* listed Church of St Chad at its heart. As well as an historic core, the town consists of large area of post-war housing, with commercial uses largely confined to peripheral industrial estates. The town contains some 16.5% of the borough's dwellings, the majority of which are 3-bed with a relatively low level of 4 and 5+ bed properties. At 11%, Poulton-le-Fylde contains a relatively high number of flats compared to most settlements. The number of dwellings increased by some 6% between 2001 and 2011.

Population characteristics - Poulton-le-Fylde is the second most populous settlement in Wyre, accounting for 16% of the borough's total. Although there has been a very slight decline in population there has been a 4% increase in the number of households. The population is slightly older than the borough average with 33.6% aged over 60, compared to 32% for the borough and it is notable that the proportion of younger people (aged 0-19) is relatively low at 18.9% compared to the borough figure of 21%. There is, however, a greater proportion of the economically active population in employment than the borough average.

Metric		Number/%	Wyre No./%
Population 2011		17,412	107,749
Population change 2001-2011 +/-		- 38	+2,134 (net)
Age profile	0-9	8.7%	9.5%
	10-19	10.2%	11.5%
	20-29	8.7%	9.5%
	30-59	38.7%	37.2%
	60-74	20.6%	20.4%
	75 and over	13.0%	11.9%
Households 2011		7,874	47,281
Household change 2001-2011 +/-		+302	+1,988 (net)
Dwellings 2011		8,246	49,992
Dwelling change 2001-2011 +/-		+467	+3,168 (net)
Economic activity aged 16-74	In employment	63.5%	60%
	Retired	22%	21%

Services and facilities – Poulton-le-Fylde has a wide range of service and facilities as befitting a large town, including a significant supermarket and convenience shopping offer. There is a range of medical services including doctor's surgeries, dentists and pharmacies and educational options. The town has significant opportunities for social interaction including numerous pubs, churches and community halls.

Economy – Poulton-le-Fylde is a key employment area within the borough, hosting some 5,000 jobs. The settlement contains two main commercial areas; the largest being the 35ha Poulton Industrial Estate, located on the eastern edge of the town, and Robson Way Industrial Estate located on its western edge on the boundary with Blackpool (3.6ha is located within Wyre Borough). Both estates are popular and provide a range of unit sizes for

local businesses, whilst Poulton Industrial Estate also contains national occupiers. Other major employers include those in the education, local government and retail sectors. The settlement is also located close to other commercial areas, including the Hillhouse Enterprise Zone in Thornton.

Transport connectivity – Poulton-le-Fylde demonstrates the greatest level of connectivity for bus users in the borough with nine services providing a direct link to rural settlements including Knott-End/Preesall and Garstang, and to places further afield including Preston, Lancaster and Lytham. There is a good bus service throughout the weekend, although evening services are limited. The A586 provides the main connection out of Poulton to the wider sub-region and beyond, giving direct access to the M55, via the A585, and also to the A6 in the east of the borough, although there are notable “pinch-points” in the network that are currently congestion hotspots. Poulton-le-Fylde is the only Wyre settlement that hosts a train station which provides a regular connection to Blackpool (to the west) and Manchester via Preston (to the east). There are also more limited direct services to Liverpool, Leeds and York.

Environment

Designation	Presence
Green Belt	Yes – to the north and west/south west.
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	None
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	None
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	None
Special Protection Area (SPA)	None
Ramsar	None
Biological Heritage Site (BHS)	Yes – two, Woodhouse Farm Swamp and adjacent ponds and Dinmore Avenue Swamp and Fields. Carleton Cemetery Pond Cluster also lies in Blackpool adjacent to the borough boundary.
Areas at risk of flooding	Flood Zones 2 and 3 east and north of the town.
Listed buildings	Yes - fifteen Grade II and one Grade II* (Church of St Chad), including a number in and around the town centre.
Conservation areas	Yes – Poulton town centre
Scheduled monuments	None
Historic parks and gardens	None
Other	There are a number of Tree Preservation Orders within and around the edge of the town.

NAME: PREESALL HILL**TYPE: RURAL****RANK: 14**

Location and description – Preesall Hill is a small linear settlement situated some 2km east of the Wyre Estuary and directly south of Knott End/Preesall. The majority of the settlement lies on the western edges of the hill itself and along the B5377 which provides access to both Knott End/Preesall and Stalmine to the south (via the A588). It is a largely residential village, although it hosts two schools including Saint Aidan's Church of England Technology College, and a small commercial area. The housing stock, which grew by 12% between 2001 and 2011, is dominated by detached and semi-detached dwellings, although some 22% are of terraced construction. Smaller houses dominate - 71% of the stock has either 2 or 3 bedrooms.

Population characteristics – The population of Preesall Hill and its surrounding area accounts for less than 1% of the borough's total but grew by 10% between 2001 and 2011. The number of households grew by just under 8% over the same period. The population is broadly younger than the borough average with 24.5% aged over 60, compared to 32% for the borough. It is notable that the proportion aged 75+ is significantly lower than the borough average. There is a higher than average level of employment, whilst the proportion of the 16-74 population who are retired is notably lower than the borough average.

Metric*		Number/%	Wyre No./%
Population 2011		950	107,749
Population change 2001-2011 +/-		+88	+2,134 (net)
Age profile	0-9	9.4%	9.5%
	10-19	13.4%	11.5%
	20-29	11.4%	9.5%
	30-59	41.4%	37.2%
	60-74	18.9%	20.4%
	75 and over	5.6%	11.9%
Households 2011		369	47,281
Household change 2001-2011 +/-		+26	+1,988 (net)
Dwellings 2011		393	49,992
Dwelling change 2001-2011 +/-		+42	+3,168 (net)
Economic activity aged 16-74	In employment	65%	60%
	Retired	16%	21%

* For the purposes of this profile, to capture census figures for the settlement itself this data is based on Output Areas that are extensive in scope and including properties on the fringes on the southern and eastern margins of Knott End/Preesall. As such the figures contained in this table should be treated with caution and should be seen as indicative only in terms of relevance to Preesall Hill itself.

Services and facilities – Although Preesall Hill hosts a primary and secondary school, there is a very limited range of services and facilities, with one convenience store and a pub. The nearest main centre for other services and facilities is Knott End/Preesall directly north of the settlement.

Economy – Preesall Hill contains the employment area of Preesall Mill Industrial Estate that provides small industrial units that are typically used by local businesses. Other employment areas are available to the south of Preesall Hill and include Park Lane Garage and the Old Coal

Yard. These sites provide nearby commercial/industrial opportunities for employment along with the local schools.

Transport connectivity - There is a regular day time bus service to Knott End/Preesall and Poulton-le-Fylde (the latter via Stalmine and Hambleton), but this is very limited in the evenings and there is no Sunday service. There is one bus service that runs approximately every 90 minutes to Lancaster daytime Monday to Saturday, the route of which is some half a kilometre from the village. The B5270 and A588 provide road connectivity to east to Lancaster and south/west to Poulton-le-Fylde, the latter via, the villages of Stalmine and Hambleton.

Environment

Designation	Presence
Green Belt	None
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Wyre Estuary to the west
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	None
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Wyre Estuary to the west
Ramsar	Wyre Estuary to the west
Biological Heritage Site (BHS)	ICI Salt Pools BHS lies directly west of the village. Pilling Moss (Head Dyke) is an extensive BHS that lies some 1.5km east of the village.
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	None
Areas at risk of flooding	Areas of Flood Zone 2 and 3 lie to the west and east of the village.
Listed buildings	Two, including Preesall Mill a Grade II windmill tower dating from 1839 which now rises through the roof of a more modern warehouse.
Scheduled monuments	None
Historic parks and gardens	None
Conservation areas	None
Other	There are a number of Tree Preservation Orders within or on the edge of the village, particularly around Park Lane and Lindel Lane.

NAME: SCORTON**TYPE: RURAL****RANK: 17**

Location and description - Scorton lies in the north east of the borough in a narrow area of undulating lowland farmland between the coastal plain at Cabus to the west and moorland fringe directly east of the village. It is located in narrow “V” between The River Wyre and the West Coast Main Line to the west and M6 to the east. The Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty crosses the M6 at this point and includes part of the village. The village is nucleated with all roads converging onto a central square. Scorton Conservation Area includes the village centre, which has a rural character, and omits newer development to the north and north-west. There has been a small numerical increase in dwelling numbers (although this equates to a 15% uplift). Some 46% of this stock consists of detached dwellings. Overall the majority of dwellings are of 2 and 3 bed construction (64%) but there is also a relatively high number of 1 and 5+ bed properties (each around 11% of the stock) and hence a relatively low level of 4-bed properties. At 10%, Scorton contains a relatively high number of flats compared to most settlements.

Population characteristics - Scorton accounts for less than 0.5% of the borough’s population and households although it has witnessed some growth in both population and households of some 15%. The population profile is close to the borough average except for significantly less in the 20-29 age group and a slightly greater proportion of population aged over 60 years old. There is also a relatively high level of population aged 16-74 who are retired.

Metric		Number/%	Wyre No./%
Population 2011		340	107,749
Population 2001-2011 +/-		+45	+2,134 (net)
Age profile	0-9	10.9%	9.5%
	10-19	13.8%	11.5%
	20-29	3.5%	9.5%
	30-59	37.1%	37.2%
	60-74	25.9%	20.4%
	75 and over	8.8%	11.9%
Households 2011		152	47,281
Households 2001-2011 +/-		+20	+1,988 (net)
Dwellings 2011		163	49,992
Dwellings 2001-2011 +/-		+21	+3,168 (net)
Economic activity aged 16-74	In employment	59%	60%
	Retired	28.5%	21%

Note: The above figures exclude a small part of Scorton that sits within an extensive Output Area that also includes part of Dolphinholme.

Services and facilities – Scorton has a relatively strong service and facilities offer compared to other villages in the Borough of a comparable size. The village is a significant tourist attraction. Within the settlement there is a convenience shop, playing fields, primary school, post office, churches and village hall. Scorton relies on Garstang, some 4km to the south, for the provision of other local and higher order services.

Economy – There are no designated employment sites associated with the settlement, however there is an area of employment located off Station Lane (Hill Foot Farm) that

provides a range of small industrial units. Other employment opportunities in the village are centred on the service sector, including tourism and retail connected to Scorton’s location near the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Outside of the settlement, a number of small businesses are located along the A6 corridor and provide commercial/industrial opportunities for employment.

Transport connectivity – Scorton is accessed along narrow rural roads although the A6 lies just over 1km to the west of the village giving access to Lancaster and the M6 to the north and Garstang to the south. There is no public transport provision within the settlement of Scorton with the nearest bus stops over 1km away on the A6.

Environment

Designation	Presence
Green Belt	None
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	None
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	None
Special Protection Area (SPA)	None
Ramsar	None
Biological Heritage Site (BHS)	There are several BHS designated areas close to the village. Park Wood, Nether Wyresdale, lies some 300m north east of the village but across the M6 motorway. Ghyll Wood lies a similar distance south east of the village, again across the line of the M6. The Wyre Valley Gravel Pits lie on the western bank of the River Wyre some 400m north west of the village.
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	The AONB designation falls within an area bounded by Snowhill Lane to the south and Factory Brow to the east and north. The designation runs into the heart of the village.
Areas at risk of flooding	The west of the village is “hemmed in” by Flood Zone 2 and 3 designations which broadly follow the line of the River Wyre. There are significant expanses of land at risk of surface water flooding in and, particularly, around the village.
Listed buildings	Eight in the village, including three churches, plus Wyresdale Park Estate (all Grade II).
Scheduled monuments	None
Historic parks and gardens	None
Conservation areas	One
Other	There is significant Tree Preservation Order coverage, particularly in the heart of the village north and south of Scorton Hall Park, around the new Factory Brow development and at Park Brook.

NAME: STALMINE**TYPE: RURAL****RANK: 16**

Location and description - Stalmine is a compact village situated within “Over Wyre” between the settlements of Hambleton to the south and Preesall Hill to the north. The village is located in a narrowing part of the coastal plain, with extensive mosslands less than 0.5km from the eastern edge of the village and open coastal marsh associated with the Wyre Estuary some 1.5km west, both of which contain areas of significant ecological value. Although there is evidence of local history preceding modern Stalmine by several hundred years, the majority of the current village has been constructed since the 1960’s and is largely residential in character. There has been a marginal increase in the dwelling stock within which smaller house types predominate - over 73% of the stock consists of two and three bed properties. Although the vast majority of properties are houses or bungalows, almost 17% of the stock is recorded as being in the form of caravans or other temporary structures owing to the presence of a “park home” site on the outskirts of the village.

Population characteristics - The population of Stalmine and its surrounding area accounts for approximately 1% of the total in Wyre and decreased by 47 persons between 2001 and 2011 (-4.1%). This population is older than the borough average with 37% aged over 60, compared to 32% for the borough and it is notable that the proportion of younger people (aged 0-19) is slightly lower than the borough average at 17.8% compared to the borough figure of 21%. Stalmine also contains approximately 1% of the borough’s households and has seen a fall in numbers between 2001 and 2011, in spite of the slight increase in the number of dwellings recorded. The proportion of 16-74 year olds who are in employment is slightly above the borough average whilst there is a more notable level of retirees.

Metric		Number/%	Wyre No./%
Population 2011		1,087	107,749
Population 2001-2011 +/-		-47	+2,134 (net)
Age profile	0-9	7.3%	9.5%
	10-19	10.5%	11.5%
	20-29	9.4%	9.5%
	30-59	36.2%	37.2%
	60-74	25.2%	20.4%
	75 and over	11.4%	11.9%
Households 2011		473	47,281
Household change 2001-2011 +/-		-18	+1,988 (net)
Dwellings 2011		509	49,992
Dwelling change 2001-2011 +/-		+6	+3,168 (net)
Economic activity aged 16-74	In employment	61.5%	60%
	Retired	25%	21%

Services and facilities – Stalmine has a small but broad services and facilities offer, which includes a convenience store, outdoor recreation, primary school, pub, social club and church. Local villages provide some access to other important facilities within a reasonable distance. Hambleton has a medical centre (with pharmacy) and dentist and is some 2km to the south. Preesall Hill hosts a secondary school option in the form of St Aidan's Church of England Technology College, some 2 km to the north and Knott End/Preesall also hosts financial services as well as retail provision.

Economy – There are no employment sites located within Stalmine although there are a number of small local companies in the area (and primary school) which provide some 117 jobs. Bank View and Sunny Bank Industrial Estate are located in Hambleton and the Preesall Mill Industrial Estate (Preesall Hill), Park Lane Garage and the Old Coal Yard are all located outside the settlement to the north of Stalmine and provide nearby commercial/industrial opportunities for employment.

Transport connectivity – The A588 connects Stalmine with Knott End/Preesall, Preesall Hill (via the B5377), Hambleton and, via the A585, Poulton-le-Fylde and Fleetwood. Junction 3 of the M55 is located approximately 13km south of Stalmine. Public transport is limited to a single, albeit regular, bus service that connects the village to the key service centres of Knott End/Preesall, Hambleton, Poulton and Blackpool. However there is no evening service and the weekend service is limited to Saturday only. There is no direct bus service to the south and east of the borough and hence no direct service to Garstang, Lancaster and Preston.

Environment

Designation	Presence
Green Belt	None
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	The Wyre Estuary is a SSSI and lies some 1.8km to the west of Stalmine.
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	None
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Wyre Estuary to the west.
Ramsar	Wyre Estuary to the west.
Biological Heritage Site (BHS)	An extensive area - Pilling Moss – Head Dyke - lies some 1.4km east of the settlement, whilst two smaller areas Clods Carr Lane Fields and ICI Salt Pools - lie some 1.6km to the north west.
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	None
Areas at risk of flooding	Stalmine sits in an area designated Flood Zone 1 but is almost entirely surrounded by Flood Zone 2 and (mostly) 3, the latter lying particularly close to the northern boundary of the village.
Listed buildings	Three, including the Grade II listed Church of St James
Scheduled monuments	None
Historic parks and gardens	None
Conservation areas	None
Other	There are six Tree Preservation Orders, including individual trees and woodland.

NAME: ST. MICHAELS**TYPE: RURAL****RANK: 11**

Location and description – St. Michaels sits on the coastal plain in the south east of the borough. It is a relatively low density settlement with a linear, if not dispersed, pattern of development that follows the twists and turns of the A586 and meanders of the River Wyre; indeed the latter flows through the village with the effect of creating two halves to the settlement. Although a considerable proportion of the village is of post-war residential development consisting of a mix of detached, semi-detached single and two storey properties varying in design, there is a historical core centred on the Grade I listed Church of St. Michael which stands adjacent to the Grade II listed St. Michael's Bridge, a narrow-width sandstone road bridge which carries the A586 over the River Wyre. Although forming less than 1% of the borough's total housing stock, the number of residential properties grew by just over 11% between the two censuses. Over half of the dwellings are detached whilst just under 40% of the stock is of 4 bed and over construction.

Population characteristics – According to census records, St. Michaels and its environs hosts less than 1% of the boroughs population and households. Although there was limited numerical growth between the two censuses, proportionally there was relatively significant growth in the number of households (+14.5%) whilst the growth in population was more modest (+4.7%). It is a slightly younger and more economically active population than that of the borough as a whole, with the most dominant age band being the 40-44 age group (10%). 22.5% of the population is aged 65 and over, with a slightly higher level of retirees compared to the figure for the borough.

Metric		Number/%	Wyre No./%
Population 2011		629	107,749
Population 2001-2011 +/-		+28	+2,134 (net)
Age profile	0-9	9.5%	9.5%
	10-19	11.9%	11.5%
	20-29	6.8%	9.5%
	30-59	41.5%	37.2%
	60-74	20.3%	20.4%
	75 and over	9.9%	11.9%
Households 2011		269	47,281
Households 2001-2011 +/-		+34	+1,988 (net)
Dwellings 2011		281	49,992
Dwellings 2001-2011 +/-		+28	+3,168 (net)
Economic activity aged 16-74	In employment	66%	60%
	Retired	22.0%	21%

Services and facilities – St. Michael's contains a number of services and facilities including a listed church, a pub, village hall, petrol station, village store and a primary school. Post office services are available twice a week and there is a local tennis club. The nearest secondary school is Garstang Community Academy at Bowgreave which is located 4.5km to the north east whilst further education in the form of Myerscough College is located only 2.5km to the south. The nearest medical facilities are provided outside of the settlement in Great Eccleston, some 3km to the west, whilst medical and other high order facilities are found in Garstang 5.5 km to the north east.

Economy – There are no employment areas or sites within or close to the settlement. Catterall, Poulton-le-Fylde, Garstang and Preston are the nearest major employment locations. Local businesses, though, produce some 230 jobs, the majority of which are associated with a small number of companies and service providers.

Transport connectivity – The A586 runs through the centre of the village and connects the settlement to Churchtown, Great Eccleston and Catterall. Hall Lane connects the settlement to Myerscough and Bilsborrow. Junction 1 of the M55 is approximately 12 km south east of St Michaels, along the A586 and A6. Public transport consists of three bus services, the most regular being an hourly service (no. 42) connecting the village to key settlements within the borough including Garstang, Great Eccleston and Poulton-le-Fylde, and, further afield, Lancaster. Although there is a weekend service there is no evening service.

Environment

Designation	Presence
Green Belt	None
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	None
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	None
Special Protection Area (SPA)	None
Ramsar	None
Biological Heritage Site (BHS)	The southern boundary of the extensive Rawcliffe Moss lies some 400m from the northern boundary of the village.
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	None
Areas at risk of flooding	The village is entirely washed over by Flood Zone 2 and 3 designations. There is a large flood storage area to the east beyond the line of the River Wyre.
Listed buildings/structures	Six in or close to the village, including the Grade I listed Church of St Michael and Grade II listed St. Michael's Bridge
Scheduled monuments	None
Historic parks and gardens	None
Conservation areas	None
Other	There is extensive Tree Preservation Order coverage throughout the village and surrounding fields.

NAME: THORNTON**TYPE: URBAN****RANK: 5**

Location and description - Thornton lies within a broad area known as the Fylde Coastal Peninsula sandwiched between the urban areas of Blackpool and Cleveleys to the west, the Wyre Estuary to the east, Fleetwood to the north and Poulton-le-Fylde to the south. It has an industrial past, stemming from growth of the chemical industry at Burn Naze at the end of the nineteenth century. This developed into the ICI Hillhouse complex, which covered a significant area immediately to the west of the River Wyre between Burn Naze and Trunnah. Although this facility closed in the late 1990s, the Hillhouse site remains a significant source of employment and is a major focus for economic growth centred on a newly established Enterprise Zone. Areas to the south and west are suburban in character which, like Cleveleys, is a reflection of significant suburban expansion since the 1950s. The town possesses shopping areas at Victoria Road East and Fleetwood Road North. Despite the industrial legacy, there are notable environmental and ecological assets including the Wyre Estuary Country Park which can be accessed at Stanah. Thornton's dwelling stock, which represents 15% of the borough's total, grew by 10% between 2001 and 2011. The majority of this stock is of semi-detached and detached construction. 76% of the housing stock is made up of 3 and 4 bed properties with a further 14% being 4 bed properties.

Population characteristics – The population of Thornton accounts for approximately 15% of the total in Wyre and increased by 1,421 persons between 2001 and 2011 (+9.4%). This population is slightly younger age profile than the borough as a whole with 29.7% aged over 60, compared to 32% for the borough. Thornton saw a growth of just over 650 households between the two censuses (+9.9%). The level of employment is higher than the borough average whilst the younger population profile is reflected in a slightly lower proportion of retired people.

Metric		Number/%	Wyre No./%
Population 2011		16,547	107,749
Population change 2001-2011+/-		+1,421	+2,134 (net)
Age profile	0-9	10.3%	9.5%
	10-19	11.5%	11.5%
	20-29	9.7%	9.5%
	30-59	38.8%	37.2%
	60-74	19.1%	20.4%
	75 and over	10.6%	11.9%
Households 2011		7,266	47,281
Household change 2001-2011 +/-		+653	+1,988 (net)
Dwellings 2011		7,516	49,992
Dwelling change 2001-2011 +/-		+709	+3,168 (net)
Economic activity aged 16-74	In employment	63%	60%
	Retired	20%	21%

Services and facilities – As befits an area within the heart of the urban peninsula, Thornton contains a wide range of services and facilities, including numerous supermarket and convenience shopping options, education and medical services, a number of recreation opportunities, pubs, churches and two village/community halls. There is a notable lack of

financial services, although the centres of Fleetwood, Cleveleys and Poulton-le-Fylde are a relatively short distance away.

Economy – Thornton contains a number of commercial areas, the largest being the 138ha Hillhouse complex focused on high-value chemicals and polymer production. The Hillhouse complex (including Burn Hall Industrial Estate) is now designated as an Enterprise Zone that includes key international employers such as AGC Chemicals Europe Limited and Victrex PLC. Other commercial areas include Red Marsh Industrial Estate. In addition to the chemical and polymer industry, other key employment sectors include manufacturing, service and education. The settlement is also located close to other commercial areas, including Fleetwood which is easily accessed as a result of very good transport connectivity.

Transport connectivity – Unlike the other peninsula settlements there is no rail or tram public transport options for Thornton residents, although the national rail network can be accessed from Poulton-le-Fylde. There are very frequent bus service options to destinations within the peninsula but there is no longer a direct connection to the rest of the borough or the wider sub-region. Although there is a good weekend service, as with many other settlements there is a limited evening bus service. The A585 runs along the westerly edge of Thornton, giving direct access to Fleetwood to the north and the M55 motorway (some 12 km to the south east).

Environment

Designation	Presence
Green Belt	Yes – to the south, between Thornton and Poulton-le-Fylde/Blackpool, and the north between Thornton and Fleetwood
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Yes – River Wyre to the east
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	Yes – River Wyre to the east
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Yes – River Wyre to the east
Ramsar	None
Biological Heritage Site (BHS)	Yes – Fleetwood Farm Fields (between Thornton and Fleetwood); Burglars Alley Field; Hillhouse Estuary Banks; Fleetwood Railway Branch Line, Trunnah to Burn Naze; Skippool Marsh and Thornton Bank.
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	None
Areas at risk of flooding	Yes – extensive areas of Flood Zone 2 and 3 around the River Wyre and within the settlement itself
Listed buildings	Yes – seven, including Marsh Mill (Grade II*)
Scheduled monuments	None
Historic parks and gardens	None
Conservation areas	None
Other	Numerous Tree Preservation Orders are scattered across the settlement

NAME: WINMARLEIGH**TYPE: RURAL****RANK: 24**

Location and description – Winmarleigh is a small and dispersed settlement situated along rural roads in the open countryside north west of Garstang and close to the southern boundary of Lancaster. The Lancaster Canal lies some 800m to the east. Winmarleigh has a broadly linear form focused on School Lane - which contains individual dwellings and small clusters of residential properties of varying types and styles, both interspersed with fields – and Church Lane, which contains a more significant cluster of residential properties, the Church and school. Most dwellings are detached or semi-detached, with a small number of terraced properties, and most are of 3 and 4 bed construction.

Population characteristics – The population of Winmarleigh declined by 61 people between 2001 and 2011 – a significant proportion given the small overall size. There was also a decline in the number of households and dwellings. However the population figures are based on a substantial area which includes at least one caravan park and as such the figures may have been influenced by changes in the number and status of caravans. Overall, however, the population of Winmarleigh is notably younger than the borough average and of working age with a significantly higher level of employment than the borough average.

Metric		Number/%	Wyre No./%
Population 2011		273	107,749
Population change 2001-2011 +/-		- 61	+2,134 (net)
Age profile	0-9	13.2%	9.5%
	10-19	10.6%	11.5%
	20-29	13.2%	9.5%
	30-59	40.3%	37.2%
	60-74	16.8%	20.4%
	75 and over	5.9%	11.9%
Households 2011		94	47,281
Household change 2001-2011 +/-		- 14	+1,988 (net)
Dwellings 2011		100	49,992
Dwelling change 2001-2011 +/-		- 13	+3,168 (net)
Economic activity aged 16-74	In employment	70%	60%
	Retired	15.5%	21%

Services and facilities – As with many small rural settlements, Winmarleigh contains a limited set of services and facilities. However, the settlement does contain important educational and social infrastructure in the form of a primary school, church, village hall – with a children’s play area and associated area of open space - and nearby pub. The closest settlement with higher order services and facilities is Garstang, the centre of which lies some 4km to the south east and be accessed via public transport (bus) from the A6.

Economy – Winmarleigh contains no employment areas. Employment is mainly associated with local farms, the school and nearby Winmarleigh Hall activity centre.

Transport Connectivity – Although Winmarleigh itself is served by a network of rural roads, the A6 lies some 1.9km to the east. The B5272 lies between Winmarleigh and the A6 and

provides a direct route into northern Garstang. There is no public transport provision within the settlement of Winmarleigh with the nearest bus stops on the A6. There are two school bus services that run through the settlement.

Environment

Designation	Presence
Green Belt	None
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	None
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	None
Special Protection Area (SPA)	None
Ramsar	None
Biological Heritage Site (BHS)	Yes - Cockerham and Winmarleigh Moss Edge, some 500m to the west, and Lancaster Canal, some 800m to the east.
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	None
Areas at risk of flooding	Extensive areas of Flood Zone 2 and 3 west and south of the village with known incidences of surface water flooding closer to the settlement.
Listed buildings	Two – one in the village - Church of St Luke, Church Lane (Grade II) - and the Patten Arms Public House (Grade II) on Park Lane
Scheduled monuments	None
Historic parks and gardens	None
Conservation areas	None
Other	There is a very extensive Tree Preservation Order coverage south west of the village