



# Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal

## Local Plan

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### Scoping Report

Updated June 2014



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## Wyre Borough Council

# Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal

## Local Plan

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### Scoping Report

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## Appendices

### Appendix A

Review of Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection  
 Objectives **included as part of the 2011 SA Report prepared for the Preferred Options Core Strategy** (NB the NPPF and NPPG has now been included)

### Appendix B

Baseline Data included as part of the 2011 SA Report prepared for the  
Preferred Options Core Strategy

Appendix C

Example Pro-Forma

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background and Purpose to the Scoping Report

This Scoping Report has been prepared by Hyder on behalf of Wyre Borough Council as part of the combined Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) (hereafter referred to as SA) of the emerging Local Plan. The new Local Plan is scheduled for adoption in 2017 and will replace the existing Wyre Local Plan that was adopted in July 1999 and the Fleetwood -Thornton Area Action Plan that was adopted in 2009.

Previously, the intention was to prepare a two-part plan. The two part plan would comprise a Part 1 document (originally called the Core Strategy) setting out the strategic direction for the plan and a Part 2 document (originally called the Allocations Plan) that would identify the sites to help deliver the agreed strategy. However, as a consequence of the publication of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012 and the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) in March 2014 along with updates to key evidence base documents, Wyre Borough Council has decided to now prepare a single Local Plan (rather than two separate planning documents). It is intended that the single Local Plan will include the planning and development strategy, the policies, and site allocations and designations for the whole borough. The emerging Local Plan will also replace the “saved” policies in the existing Local Plan (adopted in 1999) and the adopted Fleetwood-Thornton Area Action Plan (2009). Section 2 of this report provides further information about the background to the Local Plan and its development.

The Core Strategy was subject to SA. This will now need to be reviewed to reflect the new Local Plan. To date two SA Scoping Reports have previously been produced in 2006 and 2011 for the SA of the now obsolete Core Strategy. Given the change in approach to the plan it is important to re-define the scope of the SA to reflect this. Therefore this Scoping Report will provide the amended scope but will have regard (where relevant) to the work undertaken within the previous reports.

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

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

## 1.2 Background to the Borough

Wyre is one of 14 local authorities situated within Lancashire<sup>1</sup> (see Figure 1-1). The borough covers an area of 283km<sup>2</sup> and contains 26 wards (see Figure 1-3). According to the 2012 mid-year estimates it had a population of 107,900. The borough contains two distinct areas that

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

have different economic and social needs. The River Wyre provides a barrier between the urban areas of Fleetwood and Thornton - Cleveleys on the eastern side of the borough and Garstang and its hinterland on the eastern side (see Figure 1-2).

Figure 1-1: Local Authorities in Lancashire



Figure 1-2: Wyre Borough Boundary

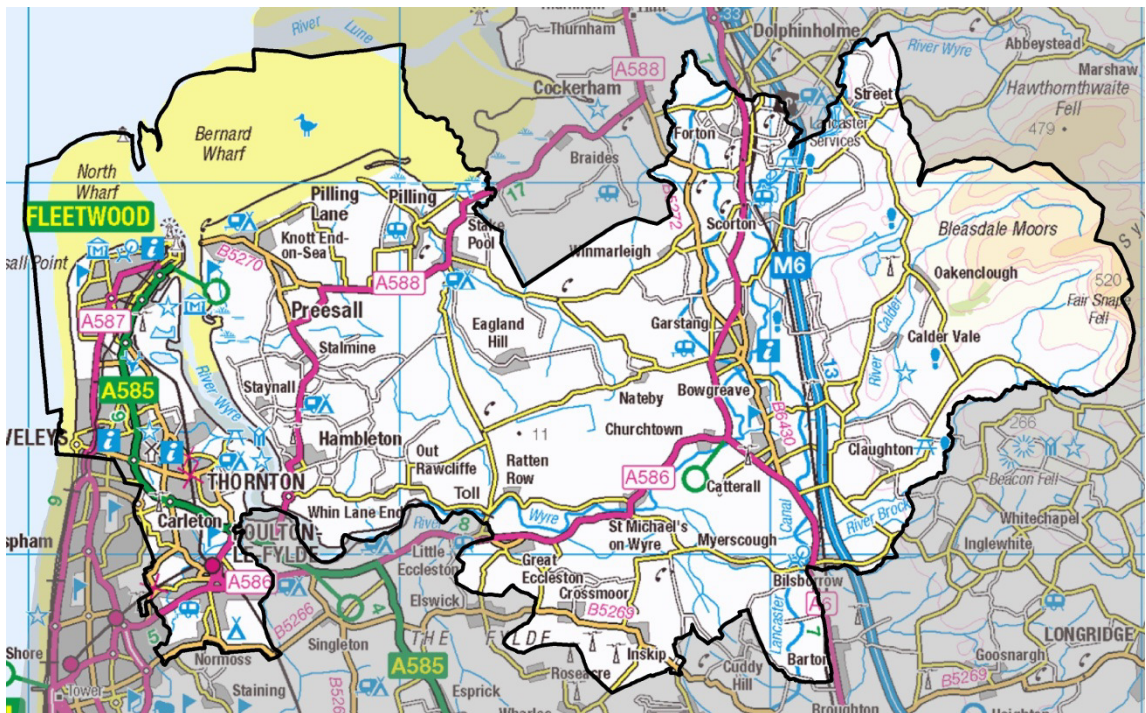
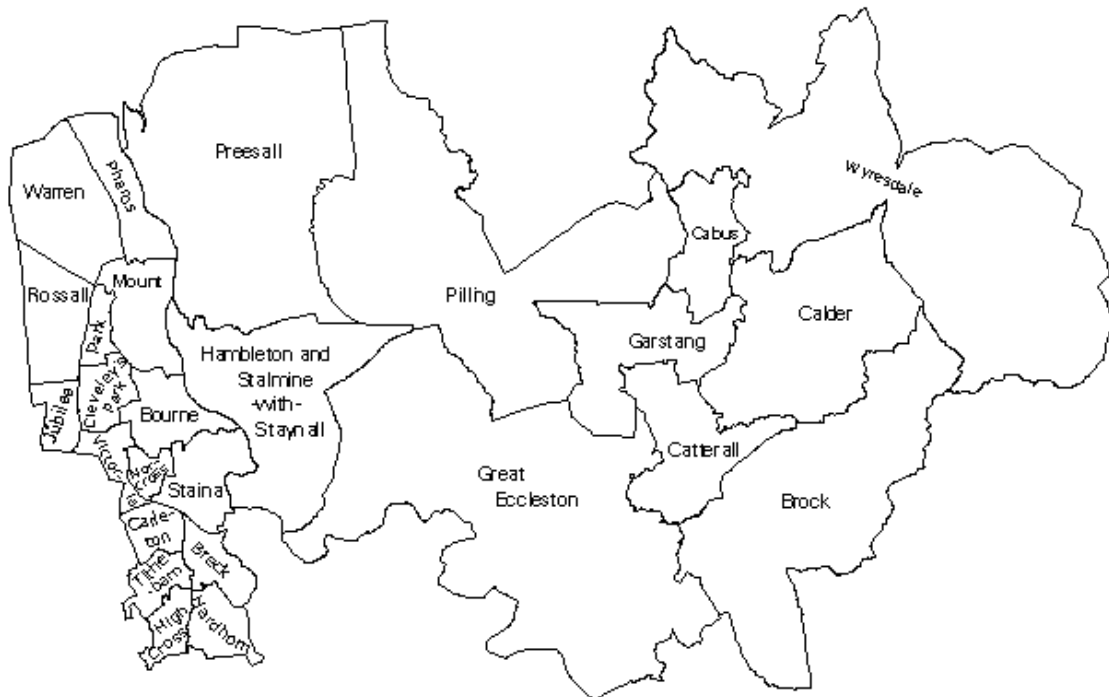


Figure 1-3: Wards within Wyre Borough



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

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

## 1.3 Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

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

It is a legal requirement that Local Plans are subject to SA, under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This Act stipulates that the SA must comply with the requirements of the SEA Directive<sup>2</sup> which was transposed directly into UK law through the SEA Regulations<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, June 2001



SEA is a systemic process for evaluating the environmental consequences of plans and programmes to ensure that environmental issues are integrated and assessed at the earliest opportunity in the decision-making process. Article 1 of the SEA Directive states that the aim is to:

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

It is possible to combine the processes of SEA and SA, as they share a number of similarities. Guidance<sup>4</sup> published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) promotes a combined process (i.e. a process which assesses social, economic and environmental effects) and this is the approach that has been adopted here. Whilst there are formalised approaches for both SA and SEA, only SEA has a legal obligation to perform certain activities. These legal obligations have been and will continue to be adhered to throughout the combined SA and SEA for the new Local Plan. The combined SEA and SA is referred to as SA throughout the remaining sections of this Scoping Report. This Scoping Report includes a series of boxes which clearly identify the specific requirements of the SEA Directive that need to be fulfilled.

## 1.4 Consultation

In accordance with regulation 12(5) of the SEA Regulations, this updated Scoping Report will be consulted upon for a five week period with the statutory SEA bodies, which include:

- The Environment Agency (EA);
- Natural England; and
- English Heritage.

Comments received will be taken forward to inform the SA process.

## 1.5 Habitats Regulations Assessment

European Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna (the 'Habitats Directive') requires that any plan or programme likely to have a significant impact upon a Natura 2000 site (Special Area of Conservation (SAC), candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC), Special Protection Area (SPA), potential Special Protection Area (pSPA) and Ramsar site), which is not directly concerned with the management of the site for nature conservation, must be subject to an Appropriate Assessment. The overarching process is referred to as Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).

A HRA screening exercise will commence when the preferred options are finalised for the Local Plan to determine if they (either in isolation and/or in combination with other plans or projects) would generate an adverse impact upon the integrity of a Natura 2000 site, in terms of its conservation objectives and qualifying interests. This process will be documented in a Screening Report that will be submitted to Natural England for approval.

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<sup>3</sup> S.I. 2004 No. 1633: The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, 2004

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.pas.gov.uk>



## 2 The Local Plan

Wyre Borough Council is currently updating its local planning documents to ensure that the borough has an up-to-date local policy framework against which planning decisions can be made.

As previously stated, the initial intention was to prepare a two-part Local Plan to comprise a Part 1 document ( the Core Strategy) which would set out the strategic direction for the borough, which was to be followed by a Part 2 document (originally called the Allocations Plan) that would identify site allocations to help deliver the Core Strategy. However, following the publication of the NPPF in March 2012 and the NPPG in March 2014, and the updating of key evidence base documents, Wyre borough Council decided to prepare a single Local Plan. It is therefore now intended that the single Local Plan will include:

- The planning and development strategy;
- The policies; and
- Site allocations and designations for the whole borough.

The Local Plan will (once adopted) replace the “saved” policies in the Local Plan (adopted 1999) and the Fleetwood-Thornton Area Action Plan (adopted 2009).

The programme of developing the Local Plan in Wyre is set out in the Council’s Local Development Scheme (LDS). The LDS states that Wyre Borough Council intend to adopt the Local Plan in 2017.

# 3 Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal

## 3.1 Stages in the SA Process

The ODPM's Practical Guide<sup>5</sup> subdivides the SA process into a series of stages. While each stage consists of specific tasks, the intention should be that the process is iterative. Table 3-1 presents the key stages in the SA process and indicates where specific tasks have been addressed in this Scoping Report. The table also demonstrates how each of the SA stages are linked to the preparation and development of the Local Plan. To date the existing work on the Core Strategy has already been subject to SA including scoping, options appraisal and preferred options appraisal. This will need to be revisited for the new Local Plan although we will seek to use any previous work that remains relevant.

Table 3-1 Stages in the SA Process

SA Stage	Section of the Report (where applicable)	Application to the Local Plan
<b>Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope</b>		
A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives	Section 4 and Appendix A	<p><b>Stage A corresponds to the scoping stage of the SA and the findings of this stage are presented in this Scoping Report.</b></p> <p>During this stage the scope of the Local Plan will also be defined.</p>
A2: Collecting baseline information	Section 5 and Appendix B	
A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems	Section 5	
A4: Developing the SA Framework	Section 6	
A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA	Purpose of this Scoping Report is to seek feedback on the scope of the SA.	
<b>Stage B: Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects</b>		
B1: Testing the Local Plan objectives against the SA Framework	All of these stages will be documented in the SA Report.	<p>Stage B of the SA process is linked to the overall production of the Local Plan which includes the development of options and the selection of the preferred options.</p> <p>There should be a considerable degree of interaction between the plan-making and SA</p>
B2: Developing the Local Plan Options		
B3: Predicting the		

<sup>5</sup> ODPM (2005) A Practical Guide to the SEA Directive

SA Stage	Section of the Report (where applicable)	Application to the Local Plan
effects of the Local Plan		teams during this stage in the process to enable potential adverse effects of the Local Plan to be avoided/minimised and potential sustainability benefits maximised.
B4: Evaluating the effects of the Local Plan		
B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects		
B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan		
<b>Stage C: Preparing the SA Report</b>		
C1: Preparing the SA Report	This will result in a SA Report documenting the effects of the Local Plan and will also include an assessment of the options considered during the Local Plan's development.	The proposed submission Local Plan will be prepared ready for consultation.
<b>Stage D: Consultation on the Proposed Submission Local Plan and the SA Report</b>		
D1: Public participation on the proposed submission Local Plan	-	The SA Report and the proposed submission Local Plan will be consulted upon in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2012.
D2: Appraising significant changes resulting from representations	-	Following the receipt of representations, the SA Report may need to be updated to reflect comments received. It will be essential for the SA Report and the Local Plan to remain consistent.
D3: Making decisions and providing information	-	
<b>Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan</b>		
E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring	Monitoring will commence once the Local Plan has been adopted.	Monitoring undertaken for the SA process should feed into the Authority's Monitoring Report.
E2: Responding to adverse effects		

# 4 Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives

**NB the review of plans programmes and environmental objectives has not been fully updated since 2011 but will be as part of the ongoing SA process. The existing data is included for reference.**

## 4.1 Introduction

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

**Box 1: SEA Directive Requirements for the Review of Plans Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives**

*'an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes' (Annex 1 (a)).*

*'the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation' (Annex 1 (e))*

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

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

The review included documents prepared at international, national, regional (sub-regional) and local scale. A brief summary of the documents reviewed and the main findings are summarised in Table 4-1 and further details presented in Appendix A.

**Table 4-1 Review of Plans and Programmes**

Level	Summary
International Plans and Programmes	A review was undertaken of key International Conventions and European Directives that could potentially influence the development of the Local Plan and the SA. European Directives are transposed into national legislation in each individual Member State and, therefore, there should be a trickle-down effect of the key principles and an application to the relevant national, regional and local circumstances in other planning documents.
National Plans and Programmes	Central Government establishes their guidelines and policies for a variety of different topics within the NPPF and NPPG.

Level	Summary
	<p>The Framework sets out planning policies for England and how they are expected to be applied. It provides guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers, both in drawing up plans and making decisions about planning applications. The Framework was reviewed to ensure that the SA process aligned with its aims and objectives.</p> <p>A review was also undertaken of relevant White Papers, plans and strategies including the Sustainable Development Strategy which outlines the over-arching Government objective to raise the quality of life in our communities.</p>
Regional and County Level Plans	<p>Where appropriate, county and sub-regional level plans have been considered. The objectives of these plans as well as some of the challenges they raise need to be taken on board as appropriate.</p> <p>However, it must be noted that the overarching goals of these plans and strategies may be outside the remit of the Local Plan which forms only individual parts of a number of different vehicles trying to deliver the county level targets.</p>
Local Policy	<p>Plans produced at the local level specifically address issues relating to the economy; health; safety; tourism; sustainable communities; housing; employment; and physical activity. The Local Plan and the SA should draw from these documents and transpose their aims in their policies and proposals. These local plans have been instrumental in the development of the SA Framework (refer to Section 6). These plans, should in theory have included the main influences of international, national, regional and county level plans through the 'trickle-down effect'. They should also provide more of a local focus for the borough.</p> <p>It is, through identifying these themes and incorporating them into the Local Plan that synergies can be achieved with other relevant documents.</p>

## 4.2 Key Results from the Review

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

- The need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase energy efficiency.
- The need to ensure that new housing development meets local needs (for all sections of society).
- The need to protect and enhance the vibrancy of both rural and urban areas.
- The need for the protection and enhancement of the quality and character of urban and rural areas.
- Recognising the need for the landscape to evolve and for development to be appropriate to the landscape setting and context.
- The need to conserve and enhance biodiversity as an integral part of economic, social and environmental development.
- The need to protect and enhance the historic environment.

- To need to promote sensitive waste management.
- To need to promote more sustainable transport choices and to improve accessibility.
- The need to promote the use of renewable energy and renewable technologies in appropriate locations.
- Recognising the importance of open spaces, sport and recreation and the contribution that they make to enhancing quality of life.
- The prudent use of natural resources.
- The need to promote and protect the water environment including issues such as quality and resource use.
- The need to protect and enhance air quality.
- The need to promote community cohesion and to establish towns and villages where individuals want to both live and work.
- The need to broaden the economic base of rural areas and to promote sensitive rural diversification schemes.
- The need to adapt to the threat posed by climate change.
- The need to protect and enhance biodiversity resources particularly sites of international importance e.g. SPAs, SACs and Ramsar sites.
- The need for long-term sustainable patterns of development that provide for the economic and social needs of all populations.
- The need to reduce crime and fear of crime.
- The need to protect and enhance ecosystem functions and services.
- Raising levels of health and well-being and promoting greater levels of physical activity.
- Establishing a housing market that meets the needs of all residents.
- Promoting sustainable economic development and a range of employment opportunities that meet the needs of all sectors of the population and all skills levels.
- Promoting higher levels of design quality including improvements to energy efficiency.
- The importance of education and knowledge based industries should be built upon.

The European Spatial Development Perspective identified a potential conflict that is likely to prevail in all countries, irrespective of their location and this concerns balancing the social and economic claims for spatial development with an area's ecological and cultural functions to ensure that the most sustainable patterns of development are achieved. Through the SA process and the inclusion of suitable sustainability objectives, indicators and targets it should be possible to identify where potential issues and conflicts may arise and to develop suitable policy modifications and mitigation measures.



# 5 The Sustainability Baseline and Key Sustainability Issues

**NB the sustainability baseline has not at this stage been fully updated since 2011 but will be as part of the ongoing SA process. The existing data is included for reference. It should be noted that the key sustainability issues and opportunities have been reviewed and it is considered they remain relevant.**

## 5.1 Introduction

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

### **Box 2: SEA Directive Requirements for Baseline Data Collation**

*'the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected' (Annex 1 (c))*

*'any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme, including, in particular, those relating to any areas of particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EC' (Annex 1 (d)).*

## 5.2 Methodology

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

- Characterising the current state of the environment of the borough including social and economic aspects; and
- Using this information to identify existing problems and opportunities that could be considered in the Local Plan.

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

- Review of relevant local, regional and national plans, strategies and programmes; and
- Data research based around a series of baseline indicators developed from the SEA Directive topics (biodiversity, population, human health, flora, fauna, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage and landscape), the ODPM's guidance, previous consultation recommendations from other SAs and the data available for the borough. Data was also collated for additional socio-economic topic areas including deprivation, housing and employment to ensure that a broad range of environmental, social and economic issues were considered.

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

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

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

- Key data gaps.

Sustainability issues and opportunities identified from the baseline review are detailed in Section 5.3 below.

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

- Biodiversity, flora and fauna.
- Soil and land quality.
- Cultural heritage.
- Landscape.
- Housing.
- Transportation.

## 5.3 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

Table 5-1 presents the key sustainability issues and opportunities for Wyre borough.

**Table 5-1 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities**

Topic	Summary
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The borough has a large elderly and aging population with few young people remaining in the borough.</li> <li>▪ Access to services within the urban areas of the borough is relatively good. However, access to services in the rural areas of the borough is more of an issue particularly for elderly residents.</li> <li>▪ Availability of health care provision, in particular, is likely to be an issue for elderly residents in some settlements.</li> <li>▪ There are potential challenges that could arise in the future relating to the type and tenure of housing provision on offer in the borough.</li> </ul>
Education and Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Educational attainment in the borough is good compared to county, regional and national levels and should be maintained although there are some concentrations of poor attainment.</li> <li>▪ There is a lower than average number of people attaining level 3 and level 4 qualifications in the borough which may have implications for the type of employment developing in the borough now and in the future. This could also deter inward investment into the borough.</li> <li>▪ Work-based learning opportunities should be developed to minimise the number of 16-18 year olds not in education or employment training and increase levels of attainment of qualifications.</li> <li>▪ Opportunities should be sought to promote the borough’s colleges.</li> </ul>
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Health in the Wyre borough is generally below national and regional levels with even poorer levels of health identified in five of Wyre’s wards (Jubilee, Mount, Pharos, Rossall and Warren).</li> <li>▪ Access to doctor’s surgeries and dentists within the rural areas is more limited</li> </ul>

Topic	Summary
	<p>and could be improved. This is particularly important for the borough's elderly population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There are opportunities to further promote access to outdoor recreational pursuits in open areas to benefit the health of the local population, particularly within the Forest of Bowland.</li> <li>▪ Opportunities should be sought to achieve the Council's targets for outdoor sport provision across Wyre borough.</li> <li>▪ There are also opportunities to further promote walking and cycling across the borough.</li> </ul>
Crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wyre has low crime levels compared to other parts of Lancashire and has fallen in recent years. Opportunities should be sought to improve crime levels further.</li> <li>▪ While incidents of crime are relatively low, there are issues associated with the perception of juvenile nuisance and anti-social behaviour and further work is needed to reduce such problems.</li> <li>▪ Violence against a person is the biggest proportion of offences within Wyre.</li> <li>▪ Pharos is the only ward in the borough with a Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) in the 20% most deprived for crime deprivation, located within Fleetwood Town Centre.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Water quality across the borough is generally good, however, it is important that these levels are maintained and improved where possible.</li> <li>▪ Areas at risk from flooding should be protected from development that would increase that risk. New developments should be encouraged to use Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to manage runoff and further reduce flood risk.</li> <li>▪ New developments and households within the borough should also be encouraged to minimise water use and to re-use rainwater where possible i.e. grey water recycling systems and rain water harvesting.</li> <li>▪ There may be opportunities to further improve bathing water quality at both Cleveleys and Fleetwood to 'Excellent'.</li> </ul>
Soil and Land Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Where previously developed sites exist, the aim should be to continue to remediate and re-use them, although this decision should be made on a site-by-site basis as some brownfield sites may now have developed significant biodiversity interests.</li> <li>▪ Wyre borough comprises of large areas of 'the best and most versatile agricultural land'.</li> <li>▪ This land should be protected from inappropriate development.</li> <li>▪ The borough contains important geological resources such as Local Geological Sites and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) which should be protected from inappropriate development and opportunities to raise awareness of geological designations and resources should be pursued where possible.</li> <li>▪ Wyre borough has a large area of previously developed vacant land when compared to other Lancashire areas.</li> </ul>
Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In general terms air quality in the borough is very good although there is one Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) identified in Wyre located in Poulton-le-Fylde (designated for nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) exceedances).</li> <li>▪ Opportunities should be sought to reduce road traffic and promote sustainable transport use to further improve air quality.</li> <li>▪ Opportunities should also be sought to improve air quality within the borough</li> </ul>

Topic	Summary
	<p>and in particular within the designated AQMA (or not make it any worse).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There may be opportunities to reduce travel and distances between homes and employment sites.</li> </ul>
Energy and Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reducing the carbon footprint through energy conservation and efficiency and the promotion of renewable energy sources should be a priority for the borough.</li> <li>▪ New developments should be encouraged to include sustainable design principles.</li> <li>▪ Due care must be given to the preservation of biodiversity, landscape and heritage resources when identifying sites for renewable energy projects.</li> <li>▪ More effective ways of working should be encouraged in Wyre.</li> <li>▪ Reducing transport on the borough's roads and encouraging more sustainable modes of transport would contribute to reducing the effects of climate change.</li> <li>▪ Total carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions in Wyre are lower than Lancashire and UK averages however, the Council should seek opportunities to reduce emissions further.</li> <li>▪ Code for Sustainable Homes and high BREEAM6 ratings should be encouraged.</li> </ul>
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There are large areas with a high quality natural and biodiverse environments in the borough, which should be preserved and enhanced.</li> <li>▪ Wyre is home to the following Natura 2000 sites including The Bowland Fells SPA and The Morecambe Bay SPA, SAC and Ramsar site.</li> <li>▪ The high quality of the environment provides opportunity to develop recreation and tourism in the borough, although care should be taken to ensure that development is appropriate and does not adversely affect biodiversity resources.</li> <li>▪ There are opportunities for the condition of SSSIs to be improved and opportunities should be sought to deliver biodiversity enhancements where possible, for example by improving the connectivity between designated sites and areas of open space.</li> <li>▪ Opportunities should be sought to promote land management schemes where possible as these can lead to a number of environmental benefits and enhancements.</li> <li>▪ A strategic approach should be adopted to the planning and provision of green infrastructure. This has benefits for wildlife, recreation, health and well-being and climate change adaptation.</li> </ul>
Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Opportunities should be sought to improve heritage assets listed on English Heritage's 'At Risk' Register.</li> <li>▪ Cultural heritage features should be appropriately conserved and enhanced where appropriate.</li> <li>▪ Heritage risks can be reduced by good land management, or by informed planning policies and decisions that take full account of the national importance of historic sites.</li> </ul>

<sup>6</sup> BREEAM (BRE Environmental Assessment Method) is the leading and most widely used environmental assessment method for buildings. It sets the standard for best practice in sustainable design and has become the de facto measure used to describe a building's environmental performance.

Topic	Summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In addition to protecting statutory sites it is important to ensure that the wider historic landscape is protected and also non-designated heritage and archaeological resources.</li> <li>▪ Wyre borough has a good tourism potential due to the quality of its natural environment which is complemented in many cases by cultural heritage resources.</li> <li>▪ Many of the borough's towns and villages have a distinctive character that should be protected and enhanced.</li> <li>▪ New developments should be designed to a high quality. Today's new development is tomorrow's heritage asset.</li> </ul>
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A proportion of the borough is designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) which reflects the high quality landscape of the borough. It also provides opportunities for further developing tourist activity within the borough.</li> <li>▪ It is important for landscape character and quality to be maintained and where possible restored and enhanced.</li> <li>▪ The borough's high quality landscape is an important resource for attracting visitors and enhancing the quality of life for residents.</li> <li>▪ In addition to considering the wider strategic preservation of the borough's landscape, opportunities should be sought to enhance design and landscaping at the local level to improve the quality of the local environment.</li> </ul>
Minerals and Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The major strategic landfill site is located on Jameson Road approximately 2km south of Fleetwood town centre. Within Wyre there is also a 15 ha waste processing facility on the former ICI Works Hillhouse Business Park in Thornton.</li> <li>▪ Opportunities should be sought to further improve composting and recycling performance where this is possible through the Local Plan.</li> <li>▪ Opportunities should be sought to reduce the rate of fly tipping in the borough through the Local Plan.</li> <li>▪ Sustainable sourcing and waste management principles should be promoted for all new developments that occur in the borough.</li> <li>▪ Wyre borough is home to two quarries.</li> </ul>
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It is necessary to conserve and enhance public rights of way and access to open space and green infrastructure.</li> <li>▪ Opportunities should be sought to reduce dependence on the private car and increase public transport use and other sustainable modes of transport such as walking and cycling. The borough has the potential to offer excellent cycling networks.</li> <li>▪ Opportunities where possible should be encouraged to reinstate railway lines, particularly the disused line from Poulton and the trackbed to Fleetwood.</li> <li>▪ It will be important to ensure that any new employment sites can be easily accessed by public transport.</li> <li>▪ The use of ICT in the borough should be promoted to increase the competitiveness of local businesses and to help reduce problems associated with rural isolation.</li> <li>▪ Even with poor road and rail connections within the borough out-commuting by the resident population occurs on a daily basis for employment reasons. Improving transport connections with Wyre and surrounding authorities could help to encourage inward investment but could also enable the borough's</li> </ul>

Topic	Summary
	<p>residents to commute more easily to neighbouring authorities for employment purposes. Leading to a greater leakage of skills and also daily spending from the borough.</p>
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Historically, the borough has suffered from an insufficient local labour supply and many younger people have left Wyre, resulting in businesses being forced to employ workers from outside of the immediate area. This then results in commuting issues as many of the businesses, particularly those in more rural areas, are not on public transport routes.</li> <li>▪ The economic slowdown has affected most parts of the UK and there is a need to ensure that the impacts on residents are reduced and that future needs continue to be met. Diversification of the employment market and provision of attractive employment and business opportunities will be central to this.</li> <li>▪ Transport and accessibility also acts as a barrier to growth in the borough, due to the difficulty of reaching the M55 or M6 from locations such as Fleetwood and Thornton.</li> <li>▪ The high proportion of those employed within the public administration and low proportion of those employed within the financial sector.</li> <li>▪ There are further opportunities to capitalise upon the borough's environmental and cultural assets and to develop the tourist industry.</li> <li>▪ Those claiming job seekers allowance within Wyre borough is well below the regional and national averages.</li> <li>▪ Wyre has five wards identified in the 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) as being in the bottom 10% nationally for employment deprivation. These are located within Fleetwood and Thornton – Cleveleys.</li> <li>▪ Ensure that opportunities for 'greening' the local economy are explored and appropriate business development is encouraged (including local energy, waste, and low carbon economic opportunities).</li> </ul>
Deprivation and Living Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Many areas of rural Wyre portray low to moderate levels of deprivation with higher levels concentrated in the inner urban areas, notably Fleetwood. However, owing to its rural nature there are issues associated with access to services and facilities which largely affect the wards in the east of the borough, particularly with regard to barriers to housing.</li> <li>▪ Fleetwood has the only wards in Wyre with wards in the bottom 10% nationally for income deprivation and living environment deprivation.</li> <li>▪ There will be long-term challenges associated with the localised closure of facilities such as post offices. Maintaining and ensuring access to other centres and facilities in the borough will be particularly important.</li> <li>▪ Engaging with local residents and making sure that they feel the Council keeps them well informed will be essential in creating vibrant communities.</li> <li>▪ There may be scope in the future to more actively involve the local community in decision-making which will also enable the Council to understand the needs and desires of the residents which in the long-term could help contribute to the establishment of more sustainable communities.</li> </ul>
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There is a shortage of affordable housing in the Wyre borough.</li> <li>▪ Opportunities should be sought where possible to prevent the increase of repossessions in the borough, however, this could be due to today's current economic situation.</li> <li>▪ There is a need to provide for the housing needs of the younger sectors of</li> </ul>

Topic	Summary
	<p>society, to prevent them from moving to cheaper areas of Lancashire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Local Plan must include appropriate policies regarding the provision of affordable housing. The issue of homelessness must also continue to be effectively addressed.</li> <li>▪ Since May 2008, the Government has introduced a mandatory rating against the Code for Sustainable Homes for all new homes. The Code measures the sustainability rating of a new home against categories of sustainable design. The overarching aim is to make the design of homes more sustainable and to carbon emissions. The promotion of the Code for Sustainable Homes and awareness raising about its use and application should be promoted where possible in the Local Plan.</li> </ul>

### Consultation Question (a)

Do you agree with the sustainability issues that we have identified? Are there additional issues that both the assessment and the Local Plan should consider?

### Consultation Question (b)

Are there any particular topics or geographical areas of specific concern to your organisation?

## 5.4 Transboundary Issues

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

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

## 6 The SA Framework

**NB the SA Framework has not been reviewed since 2011. However, as the SA develops and the baseline is brought up-to-date (along with the plans, programmes and environmental objectives and the key issue and opportunities) the SA Framework will be reviewed as appropriate.**

### 6.1 Background to the SA Framework

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

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

### 6.2 Development of the Sustainability Objectives

The Sustainability Objectives have been developed using the review of other relevant plans, programmes and environmental objectives, the baseline data and the key issue and opportunities. The objectives have been assessed for their internal compatibility and no significant issues have been identified.

Table 6-1 presents the proposed SA objectives, indicators and targets that will be used in the assessment of the Local Plan and its options. Where possible, the indicators selected link to those used to describe the baseline conditions across the borough, as an understanding of the existing conditions is needed to inform the assessment. Each of the Sustainability Objectives is supported by a series of sub-objectives to add further clarity and to assist the assessment process.

Targets included in Table 6-1 will need to be reviewed throughout the SA process to take account of updates and the development of new, more challenging targets.

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



Table 6-1 SA Objectives, Indicators and Targets

SA Objective and Sub-Objectives	Indicators	Targets	Source
<b>1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To reduce levels of crime</li> <li>▪ To reduce the fear of crime</li> <li>▪ To reduce levels of anti-social behaviour</li> <li>▪ To reduce alcohol and substance misuse</li> <li>▪ To encourage safety by design</li> </ul>	<p>Crime rates per 1,000 of the population for key offences.</p> <p>Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for crime deprivation.</p> <p>Percentage of residents feeling safe after dark</p> <p>Cases of fly tipping.</p>	<p>To reduce all crime by 15%.</p> <p>To reassure the public, reduce the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>To reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs including substantially increasing the number of drug misusing offenders entering treatment through the criminal justice system.</p> <p>To reduce alcohol related crime.</p> <p>To reduce anti-social behaviour across the borough.</p> <p>To improve community safety for young people both as victims and offenders.</p> <p>To make the borough's roads safer.</p> <p>Reduce the number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived.</p> <p>Improve levels of satisfaction with the way the Police and local Council deal with antisocial behaviour.</p> <p>Reduce the number of cases of fly-tipping.</p>	<p>Wyre Community Safety Strategy 2005 - 2008</p> <p><i>Please note: This strategy is now out of date, however targets are still considered relevant.</i></p>
<b>2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society</li> <li>▪ To improve access to and involvement in lifelong learning opportunities</li> <li>▪ To improve the provision of education and training facilities</li> </ul>	<p>Percentage of 15 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving five or more GCSEs at Grades A* - C or equivalent.</p> <p>Number of wards in the bottom 10% for education, skills and training deprivation.</p> <p>Percentage of people aged 16-74 achieving National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) level 4/5.</p>	<p>Reduce number of 16-18 year olds who are not in education, training or employment (NEET) (6%).</p> <p>To have the same proportion of the population with no qualifications as the England average, and to eliminate major sub-regional variations and variations between key groups by 2026.</p> <p>To improve Wyre people's basic training, qualifications and skills to meet the needs of Wyre employers.</p>	<p>Wyre Borough Council Corporate Plan 2010-13</p> <p><i>(Please note: this is now superseded by the Wyre Business Plan)</i></p> <p>Regional Economic Strategy 2006 <i>(now rescinded, however, targets still considered</i></p>

SA Objective and Sub-Objectives	Indicators	Targets	Source
	<p>Percentage of resident population aged 16-74 with no qualifications.</p> <p>Number of educational establishments within the borough.</p> <p>Percentage of people aged 16-74 who have attained either a Level 4 or Level 5 qualification.</p> <p>Percentage of people aged 16-74 who have attained NVQ Levels 1-4.</p>		<p>relevant)</p> <p>Wyre Sustainable Community Strategy 2007 – 2025 (Please note: the SCS was prepared by the Local Strategic Partnership that has now been dissolved. SCS priorities have been incorporated into other strategic/corporate documents such as the Health Plan.)</p>
<b>3. To improve physical and mental health and wellbeing for all and reduce health inequalities</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To improve access to health and social care services especially in isolated areas</li> <li>▪ To reduce health inequalities amongst different groups in the community</li> <li>▪ To promote healthy lifestyles</li> <li>▪ Encourage the development of strong, cohesive communities</li> </ul>	<p>Number of wards in the bottom 10% for health deprivation and disability.</p> <p>Percentage resident population who consider themselves to be in good health.</p> <p>Life expectancy at birth for males and females</p> <p>Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) and mortality rates for circulatory disease and cancer.</p> <p>Distribution of and GP.</p> <p>Percentage of households with one or more person with a long-term limiting illness.</p> <p>Distribution of sports facilities.</p> <p>Percentage of people participating in regular sport or exercise (defined as taking part on at least 3 days a week in moderate intensity sport and active recreation for at least 30</p>	<p>Improve the accessibility of health information and advice.</p> <p>Improve accessibility of health and health promoting services especially for the hard to reach and vulnerable people.</p> <p>Reduce rate of teenage conception.</p> <p>Reduce the number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for health deprivation.</p> <p>Ensure that there is at least one 20 ha natural green space site within 2km of people's homes.</p>	<p>Wyre Sustainable Community Strategy 2007 – 2025 (See above comment)</p>

SA Objective and Sub-Objectives	Indicators	Targets	Source
	<p>minutes continuously in any one session).</p> <p>Conception rate of under-18 year olds (per 1,000 15-17 year olds).</p>		
<b>4. To ensure housing provision meets local needs</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure that there is sufficient housing to meet identified needs in all areas</li> <li>▪ Ensure that housing meets acceptable standards</li> <li>▪ Increase the availability of affordable housing</li> </ul>	<p>Percentage split of dwelling types.</p> <p>Average house price.</p> <p>Ratio of relative housing affordability.</p> <p>Percentage of homes deemed unfit.</p> <p>Percentage of housing vacant.</p> <p>Dwelling Stock by Tenure.</p> <p>Percentage of new dwellings built on previously developed land.</p> <p>Number of repossessions.</p> <p>Number of Homeless presentations.</p> <p>Number of households accepted as homeless.</p> <p>Number of affordable housing completions.</p> <p>Percentage of new dwellings meeting BREEAM/CSH Level 4 standards.</p> <p>Number of affordable housing completions in rural areas.</p> <p>Supply of ready to develop housing sites.</p> <p>Amount of permanent and transit pitch provision for gypsies and travellers.</p> <p>Amount of permanent pitch provision for travelling showpeople.</p> <p>Amount of social housing meeting Decent</p>	<p>Improve housing conditions in deprived areas.</p> <p>Housing quality – Building for Life Assessments should achieve a score of 100%.</p> <p>Reduce the number of households living in fuel poverty.</p> <p>To reduce the number of LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for barriers to housing and services deprivation.</p> <p>Housing targets to be devised by Wyre Borough Council.</p> <p>Targets to be devised by Wyre Borough Council regarding additional pitches for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.</p>	<p>Wyre Borough Council</p> <p>Wyre Borough Council Corporate Plan 2010-13 (<i>see above comment</i>)</p> <p>Wyre Borough Council AMR 2009 - 2010</p>

SA Objective and Sub-Objectives	Indicators	Targets	Source
<b>Homes Standard.</b>			
<b>5. To improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure that public transport services meet people's needs</li> <li>▪ Ensure that highways infrastructure meets people's needs (including walking and cycling routes)</li> <li>▪ Promote the use of sustainable travel modes and reduce dependence on the private car</li> <li>▪ Improve access to cultural and recreational facilities</li> <li>▪ Maintain and improve access to essential services and facilities, including in rural areas</li> <li>▪ Improve access to open space</li> <li>▪ Conserve and enhance opportunities for public access to the countryside and coast</li> </ul>	<p>Journey to work by mode.</p> <p>Number of wards in bottom 10% of most deprived in terms of barriers to housing and services provision.</p> <p>Percentage of usually resident population within 1km of five basic services.</p> <p>Average journey time per mile during morning peak.</p> <p>Safeguarding the route of the former Poulton-Fleetwood railway line.</p> <p>Quality and length of PRoW.</p>	<p>Increase activities and opportunities for young people to contribute to society.</p> <p>Reduce isolation/promote inclusion for all older people.</p> <p>50% of new development should be within 30 minutes travel by public transport of six services.</p> <p>The proportion of the population within 1km of five basic services to be maintained to at least the 1996 level of 73% for Lancashire as a whole 2001 - 2016.</p> <p>An increase in capacity/quality and availability of pitch provision to meet an additional 0.74 ha per 1,000 population.</p> <p>Increase in patronage from rail stations by 75% 2001-2016.</p> <p>Reduce growth in congestion.</p> <p>Zero planning permissions compromising the integrity of the safeguarded line.</p> <p>To maintain/increase the length of the Public Right of Way network.</p>	<p>Wyre Sustainable Community Strategy 2007 – 2025 (See above comment)</p> <p>Wyre Borough Council AMR 2009 - 2010</p> <p>Ambition Lancashire National Indicator 167 (Please note: National Indicators have since been abolished.)</p>
<b>6. To encourage sustainable economic growth, inclusion and business development across the borough</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To diversify the economy</li> <li>▪ To diversify and increase employment opportunities</li> <li>▪ To encourage economic growth</li> <li>▪ To encourage new business formation and inward investment</li> <li>▪ To encourage sustainable tourism</li> </ul>	<p>Location of key industries and major employers.</p> <p>Economic activity rate.</p> <p>Employment by sector.</p> <p>Employment by occupation.</p> <p>Availability of Employment Land.</p> <p>Number of Value Added Tax (VAT) registered</p>	<p>To have a higher proportion of people in 'knowledge' occupations than the England average by 2026.</p> <p>Remove the barriers which prevent Wyre people accessing employment.</p> <p>To maintain the 2008 baseline of 28.1% of working age people claiming out of work benefits in the worst performing neighbourhood.</p> <p>To achieve a regional employment rate of 80% by 2020,</p>	<p>Regional Economic Strategy 2006 (now rescinded)</p> <p>Wyre Sustainable Community Strategy 2007 – 2025 (see above comment)</p> <p>Wyre Borough Council</p>

SA Objective and Sub-Objectives	Indicators	Targets	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To reduce levels of unemployment in areas most at need</li> <li>▪ Improve household earnings</li> <li>▪ To encourage sustainable farm diversification</li> </ul>	<p>businesses including sectoral information.</p> <p>Size of VAT registered businesses.</p> <p>Number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for employment deprivation.</p> <p>Percentage of working age population claiming Jobseekers' Allowance in 2010.</p> <p>Visitor numbers and tourist revenue data.</p> <p>Average number of employees per VAT registered company.</p> <p>Number and value of inward investment projects.</p> <p>Number of rural diversification schemes implemented.</p> <p>Number of Zone A rental data £/m<sup>2</sup>.</p>	<p>and eliminate major sub-regional variations and variations between key groups.</p> <p>To reduce number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% for employment deprivation.</p> <p>To have the same proportion of the population with no qualifications as the England average, and to eliminate major sub-regional variations and variations between key groups by 2026.</p>	<p>Corporate Plan 2010-13 (see above comment)</p>
<b>7. To deliver urban renaissance</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres</li> <li>▪ Improve access within urban areas by sustainable means</li> <li>▪ Promote adjacency of employment, recreation and residential areas in urban areas</li> <li>▪ Support the preservation and / or development of a high quality built environment</li> <li>▪ Protect and enhance townscape character and quality</li> <li>▪ Promote the development of multi-</li> </ul>	<p>Peak Zone A rental data £/m<sup>2</sup> (Zone A rental is a measure of town centre vitality and viability).</p> <p>Total amount of floor space developed for town centre use.</p> <p>Percentage of floor space developed in defined town, borough and local centres</p> <p>Results of townscape assessments.</p> <p>Number and location of Conservation Areas.</p> <p>Contextual indicators.</p>	<p>Quality of place ambitions to be set within the Local Plan.</p> <p>Improve retail offer within the borough.</p>	<p>World Class Places Fylde Coast Retail Study</p>

SA Objective and Sub-Objectives	Indicators	Targets	Source
<p>functional green infrastructure in urban areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enhance the reputation of urban areas as places to live, work and visit</li> </ul>			
<b>8. To protect and enhance biodiversity</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Protect and enhance designated sites of nature conservation importance</li> <li>▪ Protect and enhance wildlife especially rare and endangered species</li> <li>▪ Protect and enhance habitats and wildlife corridors</li> <li>▪ Provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and open green spaces</li> <li>▪ Protect and enhance geodiversity</li> </ul>	<p>Number and distribution of designated sites including SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites, SSSI, National Nature Reserves (NNR), Local Nature Reserves (LNR) and Biological Heritage Sites (BHS).</p> <p>Condition of SSSIs.</p> <p>Areas of woodland, including ancient woodland.</p> <p>Key Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species and habitats present within the borough.</p> <p>Woodland/farmland bird populations.</p> <p>Amount of open space lost to development (ha).</p> <p>Area and connectivity of wildlife corridors.</p> <p>Percentage wards meeting Box and Harrison Nature Conservation Area standard (1 ha per 1000 population).</p> <p>Number of BHSSs under Active Management</p>	<p>Ensure that 95% of the nationally important sites (SSSIs) in England are in favourable condition by March 2010.</p> <p>Reverse the decline in farmland birds by 2020 and bring 95% of nationally important wildlife sites into favourable condition.</p> <p>Box and Harrison Nature Conservation Area standard (1ha per 1,000 population).</p> <p>Increase the area of woodland by a 10% and the area of native woodland by 5% by 2010.</p> <p>To contribute to achieving targets outlined in the Lancashire BAP.</p> <p>To ensure ANGSt standards are met in new development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ An accessible natural greenspace of at least 2 hectares in size, no more than 300 metres (5 minutes walk) from home</li> <li>▪ At least one accessible 20 hectare site within two kilometres of home</li> <li>▪ One accessible 100 hectare site within five kilometres of home</li> </ul>	<p>Rural White Paper - Our Countryside: the Future: A Fair Deal for Rural England (2000)</p> <p>Lancashire Environment Strategy 2005</p> <p>Natural England Standards for accessible natural greenspace - ANGSt<sup>7</sup></p>

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/enjoying/places/greenspace/greenspacestandards.aspx>

SA Objective and Sub-Objectives	Indicators	Targets	Source
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ One accessible 500 hectare site within ten kilometres of home</li> <li>▪ One hectare of statutory Local Nature Reserves per thousand population</li> </ul>	
<b>9. To protect and enhance the borough's landscape and townscape character and quality</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To protect and enhance landscape character and quality</li> <li>▪ To protect and enhance townscape character and quality</li> <li>▪ To promote sensitive design in development</li> <li>▪ To promote local distinctiveness</li> <li>▪ To minimise noise pollution</li> <li>▪ To minimise light pollution</li> </ul>	<p>Landscape and townscape characterisation indicators within the Lancashire Landscape Strategy (Open Coastal Marsh, Enclosed Coastal Marsh, Mosslands, Coastal Dunes, Coastal Plain, Undulating Lowland Farmland, Moorland Fringe, Wooded Rural Valleys, Moorland Hills and Moorland Plateau to the east).</p> <p>Countryside Quality Counts Headline Indicator of landscape change within the National Character Areas (31 Morecambe Coast and Lune Estuary and 32 Lancashire and Amounderness Plain).</p> <p>Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag standards.</p> <p>Distribution and area of National Parks and AONB.</p>	<p>There are specific targets and recommendations outlined within the Lancashire Landscape Strategy for individual character areas. Themes include: woodland and trees; boundary features; agricultural land cover; settlement and development patterns; semi-natural habitats; historic features; and, river and coastal features.</p> <p>Ensure the landscape character is maintained or enhanced.</p>	<p>A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire 2000</p> <p>Countryside Quality Counts</p>
<b>10. To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To protect and enhance historic buildings and sites and their setting</li> <li>▪ To protect and enhance historic landscape/townscape value</li> </ul>	<p>Number and distribution of Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens.</p> <p>Number of Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas and</p>	<p>Increase the number of rural stewardship schemes implemented</p> <p>To ensure no Conservation Areas, SAMs, further listed buildings listed buildings or historic parks and gardens are added to at risk register.</p>	<p>Wyre Borough Council</p>

SA Objective and Sub-Objectives	Indicators	Targets	Source
	<p>Registered Parks and Gardens on English Heritage's Risk Register.</p> <p>Townscape characterisation.</p> <p>Historic Landscape Characterisation.</p> <p>Number of locally Listed Buildings within Wyre.</p> <p>Number of Grade II Listed Buildings and locally Listed Buildings considered to be at risk.</p>	<p>There are specific targets and recommendations outlined within the Lancashire Landscape Strategy for individual character areas.</p>	
<b>11. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources and reduce the risk of flooding</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To protect and enhance ground and surface water quality</li> <li>▪ To protect and enhance coastal waters</li> <li>▪ Encourage sustainable use of water resources</li> <li>▪ Encourage the inclusion of flood mitigation measures such as SuDs</li> <li>▪ Reduce and manage flooding</li> </ul>	<p>River catchment areas.</p> <p>Occurrence of coastal Flooding events.</p> <p>Distribution of areas at risk of fluvial flooding.</p> <p>Percentage of rivers with good/fair chemical and biological water quality.</p> <p>Daily domestic water use (per capita consumption, litres).</p> <p>Number of planning applications granted permission contrary to EA advice.</p> <p>Bathing water quality.</p>	<p>Prevent deterioration of the status of all surface water and groundwater bodies.</p> <p>Protect, enhance and restore all bodies of surface water and groundwater with the aim of achieving identified Water Framework Directive targets.</p> <p>To meet EU bathing water standards.</p> <p>No planning applications permitted contrary to EA advice on flooding.</p>	<p>Water Framework Directive</p> <p>Bathing Waters Directive 2006</p> <p>Wyre Borough Council AMR 2009 - 2010</p>
<b>12. To limit and adapt to climate change</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To reduce greenhouse gas emissions</li> <li>▪ To require the inclusion of SuDS in new development</li> <li>▪ To reduce the demand for energy and increase energy efficiency</li> <li>▪ To increase the use of renewable energy</li> </ul>	<p>Total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.</p> <p>Annual average domestic gas and electricity consumption per consumer.</p> <p>Annual gas and electricity consumption in the commercial/industrial sector.</p> <p>Number of applications for renewable energy developments.</p>	<p>No planning applications permitted contrary to EA advice on flooding.</p> <p>To meet Kyoto targets by 2012, to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels.</p> <p>34% reduction (against 1990 levels) in greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 and 80% by 2050.</p>	<p>Wyre Borough Council AMR 2009 – 2010</p> <p>Climate Change Act 2008</p>



SA Objective and Sub-Objectives	Indicators	Targets	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the transport sector</li> </ul>	Per capita reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> emissions in the Wyre area.		
<b>13. To protect and improve air quality</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To protect and improve local air quality</li> </ul>	<p>Number and distribution of AQMAs.</p> <p>Combined Air Quality Indicator Scores for LSOAs in Wyre.</p> <p>Local air quality monitoring results for NO<sub>2</sub> and particulates (PM<sub>10</sub>).</p>	<p>No new AQMAs to be designated in the borough.</p> <p>To improve the Combined Air Quality Indicators Scores for LSOAs in the borough.</p> <p>Reduce levels of pollution from transport.</p> <p>Achievement of UK Air Quality Strategy objectives for specific pollutants.</p>	<p>Lancashire Environment Strategy 2005 - 2010</p> <p>UK Air quality Strategy</p>
<b>14. To ensure sustainable use of natural resources</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce the demand for raw materials</li> <li>Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials in construction</li> <li>Reduce the amount of derelict and vacant land</li> <li>Ensure that contaminated land will be guarded against</li> <li>Encourage development of brownfield land where appropriate and available</li> <li>Maintain and enhance soil quality</li> <li>Increase the proportion of waste recycling and re-use</li> <li>Reduce the production of waste</li> <li>Reduce the proportion of waste landfilled</li> </ul>	<p>Distribution of best and most versatile agricultural land.</p> <p>Percentage of housing completions on previously developed land where appropriate and available.</p> <p>Number of RIGS.</p> <p>Percentage of employment development on previously developed land.</p> <p>Key sources of contaminated land.</p> <p>Area of previously developed vacant land, vacant buildings and derelict land and buildings</p> <p>Area of land currently in use but with planning allocation/permission for redevelopment and with other known redevelopment potential</p>	<p>25% of construction aggregates to be recycled or secondary materials by 2021.</p>	<p>Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy DPD (2009)</p>

### Consultation Question (c)

The SA Framework previously consulted upon in 2011 and the above presents the updated framework following consultation. However, are there any changes you consider should be made to the assessment objectives / sub-objectives and can you suggest any further targets?



# 7 The Appraisal Process

## 7.1 Geographical Scope of the SA

The geographical scope of the SA will be driven by the geographical scope of the Local Plan i.e. the whole of the Wyre borough. Regarding the allocations element of the Local Plan the SA will consider the spatial extent of their likely impacts. In some cases this may be only local to the site in question whereas in other cases the impacts of the allocation may be felt over a wider area including potentially outside the borough. Similarly, the cumulative effects of a number of allocations may result in impacts occurring over a wider area. These will also be considered in the SA.

## 7.2 Aspects of the Local Plan to be assessed and how

As options emerge, each of its components will be assessed to determine sustainability performance and to provide recommendations for sustainability improvements. At this stage in the Local Plan's development it is anticipated that the following elements will need to be assessed:

- The Local Plan's vision;
- The Local Plan's objectives;
- The Local Plan's strategic options;
- The Local Plan's policies; and
- The Local Plan's site allocations.

The intention will be to ensure that the process is iterative with regular feedback occurring between the plan-makers and the SA team as options are developed.

The method adopted to assess each element of the plan will be slightly different, for example, the vision will simply be subject to a qualitative review in light of the SA Framework objectives and an objective compatibility exercise will be used to determine if there are any key conflicts between the Local Plan Objectives and SA objectives.

However, it is expected that a more detailed assessment of the strategic options, policies and allocations will be undertaken using an assessment matrix. The matrix will determine significant impacts derived from the following:

- Impact – whether the impact will be positive, negative or neutral when assessed against the SA objectives.
- Temporal scale – whether the impact will be short-term (within 5 years), occur in the medium term (5 – 10 years) or occur in the long-term (10 years +).
- Spatial scale – whether the impact will be realised in predominantly rural or urban areas. Any transboundary effects outside of the study area would also be considered.
- Permanency – whether effects will be permanent or temporary.
- Level of uncertainty – the level of uncertainty in the prediction will be classified as low, medium or high.

The assessment of the allocations will also make use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to identify the relationship between the proposed allocations and existing environmental and sustainability features, for example designated sites.

Socio-economic factors cannot so easily be mapped using GIS although, as a minimum, spatial data can be obtained pertaining to the different facets of deprivation and access to services. It will be important to consider the immediate local impacts of the allocations as well as the wider district and regional implications. Where appropriate, the assessment will consider existing evidence and research when making linkages between new development and the types of impact this could have on different strands of the community, for example, community cohesion, equality, health etc.

In all cases, the assessment will make good use of baseline data which will be collated throughout the development of the Local Plan (and presented as an appendix to the SA Report) When assessing each element, the following questions will be asked:

- To what extent does the element of the Local Plan meet the SA Framework objectives and guide questions?
- To what extent will the element of the Local Plan seek to address sustainability problems?
- To what extent will the element of the Local Plan affect the current sustainability baseline conditions?

In addition to assessing elements of the Local Plan individually, cumulative effects will also be assessed. For example, this will include how the allocations throughout the entire borough and, where appropriate, more localised groups of allocations might affect specific receptors and receptor types. These might include, the receptor topic of biodiversity, for example at the district level, or specific ecological features or designations at the sub-district level.

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

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

## 7.2.1 Assessment of Alternatives

It is a requirement of the SEA Directive that alternatives are assessed and, therefore, alternative options will be assessed using the SA Framework. The purpose of the assessment will be to determine the sustainability strengths and weaknesses of each option such that this information can be used by the plan-makers to inform their decision to select the preferred options. It is proposed that for the strategic elements a matrix will be used for this assessment that enables the options to be easily compared. For the allocations a long list of feasible sites will be developed, of which not all will be taken forward. It is envisaged that a pro-forma based approach would be undertaken to assess the allocations in collaboration with Wyre Borough Council (an example pro-forma is attached at Appendix C which will be modified if appropriate for Wyre).

### Consultation Question (d)

Do you have any comments regarding our proposed approach to identifying alternatives?

### Consultation Question (e)

Do you have any further suggestions regarding the scope of the SA and its proposed appraisal of the Local Plan?

## 8 Next Steps

This Scoping Report has outlined how we intend to undertake the SA of the Local Plan. Throughout this report we have included a series of questions we would like you to answer when providing your consultation responses. A list of the questions is provided below:

- a** Do you agree with the sustainability issues that we have identified? Are there additional issues that both the assessment and DPD should consider?
- b** Are there any particular topics or geographical areas of specific concern to your organisation?
- c** The SA Framework previously consulted upon in 2011 and the above presents the updated framework following consultation. However, are there any changes you consider should be made to the assessment objectives / sub-objectives and can you suggest any further targets?
- d** Do you have any comments regarding our proposed approach to identifying alternatives?
- e** Do you have any further suggestions regarding the scope of the SA and its proposed appraisal of the Local Plan?

Responses to this consultation should be sent to:

**Post:** Lyndsey Regan, Planning Policy Officer, Wyre Council, Civic Centre, Breck Road, Poulton-le-Fylde, FY6 7PU

**Email:** [lyndsey.regan@wyre.gov.uk](mailto:lyndsey.regan@wyre.gov.uk)

Following the receipt of the consultation comments, they will be reviewed and modifications made to the scope of the SA as necessary. Stage B of the SA process comprising the appraisal of the Local Plan will commence following refinement of the scope. It is expected that the next consultation on the SA Report will be undertaken alongside the consultation on the draft Local Plan.

## Appendix A

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Review of Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives included as part of the 2011 SA Report prepared for the Preferred Options Core Strategy (NB the NPPF and NPPG has now been included)





## Appendix B

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**Baseline Data** included as part of the 2011 SA Report prepared for the Preferred Options Core Strategy

Appendix C

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Example Pro-Forma (to be modified if appropriate for Wyre)

**Site Appraisal Framework**

map

**Site Name:**

**Site Location:**

**What is proposed?**

**What is the site currently used for?**

**Site Area:**

Example Site Criteria		Comments
1	Is the location of the site realistic with regard to market and workforce characteristics	
2	Is the site located within walking distance (i.e. 400m) of a public transport route (bus/train)?	
3	Is the site accessible?	
4	Is the site located within walking distance (i.e. 400m) of a range of community services (shops, facilities etc)	
5	Is the site located near a water course is there a risk of flooding?	
6	Would development on the site result in the loss of agricultural land?	
7	Is the site (or parts thereof) protected by landscape ecological or cultural designations?	
8	Does the site constitute Brownfield land?	
9	Is there a potential risk of contaminated land?	
10	Would development of the site present an opportunity to remove an eyesore?	
11	Does the site have environmental value?	
12	Can the landscape accommodate the development?	
13	Do the topographical characteristics of the site present an obstacle to development?	
14	Is the site located within close proximity (100m) of existing water, sewerage, electrical, gas and telecommunications services	
15	Is the site suitable for development?	

**Why is the site being taken forward / rejected:**

SA Objective		Score	Comments
1	To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime		
2	To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society		
3	To improve physical and mental health and wellbeing for all and reduce health inequalities		
4	To ensure housing provision meets local needs		
5	To improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups		
6	To encourage sustainable economic growth, inclusion and business development across the borough		
7	To deliver urban renaissance		
8	To protect and enhance biodiversity		
9	To protect and enhance the borough's landscape and townscape character and quality		
10	To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource		
11	To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources and reduce the risk of flooding		
12	To limit and adapt to climate change		
13	To protect and improve air quality		
14	To ensure sustainable use of natural resources		
HRA Comments:			
Cumulative Comments:			
Major Positive Impact	++	LT / MT / ST	Long / Medium / Short term effects
Positive Impact	+	D / I	Direct / Indirect effects
Neutral/ No Impact	0	R / IR	Reversible / Irreversible effects
Positive and negative outcomes	+/-	H / M / L	High, medium or low certainty of prediction
Uncertain outcome	?	C	Potential to have cumulative effect with other proposals or plans on this objective
Negative Impact	-		
Major Negative Impact	--		

## Appendix B

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Review of Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives included as part of the 2011 SA Report prepared for the Preferred Options Core Strategy (NB the NPPF and NPPG has now been included)



# Summary of International Plans

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

International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
<b>EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan 2002 - 2012</b>			
<p>The EAP reviews the significant environmental challenges and provides a framework for European environmental policy up to 2012.</p> <p>The Programme aims at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Emphasising climate change as an outstanding challenge of the next 10 years and beyond and contributing to the long term objective of stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.</li> <li>▪ Protecting, conserving, restoring and developing the functioning of natural systems, natural habitats, wild flora and fauna with the aim of halting desertification and the loss of biodiversity, including diversity of genetic resources, both in the EU and on a global scale.</li> <li>▪ Contributing to a high level of quality of life and social well being for citizens by providing an environment where the level of pollution does not give rise to harmful effects on human health and the environment and by encouraging a sustainable urban development.</li> <li>▪ Better resource efficiency and resource and waste management to bring about more sustainable production and consumption patterns, thereby decoupling the use of resources and the generation of waste from the rate of economic growth and aiming to ensure that the consumption of renewable and non-renewable resources does not exceed the carrying capacity of the environment.</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan sets objectives and priority areas for action on tackling climate change. The aims set out in the document are to be pursued by the following objectives (some of these are now out of date and are therefore not included):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fulfilment of the Kyoto Protocol commitment of an 8 % reduction in emissions by 2008-12 compared to 1990 levels for the EU as a whole, in accordance with the commitment of each Member State set out in the Council Conclusions of 16 and 17 June 1998</li> <li>▪ Placing the EU in a credible position to advocate an international agreement on more stringent reduction targets for the second commitment period provided for by the Kyoto Protocol. This agreement should aim at cutting emissions significantly, taking full account, inter alia, of the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 3rd Assessment Report, and take into account the necessity to move towards a global equitable distribution of greenhouse gas emissions.</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan needs to include policies that encompass the broad goals of the Plan, e.g. recognising that local action needs to be taken with regard to climate change issues, protecting and enhancing biodiversity and encouraging waste reduction and recycling.</p>	<p>The SA should be mindful that documents prepared will need to conform to EU goals and aims, and should therefore include appropriate objectives, indicators and targets in the SA Framework.</p>
<b>European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) (1999)</b>			
<p>The ESDP is based on the EU aim of achieving balanced and sustainable development, in particular by strengthening environmentally sound economic development and social cohesion. This means, in particular, reconciling the social and economic claims for spatial development with an area's ecological and cultural functions and, hence, contributing to a sustainable, and at larger scale, balanced territorial development.</p> <p>This is reflected in the three following fundamental goals of European policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Economic and social cohesion</li> <li>▪ Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage</li> <li>▪ More balanced competitiveness of the European territory</li> </ul>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. Targets and measures are for the most part deferred to Member States.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to recognise the tensions between social, economic and environmental issues, and include policies that encourage sustainable development.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that complement the principles of the ESDP. Care should be taken when preparing the SA to make sure it encompasses the philosophy of both national and international strategy documents.</p>



<b>International Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for the Local Plan</b>	<b>Implications for the SA</b>
<b>Aarhus Convention (Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters) (1998)</b>			
In order to contribute to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being, each Party subject to the convention shall guarantee the rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.	As this is a high level EU policy document, responsibility for implementation has been deferred to the Member States:  Each Party shall take the necessary legislative, regulatory and other measures, including measures to achieve compatibility between the provisions implementing the information, public participation and access-to-justice provisions in this Convention, as well as proper enforcement measures, to establish and maintain a clear, transparent and consistent framework to implement the provisions of this Convention.	The development of the Local Plan needs to be a transparent process, and Wyre's Statement of Community Involvement identifies how stakeholder involvement will be achieved.	The SA should highlight that while the Local Plan will be prepared mostly under the provisions of national legislation and strategies, it must still comply with principles in the Convention. The council should ensure that sufficient time is provided for consultation.
<b>United Nations (UN) Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)</b>			
The convention sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change. It acknowledges that the climatic system is affected by many factors and is a shared system. Under the Convention governments have to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Gather and share information on greenhouse gas emissions</li> <li>▪ Launch national strategies for climate change</li> <li>▪ Co-operate in adapting to the impacts of climate change</li> </ul>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan should include policies that recognise local action needs to be taken with regard to climate change issues.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to climate change, flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
<b>Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)</b>			
The Kyoto protocol, adopted in 1997, reinforced the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. It addressed the problem of anthropogenic climate change by requiring developed countries to set legally binding emission reduction targets for greenhouse gases.	Industrial nations agreed to reduce their collective emissions of greenhouse gases by 5.2% from 1990 levels by the period 2008 to 2012. Countries can achieve their Kyoto targets by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reducing greenhouse gas emissions in their own country</li> <li>▪ Implementing projects to reduce emissions in other countries</li> <li>▪ Trading in carbon. Countries that have achieved their Kyoto targets will be able to sell their excess carbon allowances to countries finding it more difficult or too expensive to meet their targets</li> </ul>	The Local Plan needs to include policies that encompass the broad goals of the Kyoto Protocol, e.g. recognising that local action needs to be taken with regard to climate change issues.	The SA should be aware that documents prepared will need to conform to the broad goals and aims, and should therefore include appropriate objectives, indicators and targets in the SA Framework.
<b>Second European Climate Change Programme (2005)</b>			

<b>International Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for the Local Plan</b>	<b>Implications for the SA</b>
<p>The programme builds on the First Climate Change Programme and seeks to continue to drive climate change mitigation across Europe, with the aim of limiting climate change and meeting Kyoto targets. It also seeks to promote adaptation to the effects of inevitable and predicted climate change.</p>	<p>Most initiatives in the programme refer to EU-wide elements of policy related, for example, to emissions trading, technological specifications and carbon capture and storage.</p> <p>There are therefore no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the need to understand and adapt to the potential impacts of climate change such as weather extremes and river flooding.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include a target to contribute towards the mitigation and adaptation of the effects of climate change.</p>
<b>Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)</b>			
<p>This Directive aims to promote an increase in the contribution of renewable energy sources to electricity production in the internal market for electricity and to create a basis for a future Community Framework.</p> <p>Member States are obliged to take steps to increase the consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources, by setting national indicative targets, in terms of a percentage of electricity consumption by 2010.</p>	<p>Member States are obliged to take appropriate steps to encourage greater consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources.</p> <p>Global indicative target: 12% of gross national energy consumption by 2010 and 22.1% indicative share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in total Community electricity consumption by 2010.</p> <p>UK target: renewables to account for 10% of UK consumption by 2010.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should recognise the importance of renewable energy and the need to increase the consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives to cover the action areas and encourage energy efficiency.</p>
<b>European Transport Policy for 2010: A Time to Decide (2001)</b>			
<p>This policy outlines the need to improve the quality and effectiveness of transport in Europe. A strategy has been proposed which is designed to gradually break the link between transport growth and economic growth to reduce environmental impacts and congestion. The policy advocates measures that promote an environmentally friendly mix of transport services.</p>	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.</p>	<p>The development of the Local Plan should consider issues relating to transport and access.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the need for a sustainable and efficient transport system.</p>
<b>EU Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (2008/50/EC)</b>			
<p>The Directive demonstrates a commitment to improving air quality in the EU by setting binding standards for a number of air pollutants. It merges four previous directives and one Council decision into a single directive on air quality and may also incorporate Directive 2004/107/EC relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons at a later date. It sets standards and target dates for reducing concentrations of SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>/NO<sub>x</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>/PM<sub>2.5</sub>, CO, benzene and lead which are required to be translated into UK legislation.</p> <p>The Directive seeks to maintain ambient-air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases.</p>	<p>Thresholds for pollutants are included in the Directives.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it; for example, reducing the number of vehicle movements.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address the protection of air quality.</p>
<b>Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC)</b>			

<b>International Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for the Local Plan</b>	<b>Implications for the SA</b>
<p>The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <p>(a) prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems</p> <p>(b) promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources</p> <p>(c) aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances</p> <p>(d) ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution</p> <p>(e) contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts</p>	<p>Objectives for surface waters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Achievement of good ecological status and good surface water chemical status by 2015</li> <li>▪ Achievement of good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies</li> <li>▪ Prevention of deterioration from one status class to another</li> <li>▪ Achievement of water-related objectives and standards for protected areas</li> </ul> <p>Objectives for groundwater:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Achievement of good groundwater quantitative and chemical status by 2015</li> <li>▪ Prevention of deterioration from one status class to another</li> <li>▪ Reversal of any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations and prevent or limit input of pollutants to groundwater</li> <li>▪ Achievement of water related objectives and standards for protected areas</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced, and include policies that promote the sustainable use of water resources.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that consider effects upon water quality and resources.</p>
<b>Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)</b>			
<p>Sets standards for a range of drinking water quality parameters.</p>	<p>The Directive includes standards that constitute legal limits.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to recognise the effects of development on drinking water quality, and provide development and operational controls to prevent non-conformances.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address water quality.</p>
<b>Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)</b>			
<p>This Directive has the objective of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources</li> <li>▪ Preventing further such pollution</li> </ul>	<p>The Directive provides guidelines for monitoring nitrate levels for the purpose of identifying vulnerable zones.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should include policies that seek to protect water resources.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect environmental quality and promote enhancements.</p>

<b>International Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for the Local Plan</b>	<b>Implications for the SA</b>
<b>Directive on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risks (2007/60/EC)</b>			
<p>This Directive aims to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. It requires Member States to assess whether all water courses and coastlines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas, and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk.</p> <p>The Directive shall be carried out in co-ordination with the WFD, most notably through flood risk management plans and river basin management plans, and also through co-ordination of the public participation procedures in the preparation of these plans.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider potential flood risk, and prevent development within floodplains.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote the reduction and management of flood risk.</p>
<b>UN Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)</b>			
<p>This was one of the main outcomes of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. The key objectives of the Convention are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The conservation of biological diversity</li> <li>▪ The sustainable use of its components</li> <li>▪ The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources</li> </ul> <p>The achievement of the objectives in the Convention relies heavily upon the implementation of action at the national level.</p>	<p>The Convention aims to halt the worldwide loss of animal and plant species and genetic resources and save and enhance biodiversity.</p>	<p>It is essential that the development of the Local Plan should consider biodiversity protection.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity.</p>
<b>Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)</b>			
<p>The principle objectives of the Convention are to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, especially those species and habitats whose conservation requires the co-operation of several States, and to promote such co-operation. Particular emphasis is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including migratory species.</p> <p>In order to achieve this the Convention imposes legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1000 wild animal species.</p> <p>Each Contracting Party is obliged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promote national policies for the conservation of wild flora, wild fauna and natural habitats, with particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, especially endemic ones, and endangered habitats, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention</li> <li>▪ Have regard to the conservation of wild flora and fauna in its planning and development policies and in its measures against pollution</li> </ul>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under the Convention, and should include provision for the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment as appropriate.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should take into account the conservation provisions of the Convention, including provision for the preservation and protection of the environment.</p>

<b>International Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for the Local Plan</b>	<b>Implications for the SA</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote education and disseminate general information on the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats</li> </ul>			
<b>Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)</b>			
<p>The Convention is an intergovernmental treaty under the UN Environment Programme. The aim is for contracting parties to work together to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species and their habitats (on a global scale) by providing strict protection for endangered migratory species.</p> <p>The overarching objectives set for the Parties are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote, co-operate in and support research relating to migratory species</li> <li>Endeavour to provide immediate protection for migratory species included in Appendix I</li> <li>Endeavour to conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species included in Appendix II</li> </ul>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under this directive, and should include provision for their protection, preservation and improvement.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives protecting biodiversity.</p>
<b>Directive on the Conservation of European Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)</b>			
<p>Relates to the conservation of all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies, including the designation of certain habitats as Special Protection Areas (SPAs). It covers the protection, management and control of these species and lays down rules for their exploitation, and also the prevention of pollution / deterioration of habitats or any disturbances affecting the birds.</p>	<p>The preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of biotopes and habitats shall include primarily the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creation of protected areas</li> <li>Upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones</li> <li>Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes</li> <li>Creation of biotopes</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan must include policies that seek to protect and enhance biodiversity, particularly designated sites.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives, indicators and targets relating to the protection of biodiversity.</p>
<b>Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC)</b>			
<p>Directive seeks to conserve natural habitats, and wild fauna and flora within the EU.</p>	<p>Member States are required to take measures to maintain or restore at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of Community importance. This includes Special Areas of Conservation and SPAs and it is usually accepted as also including Ramsar sites (European Sites).</p> <p>Plans that may adversely affect the integrity of European sites may be required to be subject to Appropriate Assessment under the Directive.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under the Directive, and should include provision for the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment as</p>	<p>The SA should include the conservation provisions of the Directive, and include objectives that address the protection of biodiversity. When required, a Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening exercise should be</p>

<b>International Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for the Local Plan</b>	<b>Implications for the SA</b>
<b>EU Biodiversity Strategy (1998)</b>			
The Strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source, which will help both to reverse present trends in biodiversity decline and to place species and ecosystems, including agro-ecosystems, at a satisfactory conservation status, both within and beyond the territory of the EU.	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	It is essential that the development of the Local Plan should consider biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets for biodiversity.
<b>European Landscape Convention (2000)</b>			
The aims are to promote European landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. The Convention is part of the Council of Europe's work on natural and cultural heritage, spatial planning, environment and local self-government, and establishes the general legal principles which should serve as a basis for adopting national landscape policies and establishing international co-operation in such matters. The UK is a signatory to this Convention and is committed to its principles.	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The Local Plan needs to consider the preservation and enhancement of the landscape.	The SA Framework should include objectives that relate to landscape protection.
<b>Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)</b>			
This replaces the old Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC). The aims of this Directive are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To provide a comprehensive and consolidated approach to the definition and management of waste.</li> <li>▪ To shift from thinking of waste as an unwanted burden to a valued resource and make Europe a recycling society.</li> <li>▪ To ensure waste prevention is the first priority of waste management.</li> <li>▪ To provide environmental criteria for certain waste streams, to establish when a waste ceases to be a waste (rather than significantly amending the definition of waste).</li> </ul>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan should seek to promote the key objectives of prevention, recycling and processing of waste, conversion of waste to usable materials, and energy recovery.	The SA needs to incorporate objectives, indicators and targets that address waste issues, e.g. minimisation and re-use etc.
<b>Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)</b>			
The Directive is intended, by way of stringent operational and technical requirements on the waste and landfills, to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health.	The Directive establishes guidelines and targets for the quantities or biodegradable waste being sent to landfill. The key targets are set to be achieved within set timeframes from the start year. Some of these are now out of date and are therefore not included.	Any landfills, or land for which landfilling is proposed, must comply with this Directive, local and regional waste	The SA Framework should incorporate the principles of this Directive in conjunction with the Waste

International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
	<p>With 2001 as the start year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By approximately 2016, biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 35%.</li> </ul>	<p>policy, and waste procedures set out by the competent authority.</p>	<p>Framework Directive, as well as local and regional waste policy.</p>
<b>Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC) (as amended by 2004/12/EC and 2005/20/EC)</b>			
<p>This Directive covers all packaging placed on the market in the Community and all packaging waste, whether it is used or released at industrial, commercial, office, shop, service, household or any other level, regardless of the material used. The Directive provides that the Member States shall take measures to prevent the formation of packaging waste, which may include national programmes and may encourage the reuse of packaging.</p>	<p>The Directive states that Member States must introduce systems for the return and/or collection of used packaging to attain certain targets. However, all targets are now out of date and are therefore not included.</p>	<p>Although this Directive dictates national legislation, the Local Plan should include policies that encourage better waste management.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should be consistent with the waste management principles of this policy.</p>
<b>EU Birds Directive 2009/147/EC</b>			
<p>The directive recognises that habitat loss and degradation are the most serious threats to the conservation of wild birds. The Directive places great emphasis on the protection of habitats for endangered as well as migratory species (listed in Annex I), especially through the establishment of a coherent network of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) comprising all the most suitable territories for these species.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The development of the Local Plan should consider the preservation / enhancement of biodiversity resources including the protection of bird species.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets for the preservation /enhancement of biodiversity resources. Biodiversity resources including bird species and their habitats.</p>

# Summary of National Plans

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



<b>National Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>River quality:</b> rivers of good (a) biological (b) chemical quality</li> <li>▪ <b>Air quality and health:</b> (a) annual levels of PM<sub>10</sub> and O<sub>3</sub> (b) days when air pollution is moderate or higher</li> </ul>		
<b>Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (2003)</b>			
<p>This action programme marks a step change in the policies for delivering sustainable communities for all. The plan allies measures to tackle the housing provision mis-match between the South-East and parts of the North and the Midlands, with more imaginative design and the continuation of an agreeable and convenient environment.</p> <p>It is part of the Government's wider drive to raise the quality of life in our communities through increasing prosperity, reducing inequalities, increasing employment, better public services, better health and education, tackling crime and anti-social behaviour, and much more. It reflects our key principles for public service reform: raising standards, devolving and delegating decision-making, providing greater flexibility over use of resources and choice for customers. The main elements are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sustainable communities</li> <li>▪ Step change in housing supply</li> <li>▪ New growth areas</li> <li>▪ Decent homes</li> <li>▪ Countryside and local environment</li> </ul>	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should encourage housing to be addressed by local partnerships as part of wider strategy of neighbourhood renewal and sustainable communities. It should encourage environmental enhancement to be central to regeneration solutions. It should also encourage restoration and management of brownfield land, have due regard for landscape character and encourage green space networks.</p>	<p>The SA should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ acknowledge local action to meet local needs;</li> <li>▪ recognise that housing should be provided for all sections of society;</li> <li>▪ recognise that environmental improvements can improve quality of life;</li> <li>▪ ensure that affordable housing is provided where there is need. The SA Framework should be reviewed against these objectives.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Act 2008</b>			
<p>The Act created amendments to the functioning of the planning system, following recommendations from the Barker Review first proposed in the 2007 White Paper: Planning for a Sustainable Future. The two principal changes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The establishment of an Infrastructure Planning Commission to make decisions on nationally significant infrastructure projects.</li> <li>▪ Creation of the Community Infrastructure Levy, a charge to be collected from developers by local authorities for the provision of local and sub-regional infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The preparation of the Local Plan should consider the recommended actions in this document.</p>	<p>The SA should consider the means by which the measures in the Act may enable the Local Plan to contribute towards sustainable development</p>
<b>Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning (2005)</b>			
<p>This document was jointly published by The Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and the EA. It provides guidance to</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The preparation of the Local Plan should</p>	<p>The SA should take into consideration the issues</p>

<b>National Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
help in the preparation of LDFs, by ensuring incorporation of the natural, built and historic environment, and rural issues in plans and strategies.		consider the recommended actions in this document.	raised and ensure that objectives are developed that cover relevant aspects of the built and natural environment.
<b>World Class Places: The Government's Strategy for Improving Quality of Place (2009)</b>			
<p>The Strategy identifies the benefits of creating well-designed places, including elements of spatial planning, urban design, architecture, green infrastructure and community involvement. It seeks to promote the consideration of place at all levels of planning. An Action Plan accompanying the Strategy sets out the following seven broad objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1: Strengthen leadership on quality of place at the national and regional level</li> <li>2: Encourage local civic leaders and local government to prioritise quality of place</li> <li>3: Ensure relevant government policy, guidance and standards consistently promote quality of place and are user-friendly</li> <li>4: Put the public and community at the centre of place-shaping</li> <li>5: Ensure all development for which central government is directly responsible is built to high design and sustainability standards and promotes quality of place</li> <li>6: Encourage higher standards of market-led development</li> <li>7: Strengthen quality of place skills, knowledge and capacity</li> </ol>	<p>The majority of actions reflect how the Government will take forward the strategy and use it in the creation of new guidance and to direct its interactions with relevant agencies. However, of particular relevance are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.3: Working with local authorities to achieve high quality development</li> <li>2.5: Establishing an award scheme for high quality places</li> <li>4.1: Encouraging public involvement in shaping the vision for their area and the design of individual schemes</li> <li>4.2: Ensuring the citizens and service users are engaged in the design and development of public buildings</li> <li>4.3: Encouraging community involvement in ownership and management of the public realm and community facilities</li> <li>4.4: Promoting public engagement in creating new homes and neighbourhoods</li> <li>6.1: Encouraging local authorities to set clear quality of place ambitions in their LDFs</li> <li>7.1: Strengthening advisory support on design quality for local authorities, the wider public sector and developers</li> <li>7.2: Encouraging local authorities to share planning, design, conservation and related expertise</li> </ol>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to reinforce and promote a sense of place, particularly in key regeneration areas. High standards of design and public consultation should be encouraged.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should recognise the importance of developing a high quality built environment and promoting high levels of community involvement.</p>
<b>Rural Strategy (2004)</b>			
<p>The Strategy carries forward the Government's vision, of sustainable rural communities in which economic, social and environmental issues are all taken into account. It identifies three key priorities for rural policy, and explains the modernised delivery arrangements. The following priorities will inform the Government's rural policy for the next three to five years and the modernised delivery arrangements that will drive progress forward:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Economic and Social Regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest</li> </ol>	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to recognise the importance of developing and enhancing the rural parts of the Borough.</p>	<p>The SA should consider the rural areas.</p>

<b>National Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<p>need.</p> <p>2. Social Justice for All – tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people.</p> <p>3. Enhancing the Value of our Countryside – protecting the natural environment for this and future generations.</p>			
<b>The Countryside in and Around Towns: A vision for connecting town and country in the pursuit of sustainable development (2005)</b>			
<p>This document was jointly published by the Countryside Agency and Groundwork, in 2005.</p> <p>It presents a new vision for the countryside in and around England's towns and cities. The vision is to reduce the pressures that urban life places on the local and global environment - <i>'the need to ensure a high quality of life for all while at the same time reducing our collective impact on the resources we share'</i>.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to complement the aims of the strategy and seek to develop sustainable communities.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that seek to promote sustainable communities and protect both the urban and rural environment.</p>
<b>The Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the Standard in Sustainability for New Homes (2008)</b>			
<p>This document sets out the assessment process and the performance standards required for the Code for Sustainable Homes. The Code is a voluntary standard designed to improve the overall sustainability of new homes by setting a single framework within which the home building industry can design and construct homes to higher environmental standards.</p>	<p>The Code measures the sustainability of new homes in 9 categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Energy and CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions</li> <li>▪ Pollution</li> <li>▪ Water</li> <li>▪ Health and Wellbeing</li> <li>▪ Materials</li> <li>▪ Management</li> <li>▪ Surface Water Run-off</li> <li>▪ Ecology</li> <li>▪ Waste</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the requirements of the Code when setting policies related to new housing. The categories suggest areas in which planning policy may also be developed to promote sustainable development.</p>	<p>The 9 categories provide suggestions for SA Objectives.</p>
<b>Sustainable Communities, Settled Homes, Changing Lives – A Strategy for Tackling Homelessness (ODPM) (2005)</b>			
<p>The key actions of the strategy for addressing homelessness are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Preventing homelessness</li> <li>▪ Providing support for vulnerable people</li> <li>▪ Tackling the wider causes and symptoms of homelessness</li> <li>▪ Helping more people move away from rough sleeping</li> <li>▪ Providing more settled homes</li> </ul> <p>For each of the above points a series of actions are identified.</p>	<p>Key target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Halve the number of households living in temporary accommodation by 2010</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan needs to recognise the causes of homelessness and seek to implement policies that will reduce the number of people sleeping rough.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address housing issues including homelessness.</p>

<b>National Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<b>Climate Change Act (2008)</b>			
<p>The Act commits the UK to action in mitigating the impacts of climate change. It has two key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To improve carbon management, helping the transition towards a low-carbon economy</li> <li>▪ To demonstrate UK leadership internationally, signalling a commitment to take our share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen in December 2009 [and beyond].</li> </ul>	<p>Relevant commitments within the Act are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The creation of a legally binding target of at least an 80% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, to be achieved through action in the UK and abroad (against 1990 levels). Also a reduction in emissions of at least 34% by 2020.</li> <li>▪ A carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over 5-year periods.</li> <li>▪ The creation of the Committee on Climate Change - to advise the Government on the level of carbon budgets and on where cost-effective savings can be made.</li> <li>▪ The inclusion of International aviation and shipping emissions in the Act or an explanation to Parliament why not - by 31 December 2012.</li> <li>▪ Further measures to reduce emissions, including: powers to introduce domestic emissions trading schemes more quickly and easily through secondary legislation; measures on biofuels; powers to introduce pilot financial incentive schemes in England for household waste; powers to require a minimum charge for single-use carrier bags (excluding Scotland).</li> <li>▪ New powers to support the creation of a Community Energy Savings Programme.</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address climate change issues including flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
<b>Climate Change – The UK Programme 2006: Tomorrow's Climate Today's Challenge</b>			
<p>The 2006 Programme represents a progression from the 2000 version and a progressive tightening of emissions control targets. Although these are now superseded, the principles behind the Programme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The need to take a balanced approach with all sectors and all parts of the UK playing their part</li> <li>▪ The need to safeguard, and where possible enhance, the UK's competitiveness, encourage technological innovation, promote social inclusion and reduce harm to health</li> <li>▪ The need to focus on flexible and cost effective policy options which will work together to form an integrated package</li> <li>▪ The need to take a long-term view, looking to targets beyond the first Kyoto commitment period and considering the need for the UK to adapt to the impacts of climate change</li> </ul>	<p>Targets are superseded by 2008 Climate Change Act. There are therefore none of relevance.</p>	<p>It should be ensured that the key principles of the Strategy are considered in the preparation of the Local Plan, and that these factors are addressed.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that complement the priorities and principles of this Strategy.</p>

<b>National Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The need for the Programme to be kept under review</li> </ul> <p>The Programme sets out the measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in six broad sectors: energy supply, business, transport, domestic, agriculture, forestry and land management and public and local government.</p>			
<b>Stern Review of the Economics of Climate Change (2006)</b>			
<p>The review examines the evidence on the economic impacts of climate change and explores the economics of stabilising greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The second part of the review considers the complex policy challenges involved in managing the transition to a low-carbon economy and in ensuring that societies are able to adapt to the consequences of climate change.</p> <p>The document clearly identifies that adaptation is the only available response for impacts that will occur over the next few decades.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective relating to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
<b>UK Low Carbon Transition Plan – National Strategy for Climate Change and Energy (2009)</b>			
<p>The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan plots how the UK will meet the 34% cut in emissions on 1990 levels by 2020, set out in the budget.</p>	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ More than 1.2 million people will be in green jobs.</li> <li>▪ 7 million homes will have benefited from whole house makeovers, and more than 1.5 million households will be supported to produce their own clean energy.</li> <li>▪ Around 40% of electricity will be from low-carbon sources, from renewables, nuclear and clean coal.</li> <li>▪ The UK will import half the amount of gas that it otherwise would.</li> <li>▪ The average new car will emit 40% less carbon than now.</li> </ul>	<p>It should be ensured that the key principles of the Strategy are considered in the preparation of the Local Plan, and that these factors are addressed.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that complement the priorities and principles of this Strategy.</p>
<b>Climate change and biodiversity adaptation: the role of the spatial planning system – a Natural England commissioned report (2009)</b>			
<p>The report examines ways in which the land use planning system can help biodiversity adapt to climate change. Strategies are identified that enable LDFs to deliver against the Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs' (Defra) 12 core adaptation goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conserve existing biodiversity <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1a Conserve protected areas and other high quality habitats</li> <li>1b Conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species</li> </ol> </li> <li>2 Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate</li> <li>3 Develop ecologically resilient and varied landscapes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3a Conserve and enhance local variation within sites and habitats</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Development of the Local Plan should include recommendations from this report.</p>	<p>The SA should refer to specific guidance in the document for using SA to improve the ability of biodiversity to adapt to climate change.</p>

<b>National Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<p>3b Make space for the natural development of rivers and coasts</p> <p>4 Establish ecological networks through habitat protection, restoration and creation</p> <p>5 Make sound decisions based on analysis</p> <p>5a Thoroughly analyse causes of change</p> <p>5b Respond to changing conservation priorities</p> <p>6 Integrate adaptation and mitigation measures into conservation management, planning and practice</p>			
<b>Planning for Climate Change – Guidance and Model Policies for Local Authorities (2010)</b>			
<p>The document has been produced by the Planning and Climate Change Coalition, a group of organisations seeking to ensure that the planning system responds effectively to the climate challenge.</p> <p>The guide is designed to provide clarity and guidance to local authorities and Local Enterprise Partnerships on how best to plan for climate change, both in terms of reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, and adapting to future climatic conditions.</p> <p>Guidance is provided on developing both strategic and development control policies.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance, other than to support local authorities in mitigating and adapting to climate change.</p>	<p>The guidance should be followed when developing policies within the Local Plan that address climate change issues.</p>	<p>The SA should examine the likely effectiveness of the Local Plan in mitigating and adapting to climate change. Such judgements should be made with reference to the guidance.</p>
<b>Energy White Paper: Meeting the Energy Challenge (2007)</b>			
<p>This White Paper sets out a framework for action to address the following long-term energy challenges, and helps to manage the risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Tackling climate change by reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions both within the UK and abroad</li> <li>▪ Ensuring secure, clean and affordable energy as we become increasingly dependent on imported fuel</li> </ul> <p>This paper sets out the Government's international and domestic energy strategy (based upon existing policies) to address the long-term energy challenges and deliver the four energy policy goals [set out in the 2003 Energy White Paper].</p>	<p>Targets are superseded by 2008 Climate Change Act. There are therefore none of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective relating to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
<b>Energy Act 2008</b>			
<p>The Act implements the legislative aspects of the Energy White Paper. It sets out new legislation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reflect the availability of new technologies (such as CCS and emerging renewable technologies)</li> <li>▪ Correspond with our changing requirements for security of supply infrastructure (such as offshore gas storage)</li> </ul>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions whilst promoting sustainable</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective relating to minimising greenhouse gas emissions.</p>

<b>National Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure adequate protection for the environment and the tax payer as our energy market changes</li> </ul> <p>These policies are driven by the two long-term energy challenges faced by the UK as identified in the White Paper.</p>		economic growth.	
<b>Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (2008)</b>			
<p>The document explains how the strategic aims set out in 'Towards a Sustainable Transport System' (2007) will be translated into policy and practical actions. It takes on recommendations contained in the Eddington transport study and the Stern Review. The 5 goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to support national economic competitiveness and growth, by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks;</li> <li>to reduce transport's emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of tackling climate change;</li> <li>to contribute to better safety, security and health and longer life expectancy by reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport, and by promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health;</li> <li>to promote greater equality of opportunity for all citizens, with the desired outcome of achieving a fairer society; and</li> <li>to improve quality of life for transport users and non-transport users, and to promote a healthy natural environment.</li> </ul>	<p>The document does not contain specific targets or indicators, but rather sets out broad strategic priorities at a national level. Nonetheless, the goals provide a framework for local as well as national action.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should recognise the importance of safe, reliable and efficient transport systems to economic and social wellbeing. The sustainability impacts of transport should also be fully understood.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should ensure inclusion of objectives that promote sustainable transport.</p>
<b>The Future of Transport White Paper – A Network for 2030 (2004)</b>			
<p>This Paper sets out the vision for a modern, efficient and sustainable transport system for the next 30 years, with a funding commitment until 2015.</p> <p>The aim is for a transport network that can meet the challenges of a growing economy and the increasing demand for travel, but that can also achieve environmental objectives. This means coherent networks with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The road network providing a more reliable and freer-flowing service for both personal travel and freight, with people able to make informed choices about how and when they travel</li> <li>The rail network providing a fast, reliable and efficient service, particularly for interurban journeys and commuting into large urban areas</li> <li>Reliable, flexible, convenient bus services tailored to local needs</li> <li>Making walking and cycling a real alternative for local trips</li> </ul>	<p>The document indicates a number of Public Service Agreement objectives. Those of relevance include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels in line with our Kyoto commitment and move towards a 20% reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions below 1990 levels by 2010, through measures including energy efficiency and renewables.</li> <li>Improve air quality by meeting the Air Quality Strategy targets for CO, lead, NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, benzene and 1,3 butadiene.</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should contain policies that relate to the need for an integrated and sustainable transport network.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should contain objectives that support an efficient and sustainable transport system, and also cover issues relating to the protection of air quality and greenhouse gas emissions.</p>

<b>National Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improving international and domestic links from ports and airports</li> </ul> <p>The strategy is built around three key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sustained investment over the long term</li> <li>▪ Improvements in transport management</li> <li>▪ Planning ahead sustained</li> </ul> <p>Underlining these themes is the need to balance travel demand with improving quality of life. This means seeking solutions that meet long term economic, social and environmental goals.</p>			
<b>Low Carbon Transport: A Greener Future - A Carbon Reduction Strategy for Transport (2009)</b>			
<p>The Strategy sets out how the transport sector will meet its emissions reduction obligations and contribute to the Government's overall policy on climate change as set out in the Climate Change Act 2008.</p>	<p>The Strategy does not contain its own targets; rather it sets out how those committed to elsewhere, notably in the Climate Change Act 2008, will be met by the transport sector and what actions the Government will take to see they are met.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should promote low-carbon transport options for passengers and freight. This should require the promotion of new and emerging technology and a modal shift in transport choices.</p>	<p>The SA should seek the promotion of low-carbon forms of transport.</p>
<b>Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended)</b>			
<p>The Act still forms the basis of conservation legislation in Great Britain, although it has been much modified.</p> <p>Schedules 5 and 8 of the Act detail lists of legally protected wild animals and plants respectively. These are updated every five years.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must ensure that the requirements of the Act are complied with and that designated species are protected.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.</p>
<b>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)</b>			
<p>These Regulations make provision for the purpose of implementing, for Great Britain, Council Directive 92/43/EEC[8] on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</p> <p>They replace and update the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &amp;c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) in England and Wales (and to a limited degree, Scotland - as regards reserved matters).</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>It is essential that the development of the Local Plan should consider biodiversity protection.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.</p>
<b>The Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act (2000)</b>			
<p>The purpose of the Act is to create a new statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>It is essential that the development of the Local Plan should consider biodiversity</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of</p>



<b>National Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b> (AONBs).	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<b>The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)</b>			
<p>The act created Natural England and the Commission for Rural Communities and, amongst other measures, it extended the biodiversity duty set out in the CRoW Act to public bodies and statutory undertakers to ensure due regard to the conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>The Duty is set out in Section 40 of the Act, and states that every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard to the purpose of conserving biodiversity.</p> <p>The aim of the biodiversity duty is to raise the profile of biodiversity in England and Wales, so that the conservation of biodiversity becomes properly embedded in all relevant policies and decisions made by public authorities.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>It is essential that the development of the Local Plan should consider biodiversity protection.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.</p>
<b>The Guidance for Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty (2007)</b>			
<p>This guidance was issued by Defra and WAG to assist local authorities in fulfilling their Biodiversity Duty.</p>	<p>The guidance references a biodiversity indicator to measure local authority performance, which is based on four sub-indicators relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The management of local authority landholdings (e.g. % of landholdings managed to a plan which seeks to maximise the sites' biodiversity potential).</li> <li>▪ The condition of local authority managed Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) (e.g. % of SSSI in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition).</li> <li>▪ The provision of accessible greenspace.</li> <li>▪ The effect of development control decisions on designated sites (e.g. change in designated sites as a result of planning permissions).</li> </ul>	<p>It is essential that the development of the Local Plan considers the provisions of the biodiversity duty.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.</p>
<b>Conserving Biodiversity – The UK Approach (2007)</b>			
<p>The document sets out an approach to biodiversity conservation that is designed to meet the commitment to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010 but also to guide action into the second decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.</p> <p>The statement emphasises an ecosystem approach. There is a close relationship between ecosystems and human well-being and there is a need to take action to reverse ecosystem degradation by addressing the key drivers and valuing ecosystem services. There is a need to maintain, create and restore functional combinations of</p>	<p>In June 2007 the UK Biodiversity Partnership published 18 indicators that can be used to monitor biodiversity progress across the UK. They will be used as part of a wider evidence base to determine whether the target to halt biodiversity loss is being achieved. Some of the relevant indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Trends in populations of selected species of birds and butterflies</li> <li>▪ UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Species &amp;</li> </ul>	<p>It is essential that the development of the Local Plan should consider biodiversity protection.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity resources.</p>

<b>National Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<p>habitats.</p> <p>The shared priorities for action are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protecting the best sites for wildlife</li> <li>Targeting action on priority species and habitats</li> <li>Embedding proper consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in all relevant sectors of policy and decision-making.</li> <li>Engaging people and encouraging behaviour change</li> <li>Developing and interpreting the evidence base</li> <li>Ensuring that the UK plays a proactive role in influencing the development of Multilateral Environmental Agreements and contributes fully to their domestic delivery.</li> </ul>	<p>Habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protected areas</li> <li>Sustainable woodland management</li> <li>Area of agri-environment land</li> <li>Sustainable fisheries</li> <li>Ecological impact of air pollution</li> <li>Invasive species</li> <li>Habitat connectivity</li> <li>River quality</li> </ul>		
<b>Working with the Grain of Nature: a Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)</b>			
<p>The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them.</p> <p>The Strategy sets out a series of actions that will be taken by the Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agriculture: encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy.</li> <li>Water: aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands.</li> <li>Woodland: managing and extending woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life.</li> <li>Marine and coastal management: so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem-based approach.</li> <li>Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment.</li> </ul>	<p>A key Defra objective is: to protect and improve the rural, urban, marine and global environment and lead on the integration of these with other policies across Government and internationally.</p> <p>Under this objective, key targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To care for natural heritage, make the countryside attractive and enjoyable for all and preserve biological diversity by</li> <li>Reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020</li> <li>Bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites</li> </ul> <p>Of the Government's Quality of Life Counts indicators, those that are particularly important for biodiversity are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The populations of wild birds</li> <li>The condition of SSSIs</li> <li>Progress with BAPs</li> <li>Area of land under agri-environment agreement</li> <li>Biological quality of rivers</li> <li>Fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should support the vision of emphasising biodiversity.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets that address biodiversity.</p>
<b>UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)</b>			
<p>The overall goal of the UK BAP is '<i>To conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK and to contribute to the conservation of global biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms</i>'. Its underlying principles are:</p>	<p>The plan contains 1150 species and 65 habitats that have been listed as priorities for conservation action under the UK BAP.</p> <p>Specific targets are established for each of these action</p>	<p>It is essential that the development of the Local Plan should consider biodiversity</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sustainable use of biological resources</li> <li>▪ Wise use should be ensured for non-renewable resources</li> <li>▪ Individual and community involvement is required in the conservation of biodiversity as well as Governmental processes</li> <li>▪ Conservation of biodiversity should be an integral part of Government programmes, policy and action</li> <li>▪ A sound knowledge base is required</li> <li>▪ The precautionary principle should guide decisions</li> </ul> <p>The objectives for conserving biodiversity are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To conserve and where practicable to enhance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the overall populations and natural ranges of native species and the quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems</li> <li>b. internationally important and threatened species, habitats and ecosystems</li> <li>c. species, habitats and natural and managed ecosystems that are characteristic of local areas</li> <li>d. the biodiversity of natural and semi-natural habitats where this has been diminished over recent past decades</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ To increase public awareness of, and involvement in, conserving biodiversity.</li> <li>▪ To contribute to the conservation of biodiversity on a European and global scale.</li> </ul>	<p>plans which are considered too detailed for this review.</p>	<p>protection.</p>	<p>resources.</p>
<b>Biodiversity by Design: A Guide for Sustainable Communities (Town and Country Planning Association) (2004)</b>			
<p>The aim of the guide is to provide guidance on how to maximise the opportunities for biodiversity in the planning and design of sustainable communities. The guidance is designed to apply at a variety of scales from whole sub-region growth points, to neighbourhood schemes.</p>	<p>This is a guidance document and therefore does not set targets or suggest indicators</p>	<p>The development of the Local Plan should require biodiversity and green infrastructure design principles for new developments.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives relating to biodiversity and the quality of the natural environment.</p>
<b>Biodiversity Indicators in Your Pocket (2010) Defra</b>			
<p>These indicators show changes in aspects of biodiversity such as the population size of important species or the area of land managed for wildlife. They provide part of the evidence to assess whether the targets set out in the following column have been achieved.</p>	<p>The UK Government committed to two important international targets to protect biodiversity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In 2001, European Union Heads of State or Government agreed that biodiversity decline should be halted, with the aim of reaching this objective by 2010.</li> <li>2. In 2002, Heads of State at the United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development committed themselves to achieve, by 2010, a significant reduction of</li> </ol>	<p>The Local Plan should include indicators relating to biodiversity in order to monitor progress.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to biodiversity and the quality of the natural environment. The proposed Monitoring Framework should also</p>

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	<p>the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level, as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on Earth.</p> <p>There are eighteen UK biodiversity indicators grouped under six focal areas aligned to those used by the Convention on Biological Diversity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Status and trends in components of biodiversity</li> <li>2. Sustainable use</li> <li>3. Threats to biodiversity</li> <li>4. Ecosystem integrity and ecosystem goods and services</li> <li>5. Status of resource transfers and use</li> <li>6. Public awareness and participation</li> </ol>		include biodiversity indicators to monitor effects on biodiversity resources.
<b>Biodiversity by Design. (2004) Town and Country Planning Association</b>			
<p>The purpose of the Town and Country Planning Association is to improve the art and science of town and country planning. It is the only independent organisation for planning and housing covering the UK and the longest established planning body in the world. Its key objectives are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Secure a decent home for everyone, in a good human-scale environment combining the best features of town and country;</li> <li>2. Empower people and communities to influence decisions that affect them;</li> <li>3. Improve the planning system in accordance with the principles of sustainable development.</li> </ol>	<p>Green Infrastructure is the sub -regional network of protected sites, nature reserves, green spaces, and greenway linkages. The linkages include river corridors and flood plains, migration routes and features of the landscape, which are of importance as wildlife corridors. An infrastructure should provide for multi-functional use, wildlife, recreational and cultural experience, as well as delivering ecological services, such as flood protection and microclimate control. It should all operate at all spatial scales from urban centres through to open countryside.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should assess the relevant infrastructure to enhance biodiversity through design.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to protecting / enhancing biodiversity resources through design.</p>
<b>Geological Conservation Review (GCR) by JNCC</b>			
<p>The GCR was designed to identify sites of national and international importance and show key scientific elements of the Earth heritage of Britain. These sites display sediments, rocks, fossils, and features of the landscape that make a special contribution to understanding and appreciation of Earth science and the geological history of Britain, which stretches back hundreds of millions of years.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to protect / enhance geodiversity.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect / enhance geodiversity resources in Wyre.</p>
<b>Nature Nearby – Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance. Natural England (2010)</b>			
<p>Natural England is proposing the adoption of three key standards by Greenspace professionals that will deliver high quality and inspiring visitor experiences in green spaces close to where people live, and connect people with the natural environment. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ An Accessibility and Quantity Standard – to ensure equitable provision both close to home and within sustainable transport</li> </ul>	<p>General targets within the document include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Improving access to green spaces.</li> <li>b) Improving naturalness of green spaces.</li> <li>c) Improving connectivity with green spaces.</li> </ol>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to fulfil the general objectives within this guidance document.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to improve access to green space, improve connectivity and improve naturalness of</p>

<b>National Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<p>distances, i.e. Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Service Standards – for core services and facilities for each site type;</li> <li>▪ A national Quality Standard – i.e. The Green Flag Award scheme.</li> </ul>			green spaces.
<b>Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning – Incorporating the natural, built and historic environment, and rural issues in plans and strategies (2005). Natural England/English Heritage/Environment Agency</b>			
<p>To help planning authorities and regional planning bodies in preparing plans and strategies under the new planning system. Statutory Bodies are interested in enhancing the quality of life for both urban and rural communities.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should follow Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning guidance.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that fulfil the requirements of this document.</p>
<b>A Strategy for England's Trees, Woodlands and Forests (2007)</b>			
<p>The strategy strives to achieve sustainable forest management and has five aims for Government intervention in trees, woods and forests over the following 10-15 years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To provide a resource of trees, woods and forests where they can contribute most in terms of environmental, economic and social benefits now and in the future.</li> <li>▪ To ensure that existing and newly-planted trees, woods and forests are resilient to the impacts of climate change and also contribute to the way in which biodiversity and natural resources adjust to climate change.</li> <li>▪ To protect and enhance the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes and the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland.</li> <li>▪ To increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life for those living, working and visiting England.</li> <li>▪ To improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and to promote new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>It is essential that the development of the Local Plan should consider biodiversity protection.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity resources, which includes areas of woodland, particularly ancient woodland.</p>
<b>Landscape Character Assessment Guidance for England and Scotland (2002)</b>			
<p>Produced jointly by the former Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage, this document comprises the accepted national guidance on the practice and procedure of landscape character assessment.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should recognise the importance of protecting and enhancing landscape character.</p>	<p>The SA should include an objective related to landscape character.</p>

<b>National Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<b>Open Space Strategies: Best Practice Guidance (CABE and the Greater London Authority, 2009)</b>			
This document offers clear, practical guidance to local authorities and their stakeholders on how to prepare an open space strategy.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan should recognise the multi-functional benefits of open spaces and consider the Wyre Open Space Strategy once it has been produced.	The SA should consider the potential for impacts on open spaces and opportunities for enhancements particularly those issues identified in Wyre's Open Space Audit 2007.
<b>The Geological Conservation Review (GCR) (ongoing)</b>			
The GCR is designed to identify sites of national and international importance needed to show all the key scientific elements of the Earth heritage of Britain. They display sediments, rocks, fossils, and features of the landscape that make a special contribution to our understanding and appreciation of Earth science and the geological history of Britain	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan should recognise the status of Lytham and St Anne's GCR site and aim to protect this and other geodiversity sites.	The SA should consider potential impacts on geodiversity.
<b>Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (Defra, 2009)</b>			
Vision: By 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England's soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations. The Strategy sets out how Government intends to improve the management of soil to manage threats to its quality and integrity.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan should include measures to ensure that soils are protected in line with the Strategy's aims.	The assessment should consider the extent to which soils may be impacted by proposals supported within the Local Plan.
<b>Natural England's Green Infrastructure Guidance (2009)</b>			
The guidance outlines the benefits of developing multi-functional green infrastructure. It provides advice to local authorities on how to deliver green infrastructure improvements through the planning system, including reference to LDFs.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan should protect existing green infrastructure and promote new multi-functional green spaces. Guidance should be followed where possible.	The assessment should consider the impact of Local Plan on the quality and quantity of green infrastructure and the extent to which the guidance has been followed.
<b>Accessible Natural Green Space Standards in Towns and Cities: A Review and Toolkit for their Implementation (2003) and Nature Nearby: Accessible Green Space Guidance (2010)</b>			
These publications by Natural England explain and give guidance on the concept of Accessible Natural Green Space Standards (ANGSt). The 2010 report provides practical advice to planning authorities on meeting the standards within new and existing developments.	ANGSt recommends that everyone, wherever they live, should have an accessible natural greenspace: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>of at least 2ha in size, no more than 300m (5 minutes walk) from home;</li> </ul>	The Local Plan should attempt to ensure that the standards are met within the Borough.	The SA Framework should contain an objective relating to the provision of green

<b>National Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km of home;</li> <li>▪ one accessible 100ha site within 5km of home; and</li> <li>▪ one accessible 500ha site within 10km of home; plus</li> <li>▪ a minimum of 1 ha of statutory Local Nature Reserves per thousand population.</li> </ul>		space.
<b>Historic Environment: A Force For the Future (2001)</b>			
<p>The Government vision is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Public interest in the historic environment is matched by effective partnerships and the development of a sound base from which to develop policies.</li> <li>▪ Maximising the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource.</li> <li>▪ Ensuring the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as a something with which the whole of society can identify and engage with.</li> <li>▪ The historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations.</li> <li>▪ The historic environment is an economic asset that is well harnessed.</li> </ul> <p>The document sets out actions to protect and sustain heritage for future generations.</p>	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The Local Plan will need to include policies that take on board the issues and themes that have been identified in the document.	The SA Framework should include objectives that relate to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.
<b>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)</b>			
<p>The Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK to deliver environmental, health and social benefits.</p> <p>It examines the costs and benefits of air quality improvement proposals, the impact of exceedences of the strategy's air quality objectives, the effect on ecosystems and the qualitative impacts.</p>	The Strategy sets objectives and targets for each air quality pollutant, e.g. to achieve and maintain 40µg/m <sup>3</sup> of annual average NO <sub>2</sub> .	The Local Plan should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it.	The SA Framework should include objectives that address the protection of air quality.
<b>Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (2009)</b>			
<p>This document forms the EA's strategy for water resource management for the next 25 years.</p> <p>The focus of the strategy is on understanding the present state of water resources and planning for the management of water resources to prevent long-term environmental damage and degradation. The strategy highlights where water abstractions are unsustainable and where further water is needed. The issue of climate change and its impact upon our water resources is also considered.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan needs to consider the protection and enhancement of water resources.	The SA Framework should include objectives that promote the protection of the water environment.

<b>National Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<p>30 action points are identified to deliver the strategy, which include developing leakage control, encouraging good practice when using water and promoting the value of water.</p>			
<b>Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2008)</b>			
<p>Defra's vision for the state of the water environment in 2030 is for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ an improved quality of the water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued high levels of drinking water quality;</li> <li>▪ sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water;</li> <li>▪ sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost reflective water charges;</li> <li>▪ reduced greenhouse gas emissions; and</li> <li>▪ an embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users.</li> </ul>	<p>The Strategy contains few quantitative targets. It sets out broad ambitions for improvements in the areas of water demand, supply, quality, surface water drainage, flooding, greenhouse gas emissions, water charging and the regulatory framework.</p> <p>One headline targets is to reduce per capita consumption of water to an average of 130 litres per person per day by 2030, or possibly even 120 litres per person per day depending on new technological developments and innovation.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should help to support the aims of this Strategy through requiring high levels of protection for the water environment.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should contain objectives related to water resources, flooding and climate change.</p>
<b>Flood and Water Management Act (2010)</b>			
<p>The Act will provide better, more comprehensive management of coastal erosion and flood risk for people, homes and businesses. It also contains financial provisions related to the water industry.</p> <p>The Act will give the EA an overview of all flood and coastal erosion risk management and unitary and county councils the lead in managing the risk of local floods. It will also enable better management of water resources and quality, and will help to manage and respond to severe weather events such as flood and drought.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider flood risk issues. It should seek to avoid siting new development in the floodplain and ensure the sustainable use of water resources.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address flooding risk and the need to manage runoff effectively.</p>
<b>Making Space for Water: Taking Forward a New Government Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (2005)</b>			
<p>This 20-year strategy seeks to implement a more holistic strategy to flood and coastal erosion risks.</p> <p>The aim is to manage risks by employing an integrated portfolio of approaches which reflect both national and local priorities to reduce the threat to people and their property and to deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefits</p> <p>A whole catchment and whole shoreline approach will be adopted and adaptation to climate change will be an inherent part of flood and coastal erosion decisions.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to ensure that development in floodplains is discouraged.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address flooding risk and the need to manage runoff effectively.</p>
<b>Waste Strategy for England (2007)</b>			
<p>The aim has to be to reduce waste by making products with fewer</p>	<p>The strategy includes targets for reducing household</p>	<p>The Local Plan should</p>	<p>The SA Framework</p>



<b>National Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<p>natural resources. The link between economic growth and waste growth must be broken. Most products should be re-used or their materials recycled. Energy should be recovered where possible. Land filling of residual waste, in small amounts, may be necessary. The strategy highlights that significant progress has been made since the 2000 strategy. However, performance still lags behind other European countries.</p> <p>The Government's key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To decouple waste growth from economic growth and put more emphasis upon waste prevention and re-use.</li> <li>▪ Meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020.</li> <li>▪ Increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste.</li> <li>▪ Secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste.</li> <li>▪ Get the most environmental benefit from investment through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.</li> </ul>	<p>waste production but these are not relevant to this PPP review.</p> <p>The strategy expects a reduction of commercial and industrial waste going to landfill by at least 20% by 2010 compared to 2004.</p> <p>A number of indicators are used in the strategy to characterise current waste management in England.</p>	<p>seek to ensure sustainable waste management.</p>	<p>should include objectives, indicators and targets that address sustainable waste management issues.</p>
<b>The Egan Review – Skills for Sustainable Communities (2004)</b>			
<p><i>“Sustainable communities meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, their children and other users, contribute to a high quality of life and provide opportunity and choice. They achieve this in ways that make effective use of natural resources, enhance the environment, promote social cohesion and inclusion and strengthen economic prosperity.”</i></p> <p>The key components of sustainable communities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Governance – effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership.</li> <li>▪ Transport and connectivity – Good transport services and communications linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services.</li> <li>▪ Services – a full range of appropriate, accessible public, private community and voluntary services.</li> <li>▪ Environmental – providing places for people to live in an environmentally friendly way.</li> <li>▪ Economy – A flourishing and diverse local economy.</li> <li>▪ Housing and the Built Environment – a quality built and natural</li> </ul>	<p>A series of indicators are defined for each of the key components to monitor progress. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ % of population who live in wards ranking within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards nationally.</li> <li>▪ % of residents surveyed and satisfied with their neighbourhoods as a place to live.</li> <li>▪ % of respondents surveyed who feel they 'belong' to the neighbourhood (or community).</li> <li>▪ Domestic burglaries per 1000 households and % detected.</li> <li>▪ % of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area.</li> <li>▪ Household energy use (gas and electricity).</li> <li>▪ % people satisfied with waste recycling facilities.</li> <li>▪ Average no. of days where air pollution is moderate or higher for NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>, CO or PM<sub>10</sub>.</li> <li>▪ No. of unfit homes per 1,000 dwellings.</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should include policies that support the principles of the Egan Review and seek to develop sustainable communities.</p>	<p>There are a number of objectives and indicators in the document that should be integrated into the SA Framework.</p>

<b>National Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<p>environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Social and cultural – vibrant, harmonious and inclusive communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ % of Grade I and II* listed buildings at risk of decay.</li> <li>▪ % of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services.</li> <li>▪ % of people of working age in employment.</li> <li>▪ Average life expectancy.</li> <li>▪ No. of primary care professionals per 100,000 population.</li> </ul>		
<b>Working for a Healthier Tomorrow – Dame Carol Black's Review of the health of Britain's working age population (2008)</b>			
<p>This Review sets out the first ever baseline for the health of Britain's working age population, seeking to lay the foundations for urgent and comprehensive reform through a new vision for health and work in Britain. Three principles lie at the heart of this vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Prevention of illness and promotion of health and well-being</li> <li>▪ Early intervention for those who develop a health condition</li> <li>▪ An improvement in the health of those out of work so that everyone with the potential to work has the support they need to do so</li> </ul> <p>The Review recognises the human, social and economic costs of impaired health and well-being in relation to working life in Britain. The aim of the Review is not to offer a utopian solution for improved health in working life, but more to identify the factors that stand in the way of good health and to elicit interventions (including services, changes in attitudes, behaviours and practices) that can help to overcome them.</p> <p>Monitoring the baseline presented in this Review will be critical, together with a research programme to inform future action with a comprehensive evidence base and increased cross-governmental effort to ensure progress.</p>	<p>Although there are no relevant targets within the Review, it presents a number of indicators of working age health, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Life expectancy</li> <li>▪ Mortality during working age</li> <li>▪ % of the working age population being in good, fairly good or poor health</li> <li>▪ Proportion of people out of work due to sickness or disability</li> <li>▪ Sickness absence per annum</li> <li>▪ Sickness notes issued per medical condition</li> <li>▪ % of working time lost due to sickness</li> <li>▪ % of working age population on incapacity benefits</li> <li>▪ Employment rate</li> <li>▪ Employment rate for disabled people</li> <li>▪ Income rates</li> <li>▪ Economic inactivity and reasons for inactivity, split into those inactive who would like to work and those seeking work</li> <li>▪ Proportion of deviation from perfect health by social class (Quality Adjusted Life Year health measure) and work status</li> <li>▪ Proportion of adult population who smoke</li> <li>▪ Work related illness by industry</li> <li>▪ Proportion of working age population with mental health conditions</li> <li>▪ Incapacity benefits claimants by primary medical condition</li> <li>▪ Costs of working age ill health</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should consider issues relating to human health.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect human health and reduce health inequalities.</p>

<b>National Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<b>Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2008 – An update of the Department of Health Report 2001/2002</b>			
<p>The 2001/2 Report and its update seek to provide quantitative estimates of the possible impacts of climate change on health. Since the original report, the assessment of future climate change has been updated. A new generation of high-resolution climate models has allowed for improved estimates of future changes in the frequency, intensity and duration of extreme events in the UK. Some of the major areas of concern are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Flooding</li> <li>▪ Vector-borne diseases</li> <li>▪ Food-borne diseases</li> <li>▪ The effects of climate change on drinking water supplies</li> <li>▪ The direct effects of high temperatures</li> <li>▪ The air pollution climate</li> <li>▪ Exposure to ultra-violet light</li> </ul>	<p>A number of indicators are presented in this Report. The key ones include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mean annual temperature</li> <li>▪ Number of days per year with daily mean exceeding 20°C</li> <li>▪ Number of days per year with daily mean below 0°C</li> <li>▪ Annual total rainfall</li> <li>▪ Seasonal rainfall</li> <li>▪ Maximum daily wind speed</li> <li>▪ Annual highest maximum daily wind speed</li> <li>▪ Annual cases of malaria</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should address the issues relating to climate change, and the need to encourage provision of high quality and flexible health services.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address climate change issues including flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It should also include an objective related to human health.</p>
<b>Tackling Health Inequalities – A Programme for Action (2003, including the 2007 Status Report on the Programme for Action)</b>			
<p>This Programme for Action was prepared by the Department of Health, setting out plans for the following three years to tackle health inequalities that are found across different geographical areas, between genders and different ethnic communities and also between different social and economic groups. It established the foundations required to achieve the challenging national target to reduce the gap in infant mortality across social groups, and raise life expectancy in the most disadvantaged areas faster than elsewhere, by 2010.</p> <p>The programme was organised around four themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Supporting families, mothers and children – to ensure the best possible start in life and break the inter-generational cycle of health</li> <li>▪ Engaging communities and individuals – to ensure relevance, responsiveness and sustainability</li> <li>▪ Preventing illness and providing effective treatment and care – making certain that the NHS provides leadership and makes the contribution to reducing inequalities that is expected of it</li> <li>▪ Addressing the underlying determinants of health – dealing with the long-term underlying causes of health inequalities</li> </ul> <p>These themes are underpinned by discrete principles to guide how health inequalities are tackled in practice.</p> <p>The programme sets out an ambitious agenda including targets and</p>	<p>The Programme for Action refers to the following National target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ By 2010 to reduce inequalities in health outcomes by 10% as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth</li> </ul> <p>This target is underpinned by two more detailed objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Starting with children under one year, by 2010 to reduce by at least 1% the gap in mortality between routine and manual groups and the population as a whole</li> <li>▪ By 2010, to reduce by at least 10% the gap between the fifth of local authority areas with the lowest life expectancy at birth and the population as a whole</li> </ul> <p>The Programme for Action presents a number of national headline indicators that can be attributed to health inequality, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Primary care professionals per 100,000 population</li> <li>▪ Road casualties in disadvantaged communities</li> <li>▪ Proportion of children living in low-income households</li> <li>▪ Proportion of those aged 16 who get qualifications equivalent to 5 GCSEs at grades A* to C</li> <li>▪ Proportion of households living in non-decent housing</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should consider issues relating to human health.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect human health and reduce health inequalities.</p>

<b>National Plans</b>			
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<p>milestones, in order to help to reduce inequalities by progressing against the 2010 national target and also tackling the underlying causes in the future.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Prevalence of smoking among people in manual social groups, and among pregnant women</li> <li>▪ Age-standardised death rates per 100,000 population for the major killer diseases (cancer, circulatory diseases), ages under 75 (for the 20% of areas with the highest rates compared to the national average).</li> </ul>		
<b>By All Reasonable Means: Inclusive Access To The Outdoors For Disabled People (Countryside Agency, 2005)</b>			
<p>This guide is designed to help countryside and urban greenspace managers and landowners improve accessibility of their sites, routes and facilities.</p>	<p>The guide does not contain targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should support inclusive access to the outdoors.</p>	<p>The SA should consider issues of access for all groups.</p>
<b>Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Light Pollution (2000)</b>			
<p>Published by the Institute of Lighting Engineers, this document provides guidance on reducing obtrusive light from poorly sited or designed lighting installations.</p> <p>Light pollution can adversely affect human and ecological receptors and is a key component of tranquility.</p>	<p>Published by the Institute of Lighting Engineers, this document provides guidance on reducing obtrusive light from poorly sited or designed lighting installations.</p> <p>Light pollution can adversely affect human and ecological receptors and is a key component of tranquility.</p>	<p>Published by the Institute of Lighting Engineers, this document provides guidance on reducing obtrusive light from poorly sited or designed lighting installations.</p> <p>Light pollution can adversely affect human and ecological receptors and is a key component of tranquility.</p>	<p>Published by the Institute of Lighting Engineers, this document provides guidance on reducing obtrusive light from poorly sited or designed lighting installations.</p> <p>Light pollution can adversely affect human and ecological receptors and is a key component of tranquility.</p>
<b>National Planning Policy Framework</b>			
<p>The national planning policy framework sets out the Governments' planning policies for England and how they are expected to be applied. It provides a framework within which local people can produce their own local and neighborhood plans which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities. The Framework does not contain specific waste policies as national waste planning policy will form part of the National Waste Management Plan for England (the waste planning policy statements remains in place until the National Waste Management Plan is produced.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should be consistent with the principles and policies set out in the framework.</p>	<p>The NPPF requires that Local Plans are prepared with the objective of contributing to sustainable development. The SA process will review the components of Local Plan to determine their sustainability performance.</p>

<b>National Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<b>National Planning Practice Guidance (2014)</b>			
The guidance provides greater certainty to planners and communities which will help deliver the high quality development and sustainable growth across England.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Local Plan should be consistent with this guidance.	It should be ensured that the SA is consistent with the NPPG.
<b>PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2011)</b>			
<p>Positive planning has an important role in delivering sustainable waste management through the development of appropriate strategies for growth, regeneration and the prudent use of resources, and by providing sufficient opportunities for new waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time.</p> <p>Local authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Help deliver sustainable waste management through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option but one which must be catered for</li> <li>▪ Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste</li> <li>▪ Help implement the national waste strategy, and supporting targets</li> <li>▪ Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment</li> <li>▪ Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management</li> <li>▪ Reflect the concerns and interests of communities, the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities, business, and encourage competitiveness</li> <li>▪ Protect greenbelts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed greenbelt boundaries and in determining planning applications.</li> <li>▪ The planned provision of new capacity should be based on clear policy objectives</li> </ul>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The waste policy elements of the Local Plan need to be developed in accordance with national policy.	The SA Framework should include objectives that promote sustainable waste management.
<b>Biodiversity Indicators in Your Pocket (2010) Defra</b>			
The indicators show changes in aspects of biodiversity such as the population size of important species or the area of land managed for wildlife. They provide part of the evidence to assess whether the targets set out above have been achieved.	<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Status and trends in components of biodiversity</li> <li>2. Sustainable use</li> <li>3. Threats to biodiversity</li> </ol>	The Local Plan should assess the indicators for the protection of biodiversity	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate

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	4. Ecosystem integrity and ecosystem goods and services 5. Status of resource transfers and use 6. Public awareness and participation		to biodiversity protection.

# Summary of Regional and Sub-Regional Plans

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
<b>Future North-West: Our Shared Priorities (2010)</b>			
<p>This document, by 4NW, the North-West Regional Leaders' Board, sets out a course of action for the region over the 20 years from 2010. It replaces former statutory regional planning strategies. There are four themes for improving the region:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Capitalise on the opportunities of moving to a low carbon economy and society, and address climate change and resource efficiency</li> <li>2. Build on our sources of international competitive advantage and distinctiveness</li> <li>3. Release the potential of our people and tackle poverty</li> <li>4. Ensure the right housing and infrastructure for sustainable growth</li> </ol>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators. The strategy contains 12 priorities for action, of which the following are relevant to the Local Plan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop the enterprise capabilities of our people through education and skills.</li> <li>2. Develop our world-leading advanced manufacturing, biomedical and digital and creative industries.</li> <li>3. Develop our world-class research, science and innovation capability</li> <li>4. Develop our low carbon energy offer, especially in nuclear and marine renewables, for example through the Energy Coast initiative.</li> <li>5. Develop Next Generation Access digital connectivity.</li> <li>6. Improve rail connectivity across the North West and tackle transport pinch points</li> <li>8. Reduce levels of ill-health, health inequalities, poverty and worklessness.</li> <li>9. Increase the number, and quality, of private and third sector jobs and social enterprises.</li> <li>11. Enhance our natural environment and resolve emerging pinch points in our critical (utilities) and green infrastructure</li> <li>12. Ensure high-quality, energy efficient and affordable housing in the right locations.</li> </ol>	<p>The Local Plan should ensure that it is broadly in conformance with the strategic aims of this document.</p>	<p>The SA should consider the extent to which the Local Plan contributes to the achievement of these region-wide aspirations. The document also provides indicators that can be used to inform the development of SA Objectives and guide questions.</p>
<b>Action for Sustainability – North West Regional Sustainable Development Framework (RSDF) (2005)</b>			
<p>The document provides ten priorities and long term goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sustainable transport and access</li> <li>▪ Sustainable production and consumption</li> <li>▪ Social equity</li> <li>▪ Biodiversity and landscapes that are valued in themselves and for their contribution to the region's economy and quality of life</li> </ul>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to be compatible with the priorities and long term goals of the RSDF.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should be compatible with RSDF. Detailed objectives should be consistent with the overarching RSDF objectives, and include</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Active citizenship that empowers people and enables them to contribute to issues that affect the wider community</li> <li>▪ A culture of Lifelong Learning</li> <li>▪ Cultural distinctiveness and celebrating diversity</li> <li>▪ An active approach to reducing our contribution to climate change whilst preparing for potential impacts</li> <li>▪ Healthy communities</li> <li>▪ Enterprise and innovation</li> </ul>			issues covering transport, biodiversity and cultural distinctiveness etc.
<b>Moving Forward: The Northern Way (2004)</b>			
<p>The Northern Way is a unique initiative, bringing together the cities and regions of the North of England to work together to improve the sustainable economic development of the North towards the level of more prosperous regions.</p> <p>The document proposes a simple vision for the North: <i>“To establish the North of England as an area of exceptional opportunity, combining a world-class economy with a superb quality of life.”</i></p>	<p>The main indicators of the success of the Growth Strategy will be whether implementation increases private investment across the North, increases employment and increases Gross Value Added (GVA). Economic growth will deliver long-term benefits to the quality of life that people enjoy in the North. It is proposed to monitor various social and environmental indicators (on health, crime, inclusion, air quality, greenhouse gas emissions and biodiversity) to ensure that sustainable development is achieved that benefits this and future generations.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to include policies that complement the overarching goals and aims of the Northern Way and should strive to help deliver improved economic performance across the Borough.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address social, economic and environmental issues.</p>
<b>North West Objective 2 Single Programme Document 2000-2006</b>			
<p>The programme was responsible for the allocation of EU Structural Funds. This round of funding has ceased, though initiatives supported by the programme continue. Objective 2 contained three priorities:</p> <p>Priority 1. Business and Ideas – providing support to improve the competitiveness of existing business and develop new and higher growth sectors,</p> <p>Priority 2. People and Communities - providing comprehensive support to communities and individuals ‘most in need to ensure access to training and employment opportunities.</p> <p>Priority 3 Strategic Regional Investment - creating infrastructure to allow the region to benefit from new investment and to ensure that benefits are made available to disadvantaged communities and the wider SME business base.</p>	<p>P1. Creation and Establishment of Entrepreneurial Business Starts. Targets include ‘New companies assisted’ (7450).</p> <p>P1. Investment In Premises for New and Expanding SMEs. Targets relate to Premises constructed (204, 130 m<sup>3</sup>).</p> <p>P2. Developing Enterprise and Employment Opportunities - targets relate to ‘community enterprises established/assisted’ (194/1 94).</p> <p>P3. Maximising the Economic Potential of the North West’s Natural, Cultural and other Heritage Assets. Targets relate to ‘premises constructed’ (49,700 m<sup>2</sup>) new jobs created/safeguarded (30 273/22516).</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the themes of this document.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets relating to economic issues.</p>
<b>North West Objective 3 Regional Development Plan 2000-2006</b>			
<p>The programme was responsible for the allocation of EU Structural Funds. This round of funding has ceased, though initiatives</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. The plan is the focus of monitoring and evaluation. An</p>	<p>The overarching theme and priorities of this</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include</p>



<b>Regional and Sub-Regional Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for the Plan</b>	<b>Implications for the SA</b>
<p>supported by the programme continue. Objective 3 contained five priorities:</p> <p>Priority 1. Active Labour Market Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Measure 1 : advice, guidance, and support</li> <li>▪ Measure 2: improving employability</li> </ul> <p>Priority 2 Equal Opportunities &amp; Social Inclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Measure 1 : widen access to basic skills provision</li> <li>▪ Measure 2: To provide help to improve the employability and combat discrimination in the labour market</li> </ul> <p>Priority 3: Lifelong Learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Measure 1 Promoting wider access and participation in LLL</li> <li>▪ Measure 2: Improving employability</li> </ul> <p>Priority 4: Adaptability and Entrepreneurship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Measure 1 : update and upgrade employees' vocational skills</li> <li>▪ Measure 2: identify and meet emerging skill shortages</li> <li>▪ Measure 3: encourage entrepreneurship and competitiveness</li> </ul> <p>Priority 5: Improving Women's Participation in the Labour Market.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Measure 1 : improve access to learning and remove barriers, and research into gender discrimination issues</li> </ul>	<p>Evaluation Steering Group has been established to co-ordinate common evaluation activity across all European Social Fund activities in the UK.</p> <p>The ESG has been tasked to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agree the broad approach to the development of core indicators for the Community Support Framework which will also be adopted within all Operational Programmes and added to any specific measures agreed through relevant monitoring committees;</li> <li>▪ Discuss emerging findings from various evaluations to share knowledge and experience of programme performance and the approach to evaluation; and</li> <li>▪ Make recommendations to Monitoring Committees on common areas of interest on evaluation and future policy development.</li> </ul>	<p>document should be reviewed and objectives and policies incorporated into the Local Plan as appropriate.</p>	<p>objectives, indicators and targets relating to economic issues.</p>
<p><b>Ambition Lancashire 2005 – 2025 Strategic Vision for the Future of Lancashire (2008 revision)</b></p> <p>The document is produced by the regional Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) and is the Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) for Lancashire. It focuses on the future looking forward to the next 20 years.</p> <p>The document is based around a series of ambitions and for each there are a number of objectives. Examples are provided below:</p> <p>Prosperous Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To improve business performance and address skills shortages to secure Lancashire's economic growth</li> <li>▪ To provide the infrastructure to deliver a renaissance of Lancashire's towns, cities and rural areas</li> <li>▪ To reduce levels of worklessness amongst Lancashire residents</li> </ul> <p>Accessible Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To have a highly effective and efficient transport and communications system</li> <li>▪ To invest in Lancashire's strategic transport infrastructure</li> </ul>	<p>The revised (2008) version of Ambition Lancashire no longer contains specific targets. Instead, suggested indicators are provided against which progress may be assessed against each ambition. These are provided below:</p> <p>Prosperous Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ GVA per head of the population compared with the UK average.</li> <li>▪ The growth in VAT-registered business stock.</li> <li>▪ The number of people in jobs, based on age, disability, gender and race.</li> <li>▪ The reduction in economically inactive residents.</li> </ul> <p>Accessible Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The percentage of areas in Lancashire that are within 15 to 30 minutes by public transport of at least four key services</li> </ul>	<p>A number of the key ambitions outlined in the document need to be considered when developing the Local Plan.</p> <p>The Local Plan needs to include policies and proposals that complement the core principles and objectives of Ambition Lancashire.</p> <p>It is important to note that the regional LSP has been dissolved since the publication of Ambition Lancashire. The document and information that informed it should still be considered.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address the core principles and objectives of Ambition Lancashire.</p> <p>It is important to note that the regional LSP has been dissolved since the publication of Ambition Lancashire. The document and information that informed it should still be considered.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
<p>Dynamic Rural Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To broaden Lancashire's rural economic base and assist in the support and diversification of agriculture</li> <li>▪ To deliver social regeneration, including the delivery of central government services at local level in Lancashire</li> </ul> <p>Image of Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ For Lancashire to have a reputation as a successful place to live, work and enjoy life</li> </ul> <p>Learning Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To ensure opportunities are provided for all to benefit from learning and development</li> <li>▪ To enable individuals to participate fully in the opportunities on offer in order to maximise their potential</li> </ul> <p>Every Child Matters in Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To ensure that children and young people have the key skills required for adult life</li> <li>▪ To improve the (emotional) health and wellbeing of children and young people</li> <li>▪ To enable young people to make a positive contribution to their community</li> </ul> <p>Caring and Healthy Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To reduce health inequalities and provide opportunities for Lancashire people to live healthy lives</li> <li>▪ To invest in and strengthen access to high quality health services to support improvements in public health</li> <li>▪ To support all vulnerable adults to lead more independent lives</li> </ul> <p>Welcoming and Harmonious Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To promote awareness and understanding.</li> <li>▪ To reinvigorate local democracy and support the voluntary, community and faith sector.</li> </ul> <p>Safer Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To reduce crime levels and the fear of crime.</li> <li>▪ To reduce the risk factors associated with criminality.</li> <li>▪ To make living, working and travelling in Lancashire safer.</li> <li>▪ To make Lancashire a safer place for vulnerable people.</li> </ul> <p>Older People's Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To make the most of life opportunities for older people.</li> </ul>	<p>Dynamic Rural Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sectoral change within rural businesses to higher-value activities and increased wage levels (average by place of work and place of residence).</li> <li>▪ Improved performance against the Department for Transport's thresholds for essential services</li> <li>▪ Increased number of community projects developed and delivered locally.</li> <li>▪ Increased area of land under environmental management – for example, stewardship.</li> </ul> <p>Image of Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Internal and external surveys to establish opinions of Lancashire.</li> <li>▪ Visitor numbers and spending.</li> <li>▪ Business investment and relocation to the county.</li> </ul> <p>Learning Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increased numbers of adults gaining NVQs at levels 2 and 3.</li> <li>▪ Increase in the percentage of people going into further and higher education.</li> <li>▪ Increased numbers of degrees awarded.</li> </ul> <p>Every Child Matters in Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A narrowing gap in attainment in targeted areas.</li> <li>▪ Reduced numbers of 16- to 18-year-olds not in employment, education or training.</li> <li>▪ Reduced conception rates in young people.</li> </ul> <p>Caring and Healthy Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduced health inequalities in relation to increasing life expectancy.</li> <li>▪ Reduced health inequalities in relation to a healthy life, free from disability.</li> </ul> <p>Welcoming and Harmonious Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The percentage of people from different backgrounds that get on well together.</li> <li>▪ Do you agree or disagree that you can influence decisions affecting your local area?</li> <li>▪ Awareness of other cultures and attendance at multi-cultural events.</li> </ul>	<p>Ambition Lancashire.</p> <p>The document and information that informed it should still be considered.</p>	

<b>Regional and Sub-Regional Plans</b>			
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To promote older people's health, safety and independence. Living in Lancashire</li> <li>▪ To invest in neighbourhoods and replace obsolete housing.</li> <li>▪ To provide affordable, specialist and supported housing. Cultural Lancashire</li> <li>▪ To increase investment in culture and develop cultural activity.</li> <li>▪ To develop welcoming and harmonious communities Greener Lancashire</li> <li>▪ To mitigate and adapt to climate change.</li> <li>▪ To protect and improve air, water and land quality, and use resources wisely.</li> <li>▪ To conserve and promote Lancashire's natural and built heritage.</li> </ul>	<p>Safer Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduce crime by an agreed percentage over an agreed period of time.</li> <li>▪ Reduce fear of crime.</li> <li>▪ Reduce the number of fires and associated deaths and injuries.</li> </ul> <p>Older People's Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of older people in employment.</li> <li>▪ Number of people aged over 65 receiving the support they need to live independently at home.</li> <li>▪ Healthy life expectancy at age 65.</li> </ul> <p>Living in Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Relative house prices between housing market renewal areas compared with the Lancashire average.</li> <li>▪ Increased number of affordable homes built.</li> <li>▪ Reduced number of unfit homes.</li> <li>▪ Ratio of median house prices to median incomes.</li> </ul> <p>Cultural Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Percentage of people agreeing that there is a good range of arts and cultural activities in Lancashire.</li> <li>▪ Increased use of leisure and cultural facilities.</li> </ul> <p>Greener Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lower carbon emissions for each Lancashire resident.</li> <li>▪ The percentage of people who say that access to nature is important in making somewhere a good place to live.</li> <li>▪ The number of heritage sites.</li> </ul>		
<b>Lancashire Local Area Agreement (LAA) 2008-2011</b>			
<p>The LAA is an agreement between Lancashire County Council and its partners and central government about how priorities for Lancashire will be measured and about how much improvement will be made between 2008 and 2011. The LAA is an important mechanism for achieving improvements in the quality of life for Lancashire's residents. Wyre BC is a member of the LAA.</p>	<p>The LAA comprises a range of indicators and targets.</p>	<p>The actions, indicators and targets of the LAA should be considered in the development of the Local Plan.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should incorporate indicators and targets as appropriate.</p>
<b>North West Enterprise Strategy (2008)</b>			
<p>The main aims of the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop and ensure that individuals have the right attitudes</li> </ul>	<p>The following indicators are considered relevant to the Local Plan:</p>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to support</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include</p>

<b>Regional and Sub-Regional Plans</b>			
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<p>and skills to be enterprising.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improve individuals' and businesses' access to enterprise support, as well as simplifying that business support and tailoring it to their needs.</li> <li>▪ Prioritise the types of business that need to be supported by the public sector.</li> <li>▪ Provide a clear rationale for the allocation of public sector resources to support the growth of enterprise.</li> <li>▪ Provide a framework for co-ordinated action and delivery, and provide measures to monitor performance.</li> <li>▪ Increase the understanding of the region's challenges and opportunities when it comes to enterprise.</li> <li>▪ Influence national government policies to overcome barriers to enterprise.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ VAT registered start-ups/survival rates.</li> <li>▪ Business density.</li> <li>▪ Self-employment rates.</li> <li>▪ Total entrepreneurial activity (GEM survey).</li> </ul>	<p>business growth and enterprise.</p>	<p>objectives that encourage enterprise and business development in the Borough. However, any new business development that does occur in the Borough must be undertaken sustainably.</p>
<b>The Strategy for Tourism in England's Northwest 2003-2010 (revised 2007)</b>			
<p>This strategy updates the original Tourism Strategy for England's Northwest that was published in June 2003.</p> <p>This revised strategy is designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strengthen the region's focus on offering some of the best visitor destinations in the UK</li> <li>▪ Connect with the growing importance being attached to the role of local authorities in place-shaping</li> <li>▪ Ensure that work is aligned with both the new national thinking on tourism, and with the RES</li> <li>▪ To give priority to the principles of sustainable development</li> </ul> <p>The tourism vision for England's Northwest is that within ten years, it offers our visitors real excellence and superb experiences, wherever they go, and has a thriving visitor economy that is second to none.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The role of tourism in Wyre needs to be reviewed and policies to develop sustainable tourism incorporated as appropriate.</p>	<p>Although tourism can be a very important source of revenue, any new development which occurs needs to be as sustainable as possible and this should be considered further as part of the SA process.</p>
<b>The ICT Strategy for England's Northwest (2005)</b>			
<p>This Strategy updates the 'England's North West Connected ICT Strategy', committing the Northwest to become an engaged and connected community of business and individuals, supporting the development of new and existing skills, enabling more opportunities for wealth creation and delivering improved quality of life (by 2008).</p> <p>Three main themes are highlighted in the Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Raising awareness of the benefits of ICT to both businesses and</li> </ul>	<p>There are number of indicators within the Strategy. The most relevant include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ % of growing businesses in the Northwest that use ICT</li> <li>▪ % of adults using a computer in the home for work or learning</li> <li>▪ % of households with access to the internet</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should recognise that ICT provision can help businesses and improve access to services and facilities. It may also help to reduce isolation</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider increased ICT as a means by which the Borough can become more productive, whilst reducing the need to travel. Furthermore ICT</p>

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<p>individuals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Developing the skills needed to allow these benefits to be harnessed</li> <li>▪ Harnessing the benefits of ICT</li> </ul>		amongst the population.	can improve community access to facilities and services.
<b>North West Science Strategy 2007 to 2010</b>			
<p>The new Science Strategy for the region builds on progress made by the UK's first ever regional science strategy of 2002.</p> <p>The vision underpinning the Science Strategy is unchanged from 2002: 'England's Northwest to be renowned as an area of world class scientific achievement, creating a magnet for talent and science investment, a powerful driver for innovation and enterprise, and an effective force for delivering benefits to health, the environment and society.'</p> <p>Three foundations: 1. International excellence; 2. Exploitation of science; 3. Skills</p> <p>Six pillars: The strategic pillars reflect the industries that are critical to the success of the Northwest economy, in which science has a major impact. - 1. Aerospace; 2. BioHealth; 3. Chemicals; 4. Nuclear; 5. Emerging Opportunities; 6. Strategic Science and Technology Sites Promotion</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should recognise the importance of promoting science and innovation and the benefits of establishing links with North West Universities.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider innovation and science base of the region.</p>
<b>Shaping the Future of Lancashire – Lancashire Economic Strategy and Sub-regional Action Plan 2006-2009</b>			
<p>The purpose of the Strategy is to provide a co-ordinated approach to the development of the sub-regional economy as a whole, identifying those programmes and projects that are of at least sub-regional significance and hence form the agreed Partnership priorities.</p> <p>The Lancashire Economic Partnership has established a set of six strategic headline economic priorities for the sub-region, three spatial and three 'thematic'. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Blackpool World Class Resort Destination</li> <li>▪ Preston City Vision</li> <li>▪ Pennine Lancashire Transformational Agenda</li> <li>▪ Aerospace and other Advanced Manufacturing</li> <li>▪ Skills</li> <li>▪ Tourism and Rural Development</li> </ul> <p>The Strategy is designed to improve economic competitiveness and performance by developing key economic assets and opportunities within a clearly defined spatial framework based on complementary</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to include policies that will encourage sustainable economic development.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to sustainable economic development and diversification.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
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roles and functions.			
<b>Rising to the Challenge: A Climate Change Action Plan for England's Northwest 2010-12</b>			
<p>The updated Action Plan describes how the Northwest will rise to the challenge of achieving sustainable growth within a carbon reduction of 80% by 2050. Its vision is: <i>A low carbon and well adapting Northwest by 2020.</i></p> <p>The objectives of the plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions</li> <li>▪ Adapt to unavoidable climate change</li> <li>▪ Capitalise on opportunities for economic growth</li> </ul> <p>The Action Plan focuses on the ability of regional organisations to enable, encourage and engage individuals, groups, communities, partnerships and businesses in the move towards a low carbon and well adapted region, recognising that regional organisations must exemplify good practice and catalyse action.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must recognise the need to reduce carbon and greenhouse gas emissions through the methods explained in the plan.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should echo the vision and objectives of the plan. It should include an objective to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to unavoidable climate change.</p>
<b>North West Sustainable Energy Strategy (2006)</b>			
<p>The key objectives of the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improving energy efficiency and eliminating energy wastage in all areas of activity across the region (target of 10% of the region's electricity supply to be from renewable energy sources by 2010).</li> <li>▪ Accelerating the transition to sustainable forms of energy and achieving regional renewable energy deployment targets.</li> <li>▪ Setting the region on a course to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 60% by 2050.</li> <li>▪ Eliminating fuel poverty by ensuring that all householders have access to affordable warmth and decent housing.</li> <li>▪ Contributing to the region's economy by harnessing business innovation and employment opportunities arising from sustainable energy practices.</li> <li>▪ Communicating views, experiences and examples from the region to improve national and international policy frameworks</li> </ul> <p>The overarching objectives are supported by a series of more detailed objectives that provide more detail about key deliverables and targets for the region.</p>	<p>Key targets in the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In the domestic sector there is an aim to ensure that fuel poverty is eliminated across the North West by 2016 – 2018.</li> <li>▪ Regional target to ensure that 8.5% of the region's electricity generation to come from renewable sources by 2010.</li> <li>▪ An increase in the uptake and deployment of Combined Heat and Power technologies across the region – 1.5GW by 2010.</li> </ul> <p>A number of very specific targets are cited for each of the different types of renewable energy sources.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to incorporate objectives that address renewable energy development in the Borough. These will need to be in accordance with the recommendations of PPS22 and this regional strategy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should incorporate key objectives, indicators and targets addressing renewable energy.</p>
<b>Making It Happen: The Sustainable Consumption and Production Action Plan for England's Northwest 2010-2012</b>			
<p>Produced by the NWDA, the Plan has the vision of achieving:</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should</p>	<p>The SA Framework</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
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<p>“...a more productive, resource efficient, low carbon Northwest by 2020 through continuous economic and social progress that makes best use of resources to meet the needs and aspirations of the Northwest for a better quality of life.”</p> <p>A total of 14 actions have been developed to direct progress towards more sustainable patterns of production and consumption across the region.</p>		<p>seek to promote more sustainable patterns of production and consumption, for example by promoting rates of commercial recycling.</p>	<p>should include targets related to waste minimisation</p>
<b>Lancashire's Local Transport Plan 2011 - 2021</b>			
<p>There are seven transport goals for the plan which will enable the shared transport priorities and the wider social and economic objectives of the County Council to be met. They are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To help to secure a strong economic future by making transport and travel into and between our major economic centres more effective and efficient and by improving links to neighbouring major economic areas and beyond.</li> <li>▪ To provide all sections of the community with safe and convenient access to the services, jobs, health, leisure and educational opportunities that they need.</li> <li>▪ To improve the accessibility, availability and affordability of transport as a contribution to the development of strong and cohesive communities.</li> <li>▪ To create more attractive neighbourhoods by reducing the impact of transport on our quality of life and by improving our public realm.</li> <li>▪ To reduce the carbon impact of Lancashire's transport requirements, whilst delivering sustainable value for money transport options to those who need them.</li> <li>▪ To make walking and cycling more safe, convenient and attractive, particularly in the more disadvantaged areas of Lancashire, bringing improvements in the health of Lancashire's residents.</li> <li>▪ In all that we do, to provide value for money by prioritising the maintenance and improvement of Lancashire's existing transport infrastructure where it can help to deliver our transport goals.</li> </ul> <p>The LTP states that Lancashire County Council will invest £22.21 million on highways and transport services in Ribble Valley, with £7.70 million of capital funding and £14.51 million of revenue support. It will be targeted at:</p>	<p>Progress of the plan will be measures using a series of performance indicators grouped under the following headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Supporting Economic Growth and Regeneration</li> <li>▪ Access to Education and Employment</li> <li>▪ Improving Accessibility, Quality of Life and Well-being</li> <li>▪ Improving Safety</li> <li>▪ Affordable and Sustainable Transport</li> <li>▪ Care of Our Assets</li> <li>▪ Reducing Carbon Emissions and its Effects</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan needs to encompass transportation issues and the LTP goals.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include the goals and indicators within the plan to address transport and accessibility, and seek to ensure that any new transport development in the borough is sustainable and encourages a modal shift away from the use of the private car.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Proper access to employment areas for those without access to a car</li> <li>▪ Tackling rural isolation</li> </ul>			
<b>Regional Waste Strategy for England's Northwest (2010)</b>			
<p>This updated Regional Waste Strategy provides a framework that will deliver the necessary waste infrastructure and skills to meet the region's short, medium and long term needs, and support the principles of sustainable consumption and production. The previous strategy was produced in 2004.</p>	<p>Relevant targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Year on year target for preventing growth in the generation of waste streams of 0% across the region.</li> <li>▪ Reuse/recycle and/or compost 40% of household waste by 2010; 45% by 2015 and 55% by 2020.</li> <li>▪ Recycle 55% of all commercial and industrial wastes by 2020.</li> <li>▪ Recover value from 53% of municipal waste by 2010; 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020.</li> <li>▪ Recover value from at least 70% of all commercial and industrial wastes by 2020.</li> </ul> <p>The Strategy promotes the use of recycled construction and demolition waste in construction projects and encourages developers and contractors to specify these materials wherever possible in the construction process.</p>	<p>The waste policy elements of the Local Plan need to be developed in accordance with the waste strategy. There needs to be a clear commitment to the waste hierarchy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote sustainable waste management.</p>
<b>Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy DPD (2009)</b>			
<p>The Core Strategy sets the vision and direction – the amounts, broad locations and priorities – for future mineral extraction and waste management in Lancashire, Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool. It will guide the more specific locations for any new quarries and waste facilities, including sites for recycling and composting facilities, treatment plants, and any possible new landfill sites in the future.</p> <p>Its high level objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Safeguarding Lancashire's mineral resources</li> <li>▪ Minimising the need for minerals extraction</li> <li>▪ Meeting the demand for new minerals</li> <li>▪ Identifying sites and areas for minerals extraction</li> <li>▪ Achieving sustainable minerals production</li> <li>▪ Community involvement and partnership working</li> <li>▪ Promoting waste minimisation and increasing waste awareness</li> <li>▪ Managing our waste as a resource</li> <li>▪ Identifying capacity for managing our waste</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 25% of construction aggregates to be recycled or secondary materials by 2021.</li> <li>▪ zero growth in industrial and commercial waste</li> <li>▪ 1% growth in municipal waste</li> <li>▪ 1% growth in construction and demolition waste recycle and compost 46% of MSW by 2010, to reach 56% by 2015 and 61% by 2020</li> <li>▪ additionally recover value from 18% of MSW by 2015</li> <li>▪ recycle 35% of I&amp;C waste by 2010, 40% by 2015 and 45% by 2020</li> <li>▪ additionally recover value from 30% of I&amp;C waste by 2010, falling to 25% by 2020</li> <li>▪ recycle 50% of C&amp;D waste by 2010, 55% by 2015 and 60% by 2020</li> <li>▪ additionally recover value from 42 % of C&amp;D waste by 2010, falling to 35% by 2020</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of any minerals and waste issues that are likely to affect the Borough.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that seek to promote sustainable waste management and effective resource use.</p>



Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Achieving sustainable waste management</li> </ul>			
<b>Lancashire's Municipal Waste Strategy 2008 – 2020 Rubbish to Resources</b>			
<p>The key Strategy Objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To recognise municipal waste as a resource.</li> <li>To minimise the amount of municipal waste produced.</li> <li>To maximise recovery of organic and non-organic resources.</li> <li>To deal with waste as near to where it is produced as possible.</li> <li>To minimise contamination of the residual waste stream.</li> <li>To minimise the amount of waste going for disposal to landfill.</li> <li>Where landfill does occur to minimise its biodegradable content.</li> <li>To effectively manage all municipal waste within the wider waste context.</li> <li>To develop local markets and manufacturing for recovered materials.</li> <li>To achieve sustainable waste management.</li> <li>To develop strong partnerships between local authorities, community groups and the private sector.</li> <li>To ensure services are accessible to all residents.</li> </ul>	<p>Key targets of this strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce and stabilise waste to 0% growth each year</li> <li>Continue to provide financial support for awareness raising, education campaigns and other initiatives</li> <li>Extend the three-stream collection to all households and to extend the segregated collection service to all households to include the collection of food waste for composting.</li> <li>Recycle and compost 56% of all waste by 2015, increasing to 61% by 2020</li> <li>Recover 81% of all waste by 2015 and 88% by 2020</li> <li>Reuse, recycle and compost 70% every year at each Household Waste Recycling Centre</li> <li>Provide a network of facilities to manage and treat Lancashire County Council and Blackpool Council's municipal waste.</li> </ul>	<p>The key objectives in the plan should be carried forward into the Local Plan. The planning process should promote recycling and re-use of materials in preference to land filling.</p>	<p>The SA should promote sustainable waste management principles.</p>
<b>Northwest Equality and Diversity Strategy &amp; Implementation Plan 2006-9</b>			
<p>Key objectives of the Strategy, first published in 2005, are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote diversity and ensure respect for human rights</li> <li>Show leadership on equality and diversity</li> <li>Build the region's capacity on equality and diversity</li> <li>Reduce hate crime and violence</li> <li>Ensure the diverse North West is better represented in public life</li> <li>Deliver economic participation for all</li> <li>Promote equality in law</li> <li>Work towards equal access to services</li> <li>Take joined up action on social inclusion</li> <li>Develop the evidence and intelligence base</li> </ul> <p>The Implementation Plan 2006-9 sets out the key priorities for action. The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic participation for all</li> <li>Reducing hate crime and violence</li> </ul>	<p>The Strategy provides a number of regional equality priorities.</p> <p>The Implementation Plan sets out a number of proxy indicators to be used to measuring progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment and unemployment rates</li> <li>Worklessness households</li> <li>Hate crime reporting</li> <li>Incidents of domestic violence</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to promote equality for all sections of the community. At a spatial level this can be supported through the provision of accessible services, facilities and economic opportunities, ensuring that new development supports and where appropriate enhances existing facilities.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should ensure that community and equality issues are considered.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting diversity as a regional asset</li> </ul>			
<b>Investment for Health: A Plan for the North West of England (2003)</b>			
<p>The objective of the plan is “to achieve significant reductions in health inequalities between groups and areas in the North West, within a framework of sustainable development which supports economic, social, and environmental regeneration”.</p> <p>The proposed priority groups for the Investment for Health Plan are: <i>Children and young people</i>. Declining in numbers but crucial to the region’s economic and social future, and to breaking the inter-generational cycle of deprivation.</p> <p><i>Older people</i>. A major policy challenge to improve their quality of life and contribution to the region’s economic and social life.</p> <p><i>Black and ethnic minority groups</i>. A rapidly growing population, with relatively poor health, and for some groups a younger population with the potential to support economic and social regeneration.</p> <p><i>Disabled people</i>. At particular risk of social exclusion, and the numbers claiming Disability Living Allowance projected to increase by 11%.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However, the document does list Public Sector Agreements related to health.</p>	<p>Health and health inequality are important issues that need to be taken into consideration during the development of the Local Plan.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets addressing health.</p>
<b>North West Regional Cultural Strategy (2002)</b>			
<p>The key objectives of the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advocacy - making the case for the role of culture and creativity</li> <li>Image - make culture central to the region’s self-image and the external marketing of the region</li> <li>Cultural Economy - develop a sustainable, innovative cultural and creative economy</li> <li>Social Economy- develop the role of culture in sustainable healthy communities that work in education and in employment</li> <li>Environment - promote heritage and landscape, and its role in developing excellent design and planning in the public realm</li> </ul>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However, the ‘Strategic Opportunities’ should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Achieve ‘medium- to long-term benefit and make a “national and international impact”</li> <li>Add value to existing policy priorities, as well as building on current strengths and commitments</li> <li>Provide demonstrable and tangible long-term cultural impacts on economy, society, and image</li> <li>Acknowledge the importance of education and life-long learning and seek to link with relevant initiatives such as Creative Partnerships</li> <li>Involve new partnerships and significant support from the public private and voluntary sectors and have the potential to open up new sources of finance</li> <li>Deliver sustainable activities or legacies to the region</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should be compatible with the strategy, and promote the cultural and social economy, particularly the role of local culture.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should recognise the importance of culture and cultural heritage. It should also recognise the need to promote local cultural distinctiveness and access.</p>
<b>The North West Plan for Sport and Physical Activity 2004-2008</b>			
<p>The key objectives of the Plan are:</p>	<p>A key target of the Plan is to increase participation in 30</p>	<p>The Local Plan should</p>	<p>The SA Framework</p>

<b>Regional and Sub-Regional Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for the Plan</b>	<b>Implications for the SA</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Highlight priorities for sport and physical activity as identified by health needs and inequalities</li> <li>▪ Influence future developments, policy and investment</li> <li>▪ Utilise sport and physical activity more widely to reach target populations</li> <li>▪ Identify, map and understand key policies which could potentially influence and increase sport and physical activity participation</li> <li>▪ Identify and collate evidence of best practice for dissemination to inform future program site developments</li> <li>▪ Create successful partnership working and links</li> <li>▪ Communicate and promote the positive contribution sport and physical activity can make in terms of social, mental and physical well being</li> <li>▪ Increase the capacity of the sport, physical activity and health sectors</li> <li>▪ Develop sport and physical activity policies and programmes</li> <li>▪ Ensure the North West Sports Board and the health sector support and influence each other when developing delivery plans and setting targets / collection of data</li> </ul>	<p>minutes of moderate activity five times per week by 1% year on year, leading to 50% participation, Baseline 32.8% of the north west adult population meets the target of 30 minutes of moderate activity five times a week (Health Survey for England, 1998).</p> <p>Headline indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increased participation (50% target)</li> <li>▪ Widening access (by demographics)</li> <li>▪ Increased success at all performance levels</li> </ul>	<p>provide a framework within which increased participation can occur. In particular opportunities to improve access to existing facilities, to prevent the loss of existing facilities and to support the provision of new, should be considered.</p>	<p>should consider objectives to increase participation in sport through improved access and additional facilities. Suitable objectives should also be developed in relation to protecting human health.</p>
<b>The North West Green Infrastructure Guide (2007)</b>			
<p>This guide was prepared by the North West Green Infrastructure Think Tank, to support the Green Infrastructure (GI) policy (EM3) in the NW RSS. It provides more detailed information on the concept of GI and initial guidance on producing a GI Plan. The guide is particularly relevant to those involved in producing LDFs as this will be a crucial delivery mechanism for any GI plans.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The provisions of this guide should be considered in the development of the Local Plan.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should contain an objective relating to the provision of green space.</p>
<b>Green Infrastructure: How and where it can help the North-West adapt to climate change (2010)</b>			
<p>The report analyses how the development of green infrastructure can help the region mitigate and adapt to climate change. It examines the services provided by green infrastructure and where these are likely to have the greatest impact. It concludes that the potential for impacts on mitigation are slight, whereas those on adaptation are substantial. Recommendations are made on targeting future action and investment for the greatest impact.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Development of the Local Plan must consider the role that green infrastructure can play in mitigating and adapting to climate change.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should contain objectives relating to climate change and green infrastructure, and the assessment should recognise the link between the two.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
<b>Lancashire Environment Strategy 2005 - 2010</b>			
<p>The strategy is divided into four key themes and under each theme there are a series of objectives. Targets are established for the objectives and progress will be measured using a series of indicators. The key themes and some of their associated objectives are listed below:</p> <p><b>Climate Change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To increase energy efficiency in the domestic sector</li> <li>▪ Encourage the development of renewable energy</li> <li>▪ To increase energy efficiency in the business sector</li> <li>▪ To increase the cover of carbon sinks</li> <li>▪ Reduce dependence on private car use</li> <li>▪ Reduce the likelihood of flooding</li> </ul> <p><b>Health and the Environment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bring into use brownfield sites and contaminated land</li> <li>▪ Ensure the secure, affordable and safe supply of water</li> <li>▪ Provide high levels of environmental cleanliness</li> <li>▪ Ensure all communities have access to environmental equity</li> </ul> <p><b>Sustainable Resource Management</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Create and develop an infrastructure that supports the waste hierarchy</li> <li>▪ Promote the development of the environmental economy</li> <li>▪ Ensure sustainable resource planning is integrated within wider policies and strategies</li> <li>▪ Conserve good quality water resources</li> </ul> <p><b>Landscape, Heritage and Wildlife</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conserve, restore and re-establish habitat quality and species diversity</li> <li>▪ Conserve, enhance and restore landscape character and quality</li> <li>▪ Encourage and promote sustainable rural land management</li> <li>▪ Manage and enhance the coast of Lancashire</li> <li>▪ Protect and enhance the townscape and the historic environment</li> </ul> <p><b>Education and Awareness Raising</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promote the teaching of education for sustainable development within the national curriculum</li> </ul>	<p>Some of the targets and indicators for each of the key themes are summarised below:</p> <p><i>Targets (by 2010 unless otherwise stated)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cut domestic CO<sub>2</sub> levels by 20% below 1990 levels</li> <li>▪ 10% of Lancashire's energy use to come from renewable energy sources</li> <li>▪ A 10% improvement in energy efficiency in the business sector based on 2000 levels</li> <li>▪ To increase levels of tree cover to a minimum of 10% per annum</li> <li>▪ Traffic growth to be kept below 5% during 2005-10</li> <li>▪ Ensure 70% of flood defence assets are in good condition or better</li> <li>▪ 70% of all new housing developments to be built on brownfield sites</li> <li>▪ 15% reduction in fly-tipping</li> <li>▪ 10% compliance with 25ug/l standard for lead and 95% compliance with 10ug/l standard</li> <li>▪ Ensure that there is at least one 20 hectare natural green space site within 2km of people's homes.</li> <li>▪ Recycle and compost 36% of household waste by 2005, and 56% by 2015</li> <li>▪ A 20% increase in the number of businesses in the environmental economy sector</li> <li>▪ A 10% increase in the number of businesses with environmental management systems set up</li> <li>▪ 95% of all SSSIs in Lancashire in favourable condition</li> <li>▪ Increase the areas of woodland by 10%</li> <li>▪ Increase the area of native woodland by 5%</li> <li>▪ 20% of Lancashire's farmland to be covered by a higher level environmental stewardship scheme</li> <li>▪ No Grade I or II* buildings to be lost</li> </ul> <p><i>Indicators</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (kg) per household per year</li> <li>▪ % of energy produced from renewable sources</li> </ul>	<p>The environmental objectives of the plan will need to be carried forward into the Local Plan, and it should include policies that complement the key objectives of the plan.</p>	<p>There are a number of environmental objectives, targets and indicators that can be used to inform the SA Framework. The baseline data included within the strategy will also inform the SA process.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Electricity/gas consumption in the commercial/business sector per year</li> <li>▪ Change in traffic flows</li> <li>▪ % of flood defence assets in good condition</li> <li>▪ Hectares of derelict, underused and vacant land.</li> <li>▪ % of land classified as grade A for local street environmental cleanliness</li> <li>▪ % of drinking water failing to comply with 25ug/l standard for lead</li> <li>▪ Amount of household waste recycled/composted</li> <li>▪ % of people who regularly buy environmentally friendly goods</li> <li>▪ Number of businesses with environmental management systems</li> <li>▪ % of river water in the good or fair water quality classification</li> <li>▪ % of total area of SSSIs classified as favourable or unfavourable condition with sustainable management plans in place</li> <li>▪ Woodland area by district</li> <li>▪ Native woodland area</li> <li>▪ Area covered by environmental stewardship schemes</li> <li>▪ Number of buildings at risk</li> <li>▪ Number of schools with an Eco Schools award</li> </ul>		
<b>Countryside Character Volume 2: North-West</b>			
This document presents the results of Natural England's survey of the countryside character and landscape of the North-West. It reflects the guidance issued by the Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage (2002), referred to in the National Plans and Policies section above.	The document contains no targets or indicators.	Landscape character should form a component of the Local Plan baseline and should be considered when proposing new development.	The SA Framework should include an objective on landscape quality.
<b>North-West Landscape Character Framework Project (ongoing)</b>			
This Natural England project aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Map and describe our diverse landscapes at a regional scale, seamlessly from upland to city centre to sea</li> </ul>	There are no targets or indicators.	Landscape character should form a component of the Local	The SA Framework should include an objective on landscape

<b>Regional and Sub-Regional Plans</b>			
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop the idea of landscape as a 'framework' to help joined-up thinking about the environment</li> <li>▪ Be a focus for promoting the principles of the European Landscape Convention</li> </ul>		Plan baseline and should be considered when proposing new development.	quality.
<p><b>Lancashire Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Strategy (2000)</b></p> <p>The four main objectives of the landscape character assessment are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To outline how the landscape of Lancashire has evolved in terms of physical forces and human influences.</li> <li>▪ To classify the landscape into distinct landscape types identifying key characteristics and sensitivities and providing principles to guide landscape change.</li> <li>▪ To describe the current appearance of the landscape, classifying it into distinct zones of homogenous character, summarising the key features of each landscape character area.</li> <li>▪ To describe the principal urban landscape types across the County, highlighting their historical development.</li> </ul> <p>The document outlines the characteristics of the Lancashire landscape and divides the landscape into character areas.</p> <p>The strategy objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To review the forces for change that are affecting the landscape, highlighting key issues and implications of different forms of development and land use change for landscape character and quality.</li> <li>▪ For each landscape character type, to identify key environmental features and the specific implications of change, as well as appropriate strategies and actions to manage and guide the landscape change in a positive way.</li> <li>▪ To produce an overview of strategic issues for Lancashire, identifying the key actions that need to be taken to bring about positive landscape change, including the development of landscape indicators and targets.</li> </ul> <p>For each of the landscape character types a series of recommendations are outlined to protect, restore and enhance various landscape elements.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However, it will be important for the SA to take into consideration the recommendations for each of the relevant landscape character types.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should include objectives and policies that seek to restore, protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality.</p>	<p>The landscape character assessment has been used to identify the baseline conditions and the SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets relating to the preservation and enhancement of landscape and townscape quality.</p>
<p><b>Lancashire Climate Change Strategy 2009 -2020</b></p> <p>The Lancashire Climate Change Strategy sets out the Partnership's long-term vision that Lancashire is "low carbon and well adapted by</p>	<p>A key target of this strategy is that it aims that in 2020 Lancashire will have reduced its emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> by at</p>	<p>The Local Plan should include policies that</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
<p>2020". The key objectives of this strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the use of energy in homes, by improving energy efficiency, minimising waste and exploiting renewable sources of energy.</li> <li>▪ Minimise waste through careful purchasing and disposal.</li> <li>▪ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions through better waste management, including waste minimisation and increased recycling.</li> <li>▪ Develop and maintain an integrated, efficient and sustainable transport system.</li> <li>▪ Increase the use of public transport, walking and cycling.</li> <li>▪ Promote the use of more efficient vehicles and alternative transport fuels, including sustainable bio-fuels.</li> <li>▪ Encourage a sustainable and competitive Lancashire economy that will measure, mitigate and reduce its contribution to climate change, through energy and resource efficiency actions.</li> <li>▪ Support the growth of the emerging environmental technology sector.</li> <li>▪ Create an informed, skilled and environmentally responsible work force and work place able to compete in an emerging and diverse 'environmental economy'.</li> <li>▪ Ensure that future economic plans ensure a low carbon economy.</li> <li>▪ All public organisations to monitor and minimise their energy use.</li> <li>▪ More efficient use of resources and more environmentally-aware procurement, including of infrastructure.</li> <li>▪ Actively promote decentralised energy production and medium and large scale renewable energy generation</li> <li>▪ Make the most of Lancashire's superb environmental assets and ensure that the climate change mitigation and adaptation functions of Lancashire's green infrastructure are maximised to deliver economic, environmental and social benefits.</li> <li>▪ Support the development of mechanisms to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the sustainable management of Lancashire's woodlands.</li> <li>▪ Manage Lancashire's upland and lowland peat lands to sequester carbon and prevent its release.</li> <li>▪ Identify what the impacts of climate change on biodiversity will be in Lancashire and support the uptake of practical adaptation</li> </ul>	<p>least 30% relative to 1990.</p> <p>The strategy also includes the following national indicators which may be of relevance to the SA and Local Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ CO<sub>2</sub> reduction from local authority operations.</li> <li>▪ Per capita reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the LA area.</li> <li>▪ Tackling fuel poverty - % of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating.</li> <li>▪ Planning to adapt to climate change.</li> </ul>	<p>recognise local action needs to be taken with regard to climate change issues along with ensuring policies contribute to achieving Lancashire's CO<sub>2</sub> reduction target.</p>	<p>objectives, indicators and targets that relate to climate change and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p>

<b>Regional and Sub-Regional Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for the Plan</b>	<b>Implications for the SA</b>
<p>measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduce the risks to people, public health and public services associated with climate change and extreme weather events.</li> <li>▪ Ensure development and critical infrastructure is resilient to flooding and other climate change impacts and the risk of these impacts are managed effectively.</li> <li>▪ Reduce the vulnerability of business and agriculture to climate risks and ensure they have the ability to respond in a timely manner.</li> <li>▪ Realise the economic development opportunities associated with developing adaptation capacity in Lancashire.</li> <li>▪ Support practical measures to allow Lancashire's biodiversity to adapt to climate impacts.</li> <li>▪ Inform public about what climate change will mean, and how to adapt to a changed climate.</li> <li>▪ Support the people of Lancashire to make informed choices about climate friendly behaviour.</li> <li>▪ Support Lancashire Businesses to make informed choices about climate friendly behaviour.</li> <li>▪ Develop programmes to help pupils and teachers explore and understand climate change.</li> <li>▪ Encourage strong community participation in climate solutions.</li> </ul>			
<b>Biodiversity Action Plan for Lancashire (various dates)</b>			
<p>The plan comprises a series of action plans for habitats and species in Lancashire.</p> <p>For each of the habitats and species information is provided about current national, regional and local status.</p>	<p>For each habitat type/species a series of objectives, actions and timescales for implementation are identified. The actions are also assigned a priority for implementation i.e. low, medium and high.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to incorporate policies which support and promote the enhancement of biodiversity.</p>	<p>The relevant objectives, targets and indicators should be integrated into the SA Framework.</p>
<b>Lancashire Woodland Vision 2006-2015</b>			
<p>The document seeks to guide new planting and woodland management in the context of the Lancashire landscape strategy.</p> <p>Main objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Formulate a strategy or vision to guide the development of woodlands and associated businesses in Lancashire.</li> <li>▪ Produce local woodland vision statements for the 21 landscape character types and urban landscape types of Lancashire.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take opportunities to promote urban forestry and street trees and to protect the wider biodiversity resource.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect biodiversity including woodland.</p>



Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify priorities for woodland planting and management action.</li> <li>▪ Assist in formulating advice and targeting resources through existing and proposed grant aid schemes.</li> <li>▪ Inform the public at large of woodlands and their management in the context of Lancashire landscapes.</li> </ul> <p>There is a specific vision and objective for the woodland resource in each of the landscape character types.</p>			
<b>A Geodiversity Action Plan for Lancashire (2004)</b>			
<p>Six objectives are identified which reflect the wide range of interests' involved in conserving the county's geology and landforms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To establish and make accessible a wide range of field based geodiversity information.</li> <li>▪ To understand what physical landscape and geodiversity sites existing in Lancashire.</li> <li>▪ To establish what skills and knowledge are available in the community to assist in the implementation of the Local Geodiversity Action Plan.</li> <li>▪ To have geoconservation policies adopted by local and other relevant bodies.</li> <li>▪ To raise awareness and appreciation of geoconservation amongst professional groups and the general public.</li> <li>▪ To increase community and business activity in geoconservation.</li> </ul>	<p>The targets in the Strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Get geoconservation strategies written into local plans.</li> <li>▪ Actively involve local communities and business in geoconservation policies.</li> <li>▪ Produce a database of geodiversity resources.</li> </ul> <p>These targets relate primarily to gathering sufficient information to ensure that geoconservation interests are adequately addressed in relevant plans and strategies.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should include policies which relate to geoconservation interests.</p>	<p>The SA should seek to protect and enhance geodiversity in Wyre.</p>
<b>Fylde Coast Sub-Regional Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2008)</b>			
<p>The Fylde Coast Sub-Regional Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) has been undertaken to help the local authorities of Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre and English Partnerships to understand the dynamics and drivers of the sub-regional housing market. The SHMA also provides the evidence base to inform emerging LDFs. Ultimately the SHMA seeks to identify actions that will help deliver better housing and social and economic outcomes for those living in Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre. The benefits of SHMAs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To enable local authorities to think spatially about the nature and influence of the housing markets in respect to their local area and to enable regional bodies to develop long term strategic views of housing need and demand to inform regional spatial strategies and regional housing strategies;</li> <li>▪ To provide evidence to inform policies aimed at providing the right</li> </ul>	<p>This assessment contains targets ONS projections which at the time of writing the document forecast a demand for 40,000 additional households in total across Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre. Equating to 2,000 households per annum, generating a requirement for 2,000 new dwellings every year for the next 20 years, both above average completion rates and the draft RSS proposed target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ On average 900 dwellings are constructed per annum in Wyre.</li> <li>▪ The draft RSS proposes a target of just under 1,000 dwellings per annum.</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should promote a mix in the size, type and location of residential offer in Wyre taking into consideration the evidence presented in this assessment to what is required.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote a balanced mix of housing that meets the needs of all sections of society.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for the SA
<p>mix of housing across the whole housing market - both market and affordable housing;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide evidence to inform policies about the level of affordable housing required, including the need for different sizes of affordable homes;</li> <li>To support authorities in developing a strategic approach to housing through consideration of housing need and demand in all housing sectors - owner occupied, private rented and affordable - by assessing the key drivers and relationships within the housing market; and</li> <li>To draw together the bulk of the evidence required for local authorities to appraise strategic housing options and to ensure the most appropriate and cost-effective use of public funds.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Fylde Coast Housing Strategy 2009</b></p> <p>The Fylde Coast Housing Strategy 2009 sets out housing priorities for the whole of Blackpool, Fylde, and Wyre. The three local authorities have produced a joint housing strategy because there is a high level of integration in the local economy and housing market of the Fylde Coast. The single strategy will help plan new housing and housing services according to how people actually live and work, unrestricted by local authority boundaries.</p> <p>The three local authorities have outlined their long term vision for this strategy and they are committed to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working towards housing across the Fylde Coast that provides everyone with a great place to live and underpins a successful local economy – housing that meets everyone’s needs in places that are attractive.</li> <li>Working to re-balance the housing market to create a higher quality offer in deprived areas and ensure healthy and sustainable communities in more attractive areas.</li> <li>Providing more new homes to meet long term increases in household numbers. These will be well planned in sustainable communities and feature the very best in high quality urban design. We should protect and enhance existing settlements, not distract from areas that are already attractive. The mix of new homes will reflect the changing needs of the growing population and support our plans for growing prosperity.</li> <li>Being more effective in dealing with people who require accommodation and support to get their lives back on track, and</li> </ul>			
	<p>The following indicators are of relevance to the SA and Wyre Local Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Net additional homes provided per annum.</li> <li>Number of affordable homes delivered (gross) per annum.</li> <li>Number of affordable homes (gross) provided in settlements with populations of 3,000 or less per annum.</li> <li>State of repair - % private sector homes with Cat 1 hazards.</li> <li>Energy efficiency - Average SAP rating of private sector stock in LA area.</li> <li>Tackling fuel poverty – people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating.</li> <li>Percentage of private sector homes empty for more than six months.</li> <li>Working age people claiming out of work benefits in the worst performing neighbourhoods.</li> <li>Number of acceptances as unintentionally homeless and in priority need per annum</li> <li>Number of households where (a) homelessness prevented and remain in own home / (b) homelessness prevented or relieved through alternative accommodation, per annum.</li> </ul>	<p>The housing needs and requirements for Wyre outlined in this Strategy place a number of demands upon the need to develop appropriate planning policies. For example planning policies will need to encourage the correct mix of housing.</p>	<p>There are a number of issues and opportunities identified in the Strategy that must be considered in the SA. The Strategy must also inform the development of the SA objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

<b>Regional and Sub-Regional Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for the Plan</b>	<b>Implications for the SA</b>
<p>will assist more people in social housing and private rented accommodation to get access to training and stable employment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Supporting vulnerable older members of the community, so that we help them to live safely and independently in their own homes if they wish to do so, and will provide specialist accommodation where older people aspire to live.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of households living in temporary accommodation.</li> <li>▪ Percentage of social rented tenants of working age in work, education, or training.</li> <li>▪ Number of vulnerable people who are supported to maintain independent living.</li> <li>▪ Net additional housing support services provided.</li> </ul>		
<b>Fylde Coast Retail Study (2011)</b>			
<p>The study includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. an overview of current and emerging national retail trends that are likely to have an impact on the retail sector in the Fylde Coast sub-region;</li> <li>ii. an assessment of the vitality and viability of existing town and district centres, incorporating health checks that reflect the advice in Annex D of PPS4, the centres being Blackpool, Bispham and South Shore in Blackpool Borough; Lytham, St Annes and Kirkham in Fylde Borough; and Cleveleys, Fleetwood, Poulton-le-Fylde, Garstang and Thornton in Wyre Borough;</li> <li>iii. an assessment of retail spending patterns and destinations for various leisure activities;</li> <li>iv. an assessment of quantitative and qualitative needs, with a forward time horizon up to 2026, but with separate outputs in relation to the short term period up to 2016 and in the medium term from 2016 to 2021; and</li> <li>v. an assessment of options and recommended strategy for improving the Fylde Coast's sub-regional retail offer.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the findings of the Retail Study when developing policies on town centres and retailing.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include baseline data included within the study related to service provision and economic growth.</p>
<b>Wyre Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) (2006) and The Lune Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (2004)</b>			
<p>CAMS explain how the EA will allocate and manage water resources within defined geographic catchment areas.</p> <p>The Wyre Borough lies within two catchments - the Wyre catchment and the Lune catchment.</p>	<p>The CAMS indicates where water resources are under pressure. The sub-units of the catchments in which Wyre Borough lies currently have water available.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider water availability, as set out in the Wyre and Lune CAMS, when allocating sites and considering levels of potential development.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider impacts upon water supply.</p>
<b>Lune Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009) and Wyre Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009)</b>			

<b>Regional and Sub-Regional Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for the Plan</b>	<b>Implications for the SA</b>
The Plans are high level strategic planning tools which will be used to explore and define long term sustainable policies for flood risk management. It is essential to enable a strategic, proactive and risk-based approach to flood risk management. Wyre Borough lies within two catchments – The Lune in the north and the Wyre covers the rest of the Borough.	The Plans do not contain specific targets or indicators.	The Local Plan should consider potential flood risk, and prevent development within the floodplain.	The SA Framework should include objectives that promote reduction and management of flood risk.
<b>River Basin Management Plan for the North West River Basin District (2009)</b>			
River Basin Management Plans aim to protect and improve the water environment and have been developed in consultation with organisations and individuals. They address the main issues for the water environment and the actions needed to deal with them.	The Plan does not contain specific targets or indicators.	The Local Plan should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced.	The SA Framework should include objectives that consider effects upon water quality and resource.
<b>LCC, Blackpool BC, Blackburn with Darwen BC Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2005)</b>			
The plan has been developed with the following visions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to use the plan preparation process as an opportunity to undertake a strategic overview of the access opportunities available within Lancashire's countryside</li> <li>to improve the network of local rights of way, within the powers available to us, to better meet the needs of local people (including those with impaired vision and reduced mobility) and our visitors</li> <li>to increase the public's enjoyment and the benefits it derives from the Lancashire countryside</li> <li>to monitor the improvements against clear targets during the 10-year life of the plan</li> </ul>	Activities are focussed around seven inter-related themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>definitive map</li> <li>inspection and improvement</li> <li>providing information</li> <li>community to countryside links</li> <li>bridleway and off-road cycling circuits and routes</li> <li>reduced mobility and visual impairments</li> <li>higher rights and other provisions</li> </ul> Under each theme, a series of actions is proposed which links to targets and progress indicators.	The implications on rights of way, access and recreation should be considered in the preparation of the Local Plan.	Baseline information, issues and opportunities are identified within the Improvement Plan. These should be considered when developing the SA Framework.
<b>The Fylde Coast Multi-Area Agreement (MAA)</b>			
The MAA sets out how Wyre Borough Council, together with Lancashire County Council, Blackpool Borough Council and Fylde Borough Council, will address the specific challenges facing the Fylde Coast area. It proposes a partnership approach with central Government and its agencies to deliver the investment required to meet the needs identified in the document.	Eleven performance indicators are included covering GVA, employment rate, congestion, benefit dependency, new business registrations, skills at level 2, 3 and 4, benefit claimants in worst performing neighbourhoods, net additional homes provided, and net additional affordable homes provided.	The Local Plan should support the aims of the MAA through suitable spatial policies.	The SA Framework should contain objectives that support economic growth. The assessment should refer to the importance of partnership working.

# Summary of Local Plans

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<b>Employment Land Review (2008)</b>			
<p>This report provides an assessment of the local economic prospects for the Borough and the current and future provision of employment land to meet the needs of the Borough for the future, and feeds into production of Wyre's Local Plan. The Employment Land Review aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Take stock of the existing employment land situation in the Borough;</li> <li>▪ Create a model of potential future employment land requirements; and</li> <li>▪ Identify a new portfolio of employment land for Wyre.</li> </ul>	<p>The review does not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The development of the Local Plan should take into consideration the findings of this review.</p>	<p>The review provides a clear indication of employment land issues and opportunities which should be considered through the SA.</p>
<b>Rural Housing Needs Assessment 2010 (July 2010)</b>			
<p>The aims of the Rural housing Needs Assessment are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify the annual need for affordable housing in the rural areas of Wyre over the next five years, taking into account the existing backlog of unmet need and newly-arising need; to include details of the accommodation required by type, size, tenure, affordability and location, set within the context of findings of the Fylde SHMA;</li> <li>▪ Inform and form part of the evidence base in support of various LDF documents including the Core Strategy.</li> </ul> <p>The rural housing needs survey was undertaken to complement the Fylde SHMA by providing an evidence base on the characteristics of households and dwellings in the rural area, the extent of housing need and the extent to which affordable housing is required.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators relevant to the plan or SA within this assessment. However it does conclude that there is a considerable need for affordable housing across in the Rural Parishes of Wyre Borough with an annual net shortfall of 170 dwellings each year calculated.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to address the recommendations of this assessment.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective related to meeting identified housing needs within both urban and rural Wyre. The SA should be informed by the findings of this assessment.</p>
<b>Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2010 (July 2010)</b>			
<p>The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) represents the culmination of an extensive programme of desk top and physical study, consultation, mapping, and appraisal. The main purpose of a SHLAA are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify sites with potential for housing;</li> <li>▪ Assess their housing potential; and</li> <li>▪ Assess when they are likely to be developed.</li> </ul>	<p>Under RSS Policy L4 Wyre is required to provide for some 3,700 housing units over the period 2003, and 2021, at annual average rate of 206. An Indicative target of 65% of housing provision to use brownfield land and buildings is given.</p>	<p>When identifying sites for new housing allocations, the Local Plan should be informed by the results of this assessment and meet the requirements to provide residential</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective relating to the re-use of brownfield land with regard to housing provision.</p>

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>The SHLAA is an aid to plan making and does not make the decisions for allocating sites for development. The SHLAA presents a snapshot in time of potential housing sites.</p>		development on brownfield land.	
<b>Draft Air Quality Strategy and Action Plan 2009 - 2011</b>			
<p>The draft Air Quality Strategy for Wyre has been developed to highlight the reasons for tackling poor air quality and to emphasise the Council's role in delivering cleaner air. This strategy will also raise the profile of air quality within the Borough and forge links with other initiatives and plans. Its aim is to maintain and improve the air quality levels within Wyre. In order to achieve this aim a number of objectives have been developed and outlined within the strategy, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Recognise the effects of air pollution on climate change, public health and environmental sustainability.</li> <li>▪ Work to minimise air pollution and help achieve sustainable development in Wyre in order to protect the health and well being of the population.</li> <li>▪ Work with businesses, commerce and the residents of Wyre to encourage sustainable improvements in air quality.</li> <li>▪ Continue to meet statutory standards and improve air quality for residents and visitors.</li> <li>▪ Ensure that wherever possible any actions undertaken by the Council will not have an adverse effect on local air quality.</li> <li>▪ Ensure that the implementation of the strategy is integral with and complementary to the Sustainable Community Strategy for Wyre and the Lancashire Climate Change Strategy.</li> <li>▪ The actions detailed in this strategy are re-evaluated annually in line with the findings of scheduled air quality reviews and assessments to ensure that resources are channelled appropriately.</li> <li>▪ To regularly meet with and consult all interested parties.</li> </ul>	<p>The following national indicators used within the draft Air Quality Action Plan may be of relevance to the SA and the Local Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction from Local Authority operations.</li> <li>▪ Per capita reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> in Local Authority areas.</li> <li>▪ Tackling fuel poverty.</li> <li>▪ Planning to adapt to climate change.</li> <li>▪ Air Quality- % reduction in NO<sub>x</sub> and primary PM<sub>10</sub> emissions.</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it; for example, reducing the number of vehicle movements.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address the protection of air quality and adapting to climate change.</p>
<b>Wyre Borough Council Climate Change Strategy 2008 - 2013</b>			
<p>The focus of Wyre Borough Council's Climate Change Strategy is very much on actions that are best delivered for the people of The vision for the Climate Change Strategy is 'A low and well adapted Wyre for Climate Change by 2020'. Wyre have also developed thirty Climate Change Strategic Objectives that will allow them to achieve their vision and forms the basis of their Climate Change Action Plan.</p>	<p>Domestic households use one third of the total energy consumed in the UK through lighting and appliances, hot water and heating. The Government has set a climate change target of 10 million tonnes of carbon savings by 2010, half of which is expected to come through increased energy efficiency.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should ensure that policies are in place to encourage energy efficiency and the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions across Wyre.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective that would contribute towards the mitigation and adaptation of the effects of climate</p>

Local Plans		
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan
<p>Their Strategic Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To improve energy efficiency by: increasing the energy efficiency standards of homes, promoting and raising awareness of energy efficiency, encouraging behavioural changes and purchasing preferences among residents.</li> <li>▪ Reduce the fuel poverty and ensure affordable warmth for all</li> <li>▪ Reduce the health impacts of cold homes.</li> <li>▪ Increase installation of renewable energy technologies.</li> <li>▪ Contribute towards developing and maintaining an integrated, efficient and sustainable transport system.</li> <li>▪ Promote and support the use of public transport, walking and cycling.</li> <li>▪ Strengthen accessibility to key services and jobs.</li> <li>▪ Promote the use of alternative transport fuels, including sustainable bio-fuels.</li> <li>▪ Position new development that minimises the need to travel.</li> <li>▪ Promote sustainable building design and construction, including new development resilient to a changing climate.</li> <li>▪ Actively promote decentralised energy production and medium and large scale renewable energy projects.</li> <li>▪ Encourage strong community participation in climate solutions.</li> <li>▪ Encourage a sustainable Wyre economy that will measure, mitigate and reduce its contribution to climate change, through energy and resource efficiency actions.</li> <li>▪ Support the growth of the emerging environmental technology sector and creative industries sectors.</li> <li>▪ Create an informed, skilled and environmentally responsible work force and work place able to compete in an emerging and diverse 'environmental economy'.</li> <li>▪ Make the most of Wyre's superb environmental assets and the economic, environmental and social benefits that a green infrastructure brings.</li> <li>▪ Support the development of mechanisms to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the sustainable management of woodlands.</li> <li>▪ Manage Wyre's upland and lowland peat lands to sequester carbon and prevent its release.</li> <li>▪ Identify what the impacts of climate change on biodiversity will be in Wyre and support the uptake of practical adaptation measures.</li> </ul>	<p>There are also various relevant indicators within this strategy including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Measure the progress of local authorities to reduce emissions from their own operations which are directly under their control and to encourage them to demonstrate leadership on tackling climate change.</li> <li>▪ Achieve a reduction in the number of households living in fuel poverty.</li> <li>▪ Ensure preparedness to manage risks to individuals, communities and businesses from a changing climate, and to make the most of new opportunities.</li> </ul> <p>This strategy also includes a target of reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from private housing by 204,332 tonnes over the three year period of the LAA (2006-09).</p>	<p>Implications for SA</p> <p>change in the Wyre Borough.</p>

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduce the risks to people and public services associated with climate change and extreme weather events.</li> <li>▪ Ensure development is resilient to flooding and flood risks are managed effectively.</li> <li>▪ Improve the vulnerability of business and agriculture to climate risks and make timely preparations.</li> <li>▪ Support the people of Wyre to make informed choices about climate friendly behaviour.</li> <li>▪ Support programmes to help pupils and teachers explore and understand climate change.</li> <li>▪ Actively promote the deployment of renewable energy projects in Wyre.</li> <li>▪ Work in partnership to share information, ideas and lead by example.</li> <li>▪ Enable action through influencing funding bodies/grant-awarding bodies to include climate change/energy efficiency criteria.</li> <li>▪ Establish carbon reduction in targets for Wyre and develop a performance management framework.</li> </ul>			
<b>Open Space Audit (2010)</b>			
<p>The purpose of the Open Space Audit is to up-date Wyre Borough Councils information on open spaces within the Borough for the formulation of the Local Plan. It is envisaged that an Open Space Strategy will be produced in the future to address the open space deficiencies identified within the audit. The 2010 Open Space Audit identified that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The borough's parks and gardens present opportunities for high quality provision and greater community involvement</li> <li>▪ Many amenity greenspaces could be made more usable as neighbourhood informal playspaces, with residents' support; the overall amount of amenity space together with children's play space falls short of the council's adopted target for informal play space in all settlements</li> <li>▪ Formal play spaces for children are well distributed, with a few exceptions, but will require continued progress with the improvement programme detailed in the Wyre Play Strategy to deliver effective provision to most areas</li> <li>▪ Adopted targets for outdoor sports facilities are met in most but not in all settlements</li> </ul>	<p>The Council has set as an interim target of provision for the urban area of an overall provision of 1.74ha per thousand population. This comprises a target of 1 ha per thousand population of land for youth and adult use for the purposes of outdoor sport and 0.74 ha per thousand population for children's play space.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should address the gaps in provision identified in the audit and seek to improve the quality of open spaces and sports facilities across Wyre. The Local Plan should also include policies that would help achieve Wyre's targets per thousand population of open space.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective related to access to open space and sports facilities.</p>



<b>Local Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Almost all school playing fields exclude the public from making use of them outside school hours</li> <li>▪ Allotments are grossly underprovided against waiting lists and compared with other boroughs</li> <li>▪ Cemeteries and churchyards provide beneficial sites with biodiversity benefits</li> <li>▪ Natural and semi-natural greenspaces in Wyre are often based on ponds, with a small number of woodlands; they are irregularly distributed</li> <li>▪ The promenades and Lancaster Canal provide strategically important “green corridors”, but these do not form a network</li> <li>▪ Strategic areas of civic space are missing from the town centres of Fleetwood, Cleveleys and Garstang</li> </ul>			
<b>Community Safety Strategy 2005 - 2008</b>			
<p>The Wyre Community Safety Strategy sets out how the Wyre Community Safety Partnership intends to reduce the levels of crime and disorder in the Wyre area. It involves the work of numerous agencies and individuals. It is not intended to cover all the crime reduction work that takes place in Wyre, but instead to focus on identified priorities that have potential benefits for the community and that achieve the aims of a number of different agencies. It is updated every three years.</p>	<p>Key targets outlined within this strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To reduce all crime by 15%;</li> <li>▪ To reassure the public, reduce the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour;</li> <li>▪ To reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs including substantially increasing the number of drug misusing offenders entering treatment through the criminal justice system;</li> <li>▪ To reduce alcohol related crime;</li> <li>▪ To reduce anti-social behaviour across the district;</li> <li>▪ To improve community safety for young people both as victims and offenders;</li> <li>▪ To reduce levels of domestic violence across the district;</li> <li>▪ To make the districts' roads safer; and</li> <li>▪ To reduce hate crime across the district.</li> </ul> <p>Other more specific targets within this strategy are now out of date.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should include policies that support the aims of reducing crime, fear of crime and improving public safety.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective related to reducing crime.</p>
<b>Contaminated Land Strategy (2001)</b>			
<p>Contaminated Land Strategies are Required under the provisions of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 Section 78B. The underlying objectives of the strategy are to:</p>	<p>The strategy does not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should have regard to the objectives of the</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives that relate to</p>

<b>Local Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify and remove unacceptable risks to human health and the environment;</li> <li>▪ Seek to bring damaged land back into beneficial use; and</li> <li>▪ Seek to ensure that the cost burdens faced by individuals, companies and society as a whole are proportionate, manageable and economically sustainable.</li> </ul> <p>In addition to these general objectives more specific objectives of the strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improve the focus and transparency of the controls, ensuring authorities take a strategic approach to problems of land contamination;</li> <li>▪ Enable all problems resulting from contamination are to be handled as part of the same process (previously separate regulatory action was needed to protect human health and to protect the water environment);</li> <li>▪ Increase the consistency of approach taken by different authorities; and</li> <li>▪ Provide a more tailored regulatory mechanism, including liability rules, better able to reflect the complexity and range of circumstances found on individual sites.</li> </ul>		<p>strategy and be aware of the spatial expression of objectives where appropriate.</p>	<p>the use of brownfield sites and remediation of contaminated land.</p>
<b>Older People Strategy and Action Plan (2011)</b>			
<p>Wyre has a higher than average percentage of older people in its population, many of whom have particular needs. The Council values the diversity of its population and recognises that particular groups of people have different sets of needs and wants in relation to the services provided by the council. Wyre Borough Council has grasped this cross-cutting agenda and formulated an Older People Strategy and Action Plan. The Action Plan contains the following objectives (outcomes):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Older People should have sufficient financial security to maintain their quality of life and wellbeing;</li> <li>▪ Older People should have access to mainstream services;</li> <li>▪ Older People should be healthy and well;</li> <li>▪ Older People should feel safe and supported; and</li> <li>▪ Older People should have the opportunity to make a positive contribution.</li> </ul>	<p>The following national indicators maybe of relevance to the DPDs and SA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Tackle poverty and promote greater independence and wellbeing in later life (Awards of benefits to over 65);</li> <li>▪ People over 65 who receive the information, assistance and support needed to exercise choice and control to live independently;</li> <li>▪ Healthy life expectancy at age 65;</li> <li>▪ People with a long term condition supported to be independent and in control of their condition;</li> <li>▪ Number of vulnerable people who are supported to maintain independent living;</li> <li>▪ Tackling fuel poverty, people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy rating; and</li> <li>▪ Carers receiving needs assessments or review and a specific carers service, or advice and information.</li> </ul>	<p>Wyre has a larger than average population of older people living within the Borough. The Local Plan should ensure its policies do not impact upon their needs identified within this Strategy and Action Plan.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider the needs of older people within its objectives and indicators.</p>

<b>Local Plans</b>			
<b>Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<b>Wyre Flood and Coastal Defence Strategy Plan (March 2004)</b>			
<p>This strategy plan concerns the coastal frontage at Cleveleys, Rossall and Fleetwood and ties into the Blackpool strategy up to Anchorsholme. The study also extends to the tidal limits of the River Wyre at Cartford Bridge, Little Eccleston, and includes the defences on the left bank of the River Wyre to ensure that consistent flood defence is provided to the area at risk reference. The objectives of this strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To provide an appropriate level of coastal and flood defence to prevent coastal erosion and flooding of properties and assets in the low-lying hinterland.</li> <li>▪ To provide sustainable defences which utilise natural defence mechanisms wherever possible.</li> <li>▪ To enhance the natural environment and to increase the potential for recreation and tourism.</li> <li>▪ To provide a blueprint for future monitoring and programming of maintenance works.</li> <li>▪ To increase the understanding of the shoreline and to focus consultations in a strategic manner.</li> <li>▪ To aid co-ordination and to consolidate information gathered within higher level plans.</li> </ul>	<p>The strategy does not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to ensure that development in floodplains is discouraged. The Local Plan should also consider the importance of the Wyre coast in attracting visitors to the area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address flooding risk. The SA should also ensure that any new development does not exacerbate coastal erosion.</p>
<b>A Living Cultural Strategy for Wyre 2003 - 2008</b>			
<p>This Cultural Strategy for Wyre was prepared to celebrate the role culture plays in Wyre and to ensure the Council work together effectively and for the benefit of all – whether arts, sport, tourism, health, education or community planning. A Cultural Strategy is a way of showing what makes Wyre distinctive and is a means of bringing the Borough together through cultural activity. Wyre's Cultural Strategy highlights the value of cultural activities and creates a process so that the quality of life throughout the Borough can be improved whilst preserving what is already cherished. The strategy aims to identify the needs, demands and aspirations of communities in Wyre and decide what to do to bring about improvements.</p>	<p>The strategy does not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should be compatible with the strategy, and promote the cultural and social economy, particularly the role of local culture.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should recognise the importance of culture and cultural heritage. It should also recognise the need to promote local cultural distinctiveness and access.</p>
<b>Wyre Sustainable Community Strategy 2007 - 2025</b>			
<p>The Sustainable Community Strategy for Wyre 2007 – 2025 aims to provide a framework for future investment in Wyre and seeks to address all issues that affect its resident's life and well-being. The</p>	<p>Indicators which may be of relevance to the SA and Local Plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Domestic burglaries per year, per 1,000 households in</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should be a key component in the delivery of the</p>	<p>The Sustainable Community Strategy outlines a number of</p>

Local Plans		
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan
<p>Plan was prepared by the Wyre Strategic Partnership. It identifies the key challenges Wyre face to make the Borough a better place to live, work and visit. The vision for the strategy 'By valuing, listening to, respecting and empowering the people of Wyre, together we will build safe, healthy, skilled, planned and diverse communities, based upon the principles of sustainability, enterprise, civic pride and fair trade' will be realised through meeting the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Allow local communities to articulate their aspirations, needs and priorities;</li> <li>▪ Coordinate the actions of the council, and of the public, private, voluntary and community organisations that operate locally;</li> <li>▪ Focus and shape existing and future activity of those organisations so that they effectively meet community needs and aspirations; and</li> <li>▪ Contribute to the achievement of sustainable development both locally and more widely, with local goals and priorities relating, where appropriate, to regional, national and even global aims.</li> </ul>	<p>the Local Authority area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Violent crime per year, 1,000 population in the Local Authority area.</li> <li>▪ Robberies per year, per 1,000 population in the Local Authority area.</li> <li>▪ The number of vehicle crimes per year, per 1,000 population in the Local Authority area.</li> <li>▪ Actions against domestic violence.</li> <li>▪ The percentage of residents who think that people being attacked because of their skin colour, ethnic origin or religion is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area.</li> <li>▪ The percentage of residents surveyed who said they feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' outside during the day.</li> <li>▪ The percentage of residents surveyed who said they feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' outside after dark.</li> <li>▪ The percentage of residents who think that vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area.</li> <li>▪ The percentage of residents who think that people using or dealing drugs is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area.</li> <li>▪ The percentage of residents who think that people being rowdy or drunk in public places is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area.</li> <li>▪ The proportion of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having combined deposits of litter and detritus.</li> <li>▪ Percentage of new reports of abandoned vehicles investigated within 24 hours.</li> <li>▪ Percentage of the total tonnage of household waste arisings that have been recycled.</li> <li>▪ Percentage of the total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been composted.</li> <li>▪ Teenage pregnancy, conceptions under 18 years, per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17.</li> <li>▪ The percentage of pupils in schools maintained by the local authority achieving five or more GCSEs at grades</li> </ul>	<p>Implications for SA</p> <p>sustainability issues and opportunities that have been acknowledged in the SA. The SA Framework should take on board these issues and the main themes and objectives of the Sustainable Community Strategy.</p>
		<p>Implications for Plan</p> <p>Sustainable Community Strategy, setting out its spatial aspects where appropriate. LDDs should express those elements of the Sustainable Community Strategy that relate to the development and use of land.</p>

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>A*-C or equivalent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)</li> <li>▪ Life expectancy at birth (female)</li> <li>▪ Life expectancy at birth (male)</li> </ul> <p>There are no specific targets within this document relevant to the SA and Local Plan however it does contain broad targets relating to Wyre which could be used in the SA Framework, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduce crime and the fear of crime</li> <li>▪ Increase activities and opportunities for young people to contribute to society</li> <li>▪ Reduce isolation/promote inclusion for all older people</li> <li>▪ Improve travel options for older people</li> <li>▪ Increase job opportunities in Wyre</li> <li>▪ Improve Wyre people's basic training, qualifications and skills to meet the needs of Wyre employers</li> <li>▪ Remove the barriers which prevent Wyre people accessing employment</li> <li>▪ Ensure that Wyre meets targets in the decent homes standards</li> <li>▪ Address affordable housing needs in the borough</li> </ul>		
<b>Wyre Borough Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2007)</b>			
<p>The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment aims to raise the profile and understanding of flood risk within the Borough and to influence planning processes to provide sustainable development. The area covered by this assessment includes the whole Borough but concentrates on the Strategic Development Area, stretching from Fleetwood along the Tidal River Wyre to Stanah. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment is a strategic risk based approach through policies in the RSS and Local Development Documents (LDDs) which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Avoids adding to sources of flood risk by avoiding inappropriate development.</li> <li>▪ Manages flood pathways to reduce the likelihood of flooding by managing flood defence infrastructure and utilising natural storage of flood water.</li> <li>▪ Reduces the adverse consequences of flooding on people and property, the receptors by avoiding inappropriate development in</li> </ul>	<p>There is a requirement to build 80% of new housing on brownfield sites in sustainable locations.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider potential flood risk, and prevent development within the floodplain. The Local Plan should also promote the use of brownfield sites for housing provision in order to meet targets outlined in this assessment.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote reduction and management of flood risk and the re-use of brownfield sites for housing development.</p>

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
flood risk areas.			
<b>Forest of Bowland: A Strategy for Sustainable Tourism 2010 – 12015 and Action Plan</b>			
<p>The vision for sustainable tourism in the Forest of Bowland AONB is that: 'By 2015 the Forest of Bowland AONB will be a recognised destination for sustainable tourism. It will still be a hidden gem that visitors can make their personal discovery, and where they can enjoy high quality, sustainable and accessible activities and accommodation for all – characterised by the commitment and passion of business owners for this amazing and magical landscape.' In order to achieve this vision The Forest of Bowland AONB committee have identified seven strategic aims which will further develop the identity, products and partnerships of the Forest of Bowland AONB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop a strong brand identity for the Forest of Bowland AONB as a destination.</li> <li>▪ Develop and promote tourism products which reflect and celebrate the Forest of Bowland AONB's sense of place.</li> <li>▪ Develop and promote products which encourage quiet, accessible and quality enjoyment of the Forest of Bowland AONB.</li> <li>▪ Support the area's tourism businesses to develop high quality and sustainable business practices, and to maintain a network of sustainable businesses.</li> <li>▪ Support local communities and volunteers to ensure engagement in tourism planning, and to generate community benefit from tourism activity in the Forest of Bowland AONB.</li> <li>▪ Develop and maintain partnerships supporting the development and management of sustainable tourism in the Forest of Bowland AONB.</li> <li>▪ Develop strategies to improve the collection and analysis of tourism related data so that informed decisions can be made by all partners.</li> </ul>	<p>Indicators within the action plan which may be relevant to the Local Plan and SA include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support initiatives which engage with groups that don't traditionally visit the AONB.</li> <li>▪ Develop and promote tourism products and events to encourage out of season visits to the AONB.</li> <li>▪ Ensure that promotion of public transport is embedded as part of all other promotional and media activity.</li> <li>▪ Continue to develop and promote the AONB as a 'Place to Enjoy and Keep Special'.</li> <li>▪ Develop and promote products which celebrate 'A Landscape Rich in Heritage'.</li> <li>▪ Raise awareness of traditional skills and features seen in Bowland and promote these as a 'Living Landscape'.</li> <li>▪ Develop and promote the AONB as 'A Special Place for Wildlife'.</li> <li>▪ Ensure the sustainability of 'Wild Open Spaces'.</li> <li>▪ Continue the development and promotion of a network of routeways to enable good quality easy access to the country side.</li> <li>▪ Develop new and existing cycling and horse riding opportunities.</li> <li>▪ Provide 'Access for All' wherever possible.</li> <li>▪ Ensure good visitor management exists in order to provide sustainable, recreational use of the area.</li> <li>▪ Continue to provide opportunities for 'quiet' and less active enjoyment of the area.</li> <li>▪ Support and extend the Forest of Bowland AONB sustainable tourism business network.</li> <li>▪ Support initiatives which seek to manage and reduce the demand for car use within the AONB.</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should recognise the importance of the Forest of Bowland AONB in attracting tourists to the area and its importance as a recreational facility for local residents.</p>	<p>The indicators within this strategy should be considered within the SA Framework. The SA Framework should also recognise the link between the Forest of Bowland AONB and the health of Wyre's residents.</p>
<b>Fleetwood – Thornton Area Action Plan (September 2009)</b>			
The Fleetwood-Thornton Area Action Plan (AAP) looks ahead to the year 2021, setting out a comprehensive vision and spatial planning	A number of indicators have been used within the AAP	Policies within Local Plan documents should	The SA Framework should incorporate the

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>framework for the Fleetwood-Thornton area, within the Wyre Borough. The AAP addresses the key issues facing the area, and in particular, focuses on delivering significant growth and development to secure the sustainable regeneration of this strategically important site. The AAP comprises a vision and seven objectives that will be used in order to achieve the vision. The seven objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Protect and enhance the natural and built environment;</li> <li>▪ Encourage housing choice;</li> <li>▪ Encourage Employment Opportunities;</li> <li>▪ Improve accessibility and movement throughout the Plan Area;</li> <li>▪ Ensure provision of accessible local services and facilities;</li> <li>▪ Encourage recreational activity and tourism; and</li> <li>▪ Encourage sustainable patterns of development.</li> </ul>	<p>which are relevant to the Local Plan and SA, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of designated sites of nature conservation importance.</li> <li>▪ No inappropriate development in the flood zone.</li> <li>▪ The number and proportion of total new build completions on housing sites reaching very good, good, average and poor ratings against the Building for Life criteria.</li> <li>▪ Number of dwellings completed each year.</li> <li>▪ No of affordable houses receiving planning permission.</li> <li>▪ No of affordable housing completions.</li> <li>▪ Amount of land developed for employment by type.</li> <li>▪ Number of new developments within 30 minutes travel by public transport of six services (GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, areas of employment and major retail centre).</li> <li>▪ Number and frequency of bus services within Plan area.</li> <li>▪ Length of new dedicated pedestrian, and cycle routes within Plan area.</li> <li>▪ Improvements to the Strategic and Local Road Network.</li> <li>▪ Number of major developments receiving planning permission with agreed travel plan.</li> <li>▪ Provision of Local Centre at Burn Naze.</li> <li>▪ Amount of public open space sq m/ ha. In Plan Area: i. Formal ii. Informal.</li> <li>▪ No. of new residential developments providing public open space to minimum requirements of saved policy H13.</li> <li>▪ Completion/ Improvement of Wyre Estuary Coastal Path through Plan area.</li> <li>▪ Renewable Energy i. Approval of development incorporating energy efficient designs for new housing of 10+ units ii. Approval of development incorporating energy efficient designs for non housing developments of 1000m2 to use 10% renewable energy.</li> <li>▪ Total Amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land.</li> <li>▪ Total amount and percentage of new housing on</li> </ul>	<p>be compatible with the aims and objectives of the AAP.</p>	<p>indicators used within the AAP.</p>

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	previously developed land.		
<b>Wyre Flood and Coastal Defence Strategy Plan (2004)</b>			
<p>This strategy covers an area 5,600ha of which 2750ha are within the 200-year indicative flood plain. The objectives of the strategy are: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To provide an appropriate level of coastal and flood defence to prevent coastal erosion and flooding of properties and assets in the low-lying hinterland.</li> <li>▪ To provide sustainable defences which utilise natural defence mechanisms wherever possible.</li> <li>▪ To enhance the natural environment and to increase the potential for recreation and tourism.</li> <li>▪ To provide a blueprint for future monitoring and programming of maintenance works.</li> <li>▪ To increase the understanding of the shoreline and to focus consultations in a strategic manner.</li> <li>▪ To aid co-ordination and to consolidate information gathered within higherlevel plans.</li> </ul>	<p>The strategy does not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider potential coastal flood risk, and prevent development within the floodplain.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote reduction and management of coastal flood.</p>
<b>Wyre Homeless Strategy 2008 – 2013 (June 2009 update)</b>			
<p>The strategy has been updated due to the number of completed actions from the previous action plan and also due to the Government's response to the implications for housing and homelessness stemming from the current economic downturn. The key aims of this strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Prevent homelessness wherever possible;</li> <li>▪ Develop effective multi agency working;</li> <li>▪ Provide a safety net of accommodation and support; and</li> <li>▪ Monitor changing needs and our performance.</li> </ul>	<p>The strategy does not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to recognise the causes of homelessness and seek to implement policies that will reduce the number of people sleeping rough.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address housing issues including homelessness.</p>



## Appendix C

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Baseline Data included as part of the 2011 SA Report prepared for the Preferred Options Core Strategy

# C. The Sustainability Baseline and Key Sustainability Issues

## C.1. Population

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

- Total population (Office for National Statistics (ONS)).
- Area of Wyre and key settlements and their populations (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR, Lancashire Area Profiles ([www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)) and 2001 Census).
- Population density (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).
- Age structure of the population (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).
- Average household size (The Fylde Coast SHMA 2008).
- Percentage of single pensioner households (People and Society: Population and Migration, [www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk)<sup>1</sup>).
- Ethnic groups represented in the population (Lancashire Area Profiles).

The total population for Wyre in 2010<sup>2</sup> was 111,400. This is an increase of 5,600 people since the 2001 Census. Figure C-1 illustrates how Wyre's population (2010 mid-year estimates) compares with the North West and Great Britain estimates. The percentages for each age band have been calculated as a proportion of both total male and female populations. Figure C-1 also illustrates that Wyre has a larger proportion of its population over the age of 60 and a lower proportion aged 20-39 when compared with North West and Great Britain. When this data is compared with the 2001 Census data, the age bands have changed slightly in Wyre, however, it still has a higher proportion of its population aged over 50 although estimates show a lower proportion of those aged 20-29 (Wyre Borough Council 2010 – 2011 AMR).

Wyre is an authority that covers 283km<sup>2</sup> and is characterised by a distinct geographical division, with the urban concentration situated in the west of the borough and an expanse of rural area to the east. The urban area to the west of the River Wyre is situated on a peninsula within Morecambe Bay, and comprises the coastal towns of Fleetwood (population 26,840 (2001 Census)), Thornton - Cleveleys (population 31,157 (2001 Census)) and to the south, slightly inland lies the market town of Poulton-le-Fylde (population 18,264 (2001 Census)). The main rural area settlements of Wyre include Garstang (population 4,074 (2001 Census)), Catterall (population 1,981 (2001 Census)), Knott End-on-Sea, Preesall (population of Preesall Parish 5,314 (2001 Census)) and Hambleton (population of Hambleton Parish 2,678 (2001 Census)) (Wyre Borough Council 2010 – 2011 AMR).

Wyre borough contains 26 wards and according to the mid 2010 population estimates the most populated are Bourne (population 6,875), Rossall (population 6,654) and Warren (population 6,196) all of which are located within urban Wyre. The least populated ward in Wyre is Cabus (population 1,770) located within rural Wyre.

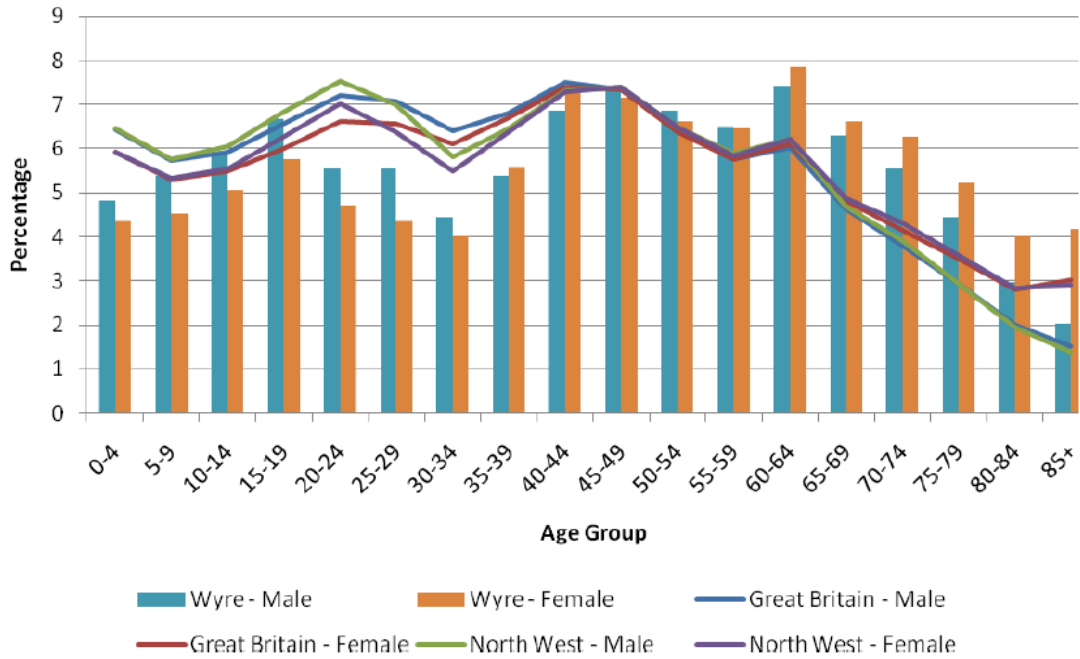
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<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=3&b=277027&c=wyre&d=13&e=16&g=464712&i=1001x1003x1004&m=0&r=1&s=1295519810187&enc=1&dsFamilyId=165>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432064/report.aspx?town=wyre>

**Figure C-1 Population Structure of Wyre (2010 Mid-Year Estimates)**

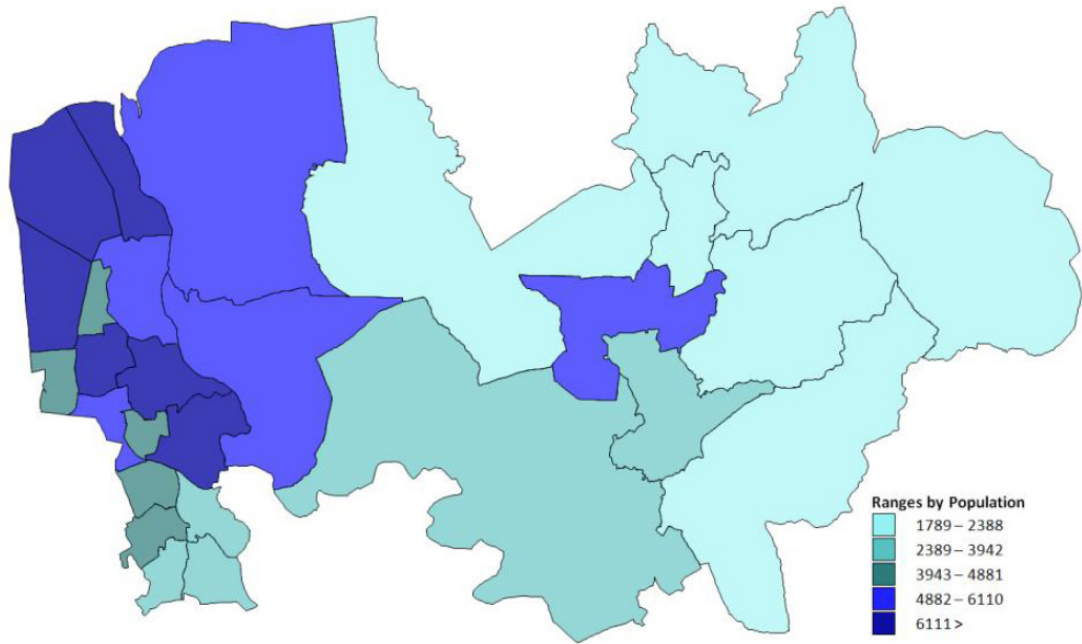


Source: Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR

It is estimated that between 2008 and 2033, the population of Wyre will increase by 13.1% (England - 18.0%) (Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)). This is a higher rate of growth when compared with regional estimates but lower than national figures.

Wyre has a lower population density when compared with regional and national population densities. However, the population density in Wyre is unevenly distributed, this is presented in Figure C-2 below. The majority of the population is concentrated in the urban area of Fleetwood, Thornton, Cleveleys and Poulton-le-Fylde. The most densely populated ward is Pharos (situated within Fleetwood), with almost 58 people per hectare. The least densely populated ward is Wyresdale (including Forton and Scorton), with 0.36 people per hectare (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).

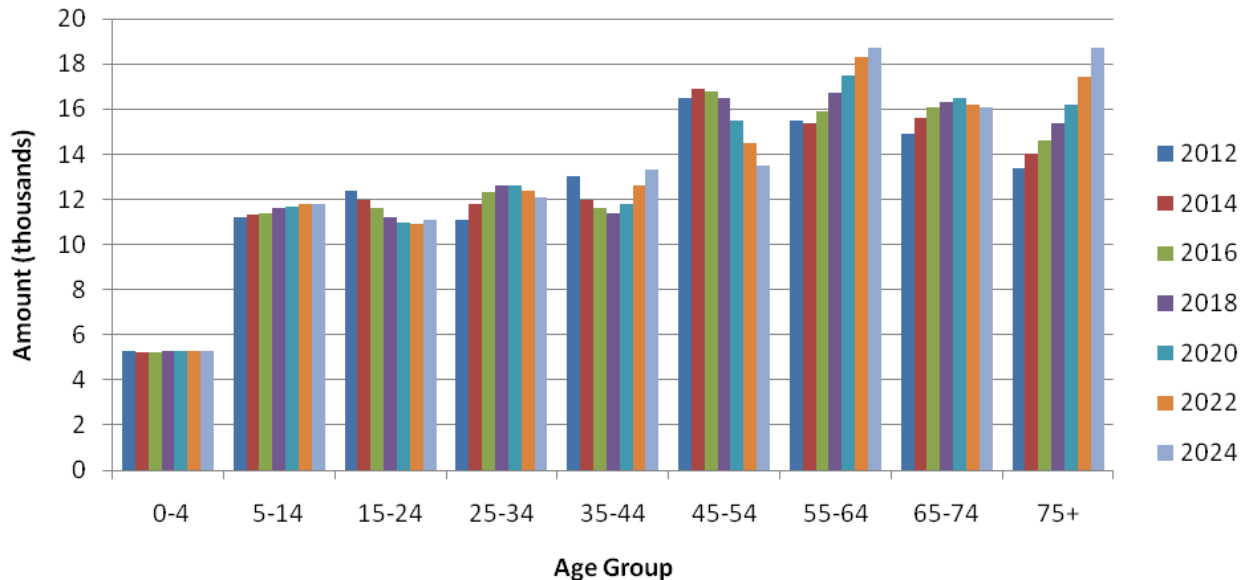
**Figure C-2 Population by Ward in Wyre (Mid 2009 estimates)**



Source: Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR

Wyre’s population is projected to age considerably by the year 2024. Figure C-3 illustrates there is no change to the age group 0-4 years and a small change to the 5-14 years (5.4%). However, there is large growth in the age groups 55-64 (20.6%) and 75+ (39.6%). Age groups 15-24 and 45-54 are predicted to see a decrease in population by 2024, -10.5% and -18.2% respectively (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).

**Figure C-3 Projected Population by age Group for Wyre Borough**

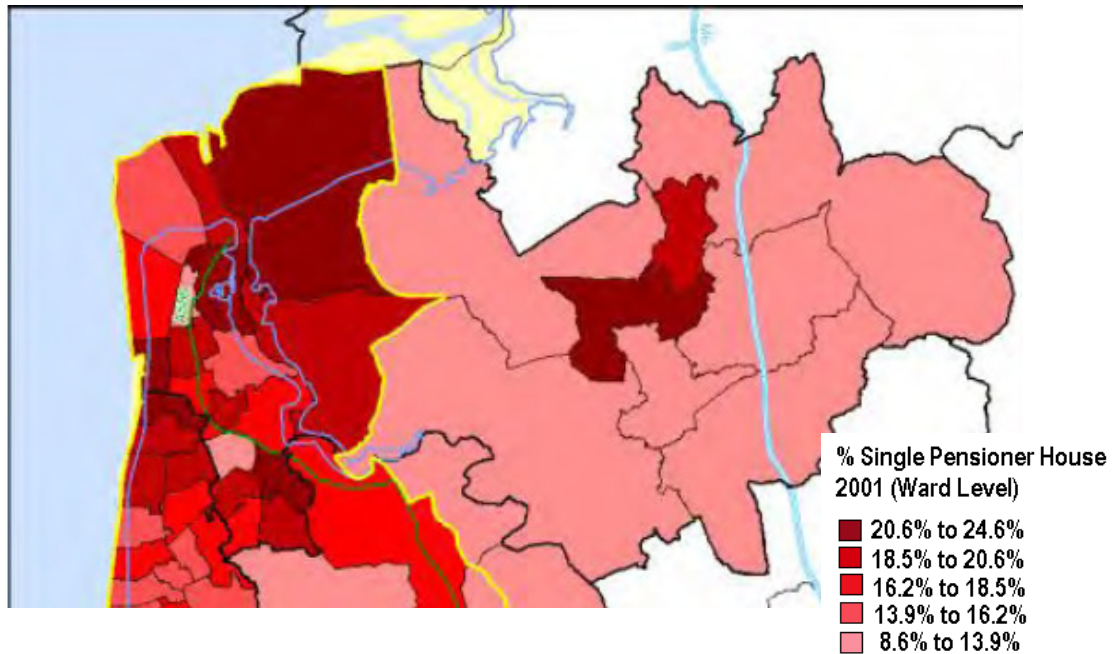


Source: Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR

Based on 2010 population estimates, Wyre had an elderly population of approximately 31,000, an increase of 1% from the previous year, this accounts for slightly under 28% of the population. This also ranks the Wyre borough as second in Lancashire and third in the North West in terms of the proportion of the elderly population against the total population. Wyre also has the largest population at pensionable age in Lancashire (Wyre Borough Council 2010 – 2011 AMR). Areas bordering the River Wyre and close to Garstang are particularly popular with older residents. As

a result Wyre has a high number of concentrations of pensioners, with seven wards in the top twelve highest claimants of State Pension in Lancashire. The ward of Cabus has the highest concentration in Lancashire (Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)). The percentage of single pensioner households in Wyre stood at 18% in the 2001 Census, 15% in the North West and 14% in Great Britain (2001 Census). Figure C-4 illustrates the distribution of single pensioner households across Wyre.

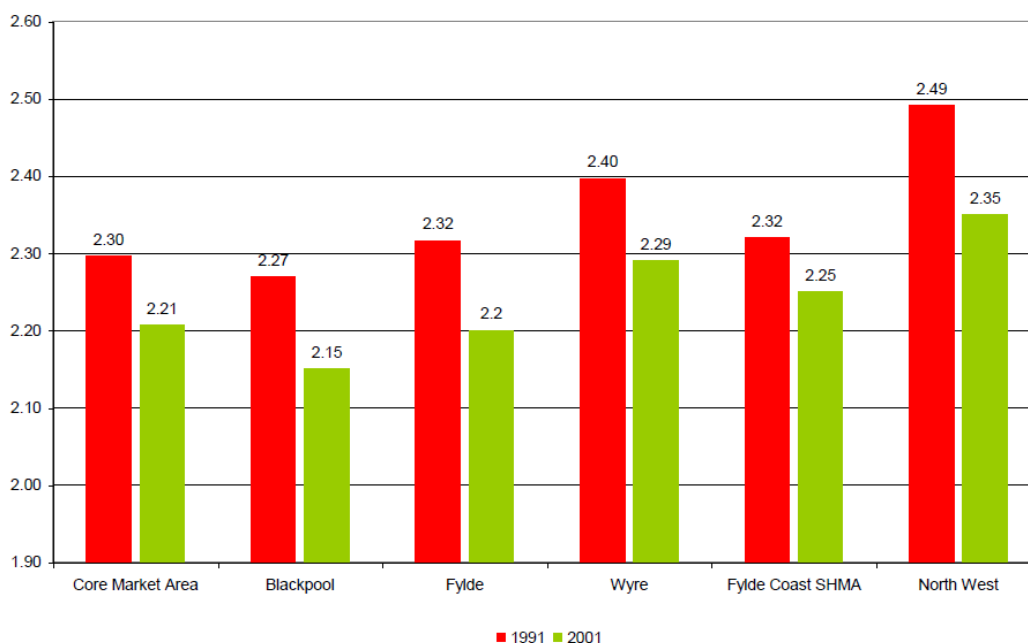
**Figure C-4 Percentage of Single Pensioner Households (2001)**



Source: Fylde Coast SHMA 2008

Figure C-5 shows that the average household size reduced across all areas of the Fylde Coast between 1991 and 2001. The average household size in the Fylde Coast SHMA (2.25 people per household) is considerably smaller than the average for the North West (2.35 people). However, this is skewed by the very small average household size in Blackpool (2.15). Household size is also decreasing due wider demographic trends such as people delaying starting a family and family break up (Fylde Coast SHMA 2008). However, the average household size in Wyre fell from 2.40 in 1991 (the highest of the Fylde coast districts) to 2.29 in 2001 (also the highest average), this could also be due to changes in demographic trends.

Figure C-5 Average Household Size (Census 1991 and 2001)



Source: Fylde Coast SHMA 2008

Wyre has a much less ethnic diversity than in the North West or England. In 2009/10 there were 180 registrations by foreign nationals. This was 150 fewer than in the previous year (a decrease of 45%). Most people registering were Indian (80) (Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)).

## Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- The population of Knott-end-on-Sea

## C.2. Education and Qualifications

### Relevant SA Objectives

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

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

The following baseline indicators have been used to characterise levels of education and attainment in the borough:

- Location and number of educational establishments (Lancashire County Council [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)<sup>3</sup>).
- Number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for education, skills and training deprivation (Indices of Deprivation, 2010 and Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)<sup>4</sup>).

<sup>3</sup> [http://www3.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/atoz/a\\_to\\_z/service.asp?u\\_id=1811&tab=1](http://www3.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/atoz/a_to_z/service.asp?u_id=1811&tab=1)

- Percentage of 15 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grades A\* - C or equivalent (Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)).
- Percentage of people aged 16-74 who have attained either a Level 4 or Level 5 qualification<sup>5</sup> (Qualifications and Students, [www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk)<sup>7</sup>).
- Percentage of people aged 16-74 who have attained NVQ Levels 1-4 (ONS Annual Population Survey 2010).
- Percentage of the population aged 16-74 with no qualifications (ONS Annual Population Survey 2010).

Educational attainment in the borough on the whole is above performance at county and national levels. However, five wards – Mount, Park, Rossall, Pharos and Warren have LSOAs in the lowest 10% most deprived for education, skills and training in the 2010 Indices of Deprivation, which accounts for 12% of the borough. Several wards also have LSOAs that fall within the least 20% deprived accounting for 18% of the borough. These figures measure levels of attainment among children and young people, as well as skills attainment in the resident working-age population. Figure C-6 presents the results.

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[http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office\\_of\\_the\\_chief\\_executive/lancashireprofile/misc/deprivation.asp?y=2007&a=wy&d=education](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office_of_the_chief_executive/lancashireprofile/misc/deprivation.asp?y=2007&a=wy&d=education)

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

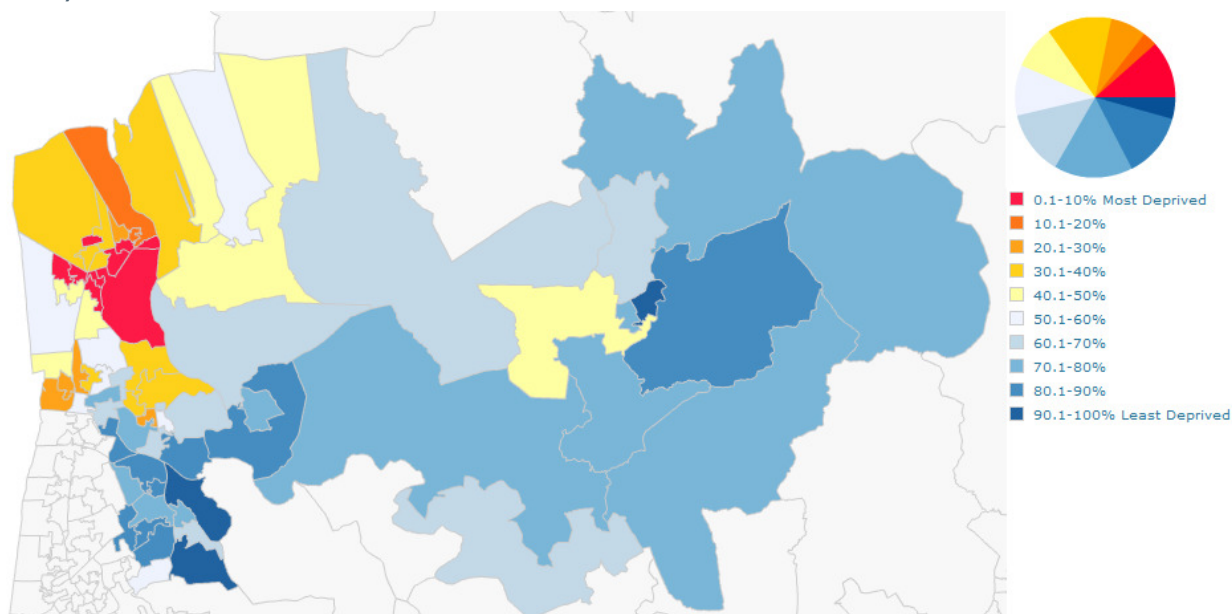
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<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=3&b=277027&c=wyre&d=13&e=5&g=464712&i=1001x1003x1004&m=0&r=1&s=1295626865596&enc=1&dsFamilyId=39>

**Figure C-6 Educations, Skills and Training Deprivation (Indices of Multiple Deprivation, 2010)**



Source: Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk) and Indices of Deprivation, 2010

The borough has good schools comprising 43 primary schools, seven secondary schools, two short stay schools and three special schools<sup>8</sup>. Most settlements in the borough contain a Primary School with Thornton Cleveleys, Poulton-le-Fylde, Preesall and Fleetwood providing secondary education opportunities (Lancashire County Council, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)).

Located in the authority is the specialist Fleetwood Nautical Campus and also Myerscough College a centre of excellence for land-based courses such as agriculture and horticulture. Fleetwood is also home to the highly regarded independent Rossall School (Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)).

For the 2009/10 academic year, the percentage of pupils in the authority achieving at least five GCSEs grades A\*-C was 83.3% (second highest in Lancashire), above the England average 76.1% (Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)).

Levels of educational attainment show a clear link to levels of affluence in later life, as access to employment improves with academic success. 15.72% of the population in the Wyre borough have attained either a Level 4 or Level 5 qualification, lower than corresponding figures for the North West (17.17%) or the country as a whole (19.90%) in April 2001 (2001 Census).

Wyre has a lower proportion of those at all NVQ level than either regionally or nationally. That said Wyre has a higher proportion of those with other qualifications. This may have implications for the sort of employment that is or might be developing in Wyre (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR). Table C-1 presents this information.

**Table C-1 Qualifications (Jan 2010 – Dec 2010)**

	Wyre (%)	North West (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ4 and above	27.9	28.7	31.3
NVQ3 and above	45.6	49.6	51.0
NVQ2 and above	65.9	66.8	67.3

<sup>8</sup> <http://www3.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/web/view.asp?siteid=2801&pageid=4661&e=e>



	Wyre (%)	North West (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ1 and above	76.2	80.6	80.2
Other qualifications	11.1	7.3	8.5
No qualifications	12.6	12.1	11.3

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey<sup>9</sup>

## Data Gaps and Uncertainties

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

## C.3. Health

### Relevant SA Objectives

<p><b>3. To improve physical and mental health and wellbeing for all and reduce health inequalities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To improve access to health and social care services especially in isolated areas</li> <li>▪ To reduce health inequalities amongst different groups in the community</li> <li>▪ To promote healthy lifestyles</li> <li>▪ Encourage the development of strong, cohesive communities</li> </ul>
<p><b>5. To improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maintain and improve access to essential services and facilities, including in rural areas</li> <li>▪ Improve access to open space</li> </ul>

The following baseline data has been used to identify key trends:

- Percentage of the resident population of Wyre who consider themselves to be in good health (2001 Census<sup>10</sup>).
- Number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for health deprivation and disability (Indices of Deprivation, 2010 and Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)).
- Life expectancy at birth for males and females for the period 2006 – 2010 (Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)).
- SMR and mortality rates for circulatory disease and cancer (Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)).
- Distribution of and GPs (Lancashire Structure Plan Accessibility Technical Report 2005).

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432064/report.aspx>

<sup>10</sup>

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

- Percentage of households with one or more person with a long-term limiting illness (2001 Census).
- Distribution of sports facilities (Active Places<sup>11</sup>).
- Percentage of people participating in regular sport or exercise (defined as taking part on at least three days a week in moderate intensity sport and active recreation for at least 30 minutes continuously in any one session) (Sport England Active People Survey 4<sup>12</sup>).
- Conception rate of under-18 year olds (per 1,000 15-17 year olds) (Neighbourhood Statistics<sup>13</sup>).

At the time of the 2001 Census, 65.32% of the Wyre's population considered themselves to be in good health, compared to 66.88% in the North West and 68.76% in England. This subjective data indicates that the health of the boroughs population is below regional and national levels. However, this is likely to be due to the large aging population of Wyre.

Life expectancy for males and females has gradually increased across the borough between 2006 and 2010. Table C-2 presents the most recent data. During all three periods life expectancy in Wyre was above the North West and slightly less than the England and Wales averages.

**Table C-2 Life Expectancy at Birth for Males and Females**

Indicator	Year		
	2006-08	2007 – 09	2008 – 10
<b>Life Expectancy at Birth (Males)</b>			
Wyre	77.7	77.8	78.4
North West	76.3	76.6	77.0
England and Wales	77.82	78.13	78.47
<b>Life Expectancy at Birth (Females)</b>			
Wyre	81.9	82.1	82.4
North West	80.6	80.8	81.1
England and Wales	81.95	82.23	82.49

Source: Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)

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

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.activeplaces.com/Index.asp?Authorise=true>

<sup>12</sup> [http://www.sportengland.org/research/active\\_people\\_survey/active\\_people\\_survey\\_4.aspx](http://www.sportengland.org/research/active_people_survey/active_people_survey_4.aspx)

<sup>13</sup>

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

**Table C-3 Standardised Mortality Ratio**

Indicator	Wyre Borough	North West	England and Wales
Standardised Mortality Ratio* (2008)	100.40	112.75	100.00 (England and Wales)
Mortality Rate (circulatory disease**) (per 100,000 population – for the period 2005 – 2007)	88.3	96.4	79.1 (England only)
Mortality Rate (cancer) (per 100,000 population – for the period 2005 – 2007)	120.5	129.5	115.5 (England only)
Households with one or more person with a long-term limiting illness (%) (2001 Census)	40.11	38.37	33.55 (England only)

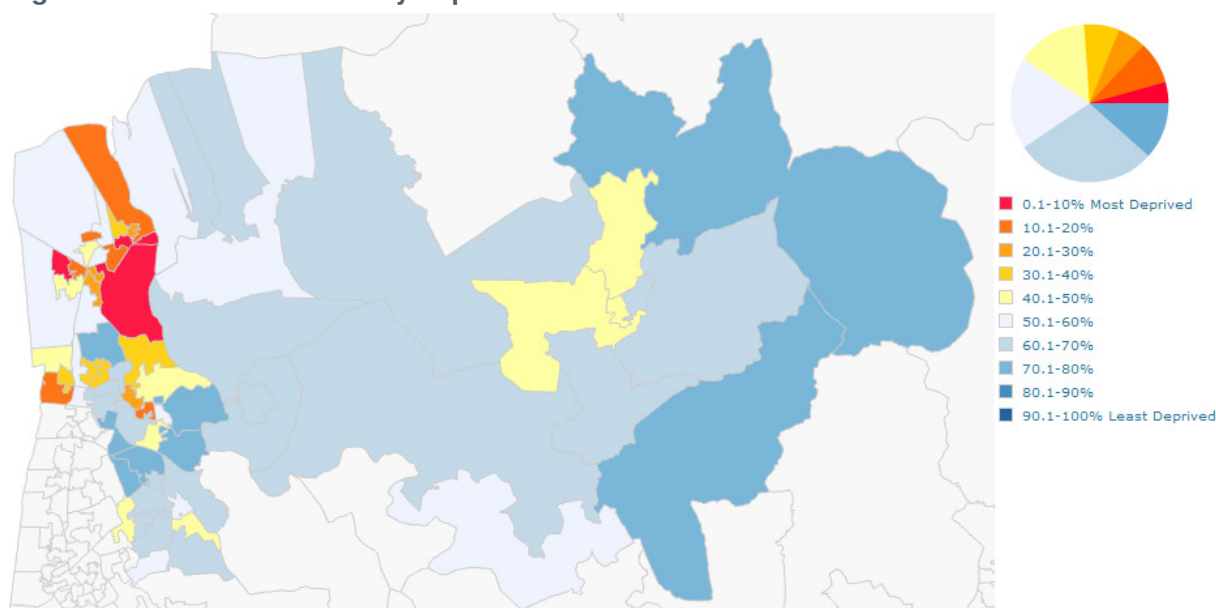
Source: Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)

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

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

The percentage of households with one or more person with a long-term limiting illness in 2001 was 40.11% in Wyre higher than the figures for the North West (38.37%) and for England (33.55%) (2001 Census). These statistics demonstrate that health in Wyre is generally below regional and national figures, however, there are also localised pockets of even poorer health. In the 2010 Indices of Deprivation three wards – Mount, Pharos and Rossall - had LSOAs in the lowest 10% most deprived for health deprivation and disability. The index identifies areas with relatively high rates of premature death, people whose quality of life is impaired by poor health or those who are disabled. Figure C-7 presents the results.

**Figure C-7 Health and Disability Deprivation**



Source: Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk) and Indices of Deprivation, 2010

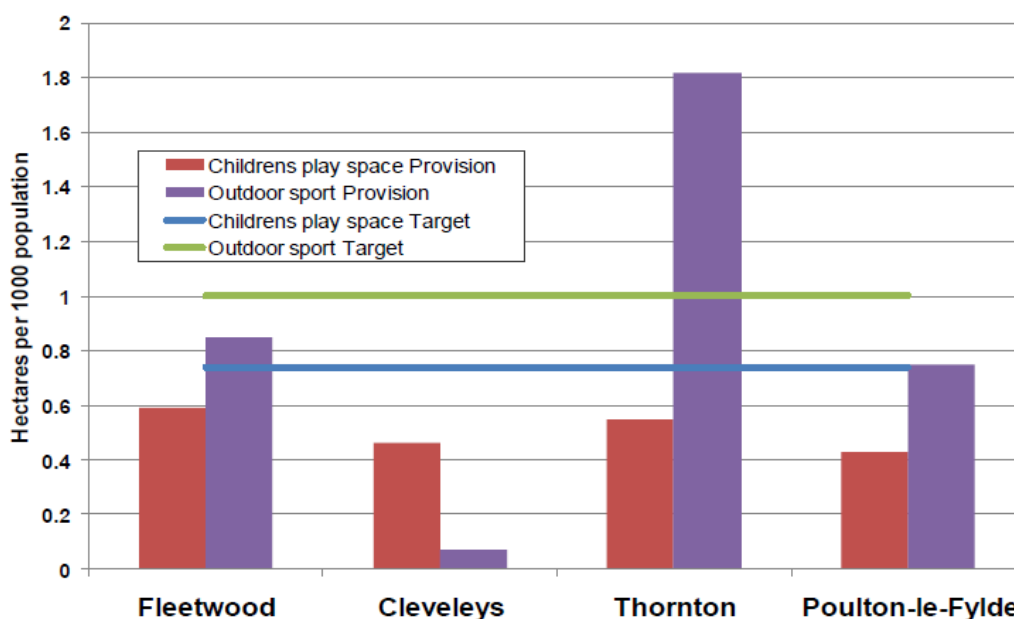
There are inequalities within Wyre. Men in the least deprived areas can expect to live around eight years longer than men in the most deprived areas. For women this difference is almost five years (Wyre Health Profile 2010).

The teenage pregnancy rate in Wyre between January 2007 and December 2007 was 34.5 per 1000, compared with 45.1 per 1000 across the North West and 41.7 per 1,000 in England. This represents an increase in the borough from 31.5 per 1000 in the period January 2006 December 2006 (Neighbourhood Statistics).

According to the Joint Lancashire Structure Plan Accessibility Technical Report 2005, 59.84% of the population in Wyre borough live within 1km of the five basic services: bus stop, doctor's surgery, primary school, food shops and post office, 2.06% lower than the figure for Lancashire as a whole, however, much lower than the Joint Lancashire Structure Plans target of 73%.

It is recognised that open spaces can contribute to forming and maintaining sustainable communities by improving the health and well being of the local population, by providing opportunities for outdoor leisure and exercise. Wyre Borough Council undertook an Open Space Audit during 2010. Figure C-8 illustrates that the Council's target for outdoor sport provision was only met in Thornton and that the provision for children's play space was not met in any of the urban areas.

**Figure C-8 Hectares per Thousand Population for Children's Play Space and Outdoor Sport**



Source: Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR

Wyre borough contains approximately 5,079ha of the Forest of Bowland AONB, representing 17.95% of Wyre's land cover, including the Bleasdale Moors, located in the East of the borough. This AONB provides an excellent recreational resource for visitors and locals alike.

Sports facilities across the district are largely concentrated within Fleetwood, Cleveleys and Poulton-le-Fylde, however, there are facilities such as grass pitches, sports halls, fitness clubs and golf courses located within the rural areas of the borough (Active Places<sup>14</sup>). Research from Sport England indicates that 16% of people in Wyre engage in regular sport or exercise, slightly lower than the 17.5% who do so in Lancashire and the 16.5% national figure (Sport England, Active People Survey 4 (2009/10)).

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.activeplaces.co.uk/Index.asp?Authorise=true>

## Data Gaps and Uncertainties:

There are no significant data gaps or uncertainties.

## C.4. Crime and Safety

### Relevant SA Objectives

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

- To reduce levels of crime
- To reduce the fear of crime
- To reduce levels of anti-social behaviour
- To reduce alcohol and substance misuse
- To encourage safety by design

The following baseline data has been identified:

- Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% for crime deprivation (Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk) and Indices of Deprivation, 2010).
- Crime rates per 1000 of the population for key offences (British Crime Survey 2009).
- Cases of fly tipping (Department for the Environment, Food and rural Affairs (Defra) and Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)).
- Percentage of residents feeling safe after dark (Wyre Community Safety Strategy 2005 – 2008<sup>15</sup>).

Wyre Borough Council together with the Lancashire Constabulary, Lancashire County Council, North Lancashire Primary Care Trust and Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service has a statutory duty to work together in partnership and with other groups, communities and organisations to reduce crime and fear of crime in the borough. A recent survey of key crimes such as offences of violence, burglary and auto-crime revealed that Wyre is one of the safest boroughs in the country with comparatively low rates of all crime ([www.wyre.gov.uk](http://www.wyre.gov.uk)).

Wyre has the third lowest crime rate in Lancashire behind Ribble Valley and Fylde respectively. Wyre has also seen a 27% decrease in recorded crime rates since 2004/05 to 2010/11 and is below the average crime rate at both a regional (32%) and national (29%) level (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR). However, Table C-4 below indicates that violence against a person in Wyre has decreased by 4% between 2009/10 and 2010/11. A possible cause for this could be due to a reduction in the misuse of alcohol, which is strongly linked to violent behaviour. This is backed up with the health and wellbeing traffic lights (2009/2010) showing that Wyre has a better than average rate for hospital stays for alcohol related harm. The lowest reduction recorded between 2009/10 and 2010/11 relates to incidents involving robbery which reduced by 20%.

**Table C-4 Recorded Crime for Key Incidents in Wyre Borough, 2010 - 2011**

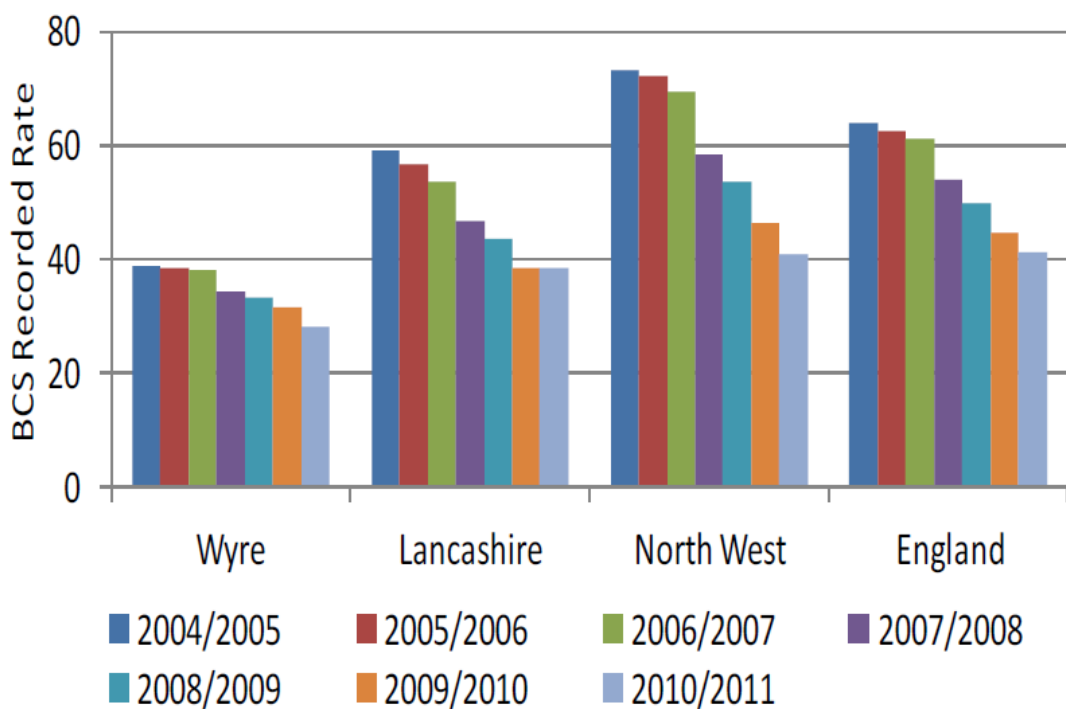
Incident	Recorded 09/10	Recorded 10/11	Per 1,000 population	% Change 09/10 – 10/11
Violence against the person	1,234	1,184	11	-4

Incident	Recorded 09/10	Recorded 10/11	Per 1,000 population	% Change 09/10 – 10/11
Sexual offences	67	86	1	28
Robbery	30	24	0	-20
Burglary of a dwelling	237	238	2	0
Offences against vehicles	469	479	4	2

Source: Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR

Figure C-9 illustrates that the overall trend of recorded crime rates has decreased gradually since 2004/05 at the local, regional and national levels, although the North West does have a higher crime rate than the national level.

**Figure C-9 Recorded Crime Rate per 1,000 Population at Local, Regional and National Level, 2004/05 – 2010/11**

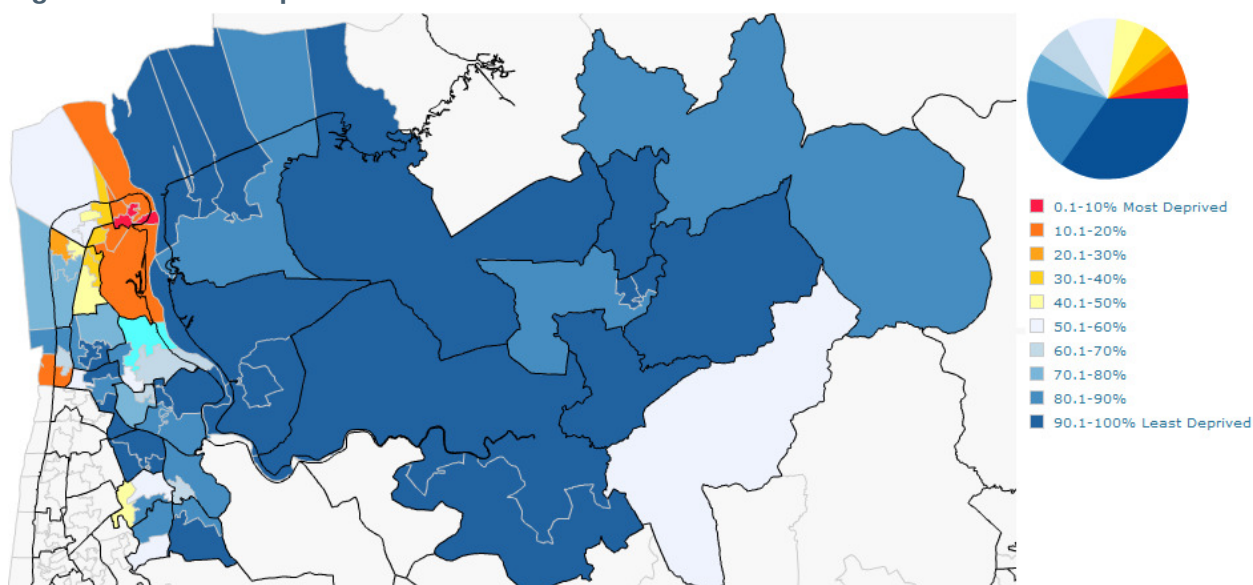


Source: Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR

In the last three years, the year 2007/08 recorded the highest level of anti-social behaviour incidents throughout Wyre borough. The Council note there is a need to improve the perception of crime and disorder throughout the borough which they have identified as a priority. The Life in Wyre Survey 2007/08 identified that Wyre's community perceive the borough as a relatively safe place to live and fear of crime is much lower than in Lancashire overall. A number of residents, however, stated they still feel unsafe outside after dark and anti-social behaviour, in particular youth disorder is their main area of concern (Wyre Community Safety Partnership Plan 2008 – 2011).

Pharos is the only ward in the borough with LSOAs in the lowest 10% most deprived for crime deprivation nationally and accounts for 3% of the borough. The majority of wards within Wyre have LSOAs in the least 10% most deprived for crime deprivation nationally, this accounts for 35%. Figure C-10 presents these results.

Figure C-10 Crime Deprivation



Source: Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk) and Indices of Deprivation, 2010

There were 4,045 cases of fly tipping in Wyre in 2010/11, which represented a 17% decrease from 2009/10 cases.

A survey undertaken by Wyre Community Safety Partnership in 2005 determined that the percentage of respondents in Wyre who said they felt 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside was 39% to 49%.

## Data Gaps and Uncertainties

There are no significant data gaps or uncertainties.

## C.5. Water

### Relevant SA Objectives

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

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

The following baseline indicators have been used to characterise the water environment in the borough:

- River catchment areas (EA Lune<sup>16</sup> and Wyre<sup>17</sup> Catchment Flood Management Plans).
- Occurrence of coastal Flooding events (Wyre Flood and Coastal Defence Strategy Plan 1994<sup>18</sup>).

<sup>16</sup> <http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GENW0309BPTN-E-E.pdf>

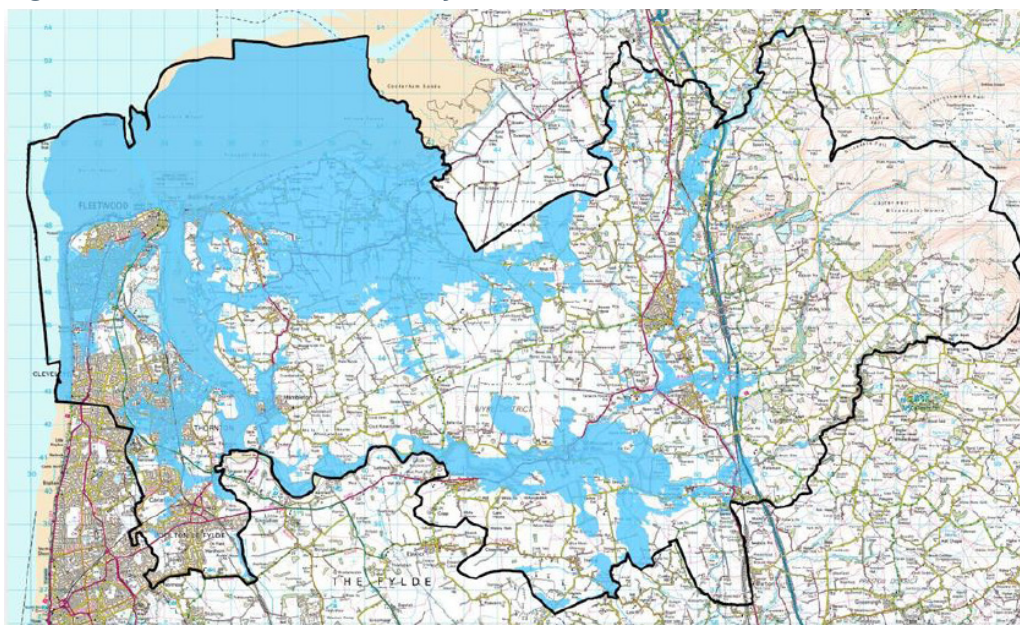
<sup>17</sup> <http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GENW0309BPJF-E-E.pdf>

- Distribution of areas at risk of fluvial flooding (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).
- Percentage of rivers with good/fair chemical and biological water quality (North West General Quality Assessment (GQA) 2006<sup>19</sup>).
- Number of planning applications granted permission contrary to EA advice (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).
- Bathing water quality (EA<sup>20</sup>)

Water is an essential resource required for domestic and industrial use. The borough lies within two catchment areas including the River Wyre and the River Lune. The key watercourses in the borough include the Wyre itself, and its major tributaries, River Cocker, Pilling Water and Worm Pool (EA River Lune and River Wyre Catchment Flood Management Plans).

Wyre comprises relatively low-lying, coastal and riparian land, with the risk of coastal and river flooding considerable. Much of the coastal area to the north of the borough and the River Wyre is classified as Flood Zone 3 by the EA (at risk of flooding from tidal sources of greater than 0.5% or from fluvial sources greater than 1%). The EA has classified 28,500 of Wyre's properties at high risk of flooding. Figure C-11 shows Flood Zone 3 within Wyre. However, the new sea defence wall constructed at Cleveleys ('New Wave'), completed in 2007 plus the urban area of Cleveleys considered to be at low risk has reduced the risk of coastal flooding for 8,200 properties (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).

**Figure C-11 Flood Zone 3 within Wyre**



Source: Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR



The western facing frontage from Cleveleys to Fleetwood has a long history of extremely volatile beach levels and flooding events. Beach levels are known to fluctuate by up to 4m on a single tide and major flooding events have been recorded since 1555. Coastal erosion continued until the construction of coastal defences between the 1920s and 1930s from Cleveleys to Rossall Point and the 1960s around Fleetwood. The existing rear sea wall at the back of the promenade was completed in 1982 following major flooding of over 1,800 properties in 1977. The northern frontage has shown little drop in beach levels over the past 10 years. In many places along the frontage, beach levels have risen significantly; particularly at the eastern end where photographic evidence indicates beach level rises of up to 2m over the last fifty years. The stability of this frontage led to the line being advanced in 1956 with the construction of the Marine Hall complex. However sea level rise will place greater pressures on this natural protective frontage and greater reliance may be placed on the concrete sea defences. It is therefore important that the natural defences are managed both to secure coastal protection and to maintain the environmentally important sand dune habitat. The estuary is a busy navigation channel for both commercial and leisure craft. Its narrow approach channel provides protection against the majority of storms. The flood embankments along its length are derived from railway embankments and ad hoc earth embankments constructed to prevent flooding to industrial and agricultural land lying immediately behind the defences (Wyre Flood and Coastal Defence Strategy Plan 1994).

Flooding has occurred on the Wyre coast throughout history. The first recorded event as the destruction of Singleton Thorpe in 1555. The most recent major flood events occurred in 1927, which resulted in the deaths of six people, and 1977 when over 1800 properties were subjected to inundation by the sea (Wyre Flood and Coastal Defence Strategy Plan 1994).

Wyre borough had a similar record of water quality in comparison to regional levels, with 86.7% of rivers currently achieving good/fair chemical quality and 89.01% achieving good/fair biological quality in 2006. Chemical water quality in Wyre had been consistently improving between 2002 and 2005, however this reduced slightly in 2006, with a reduction of -3.1% of rivers achieving a good/fair. Biological water quality also follows a similar trend with 93.82% rivers in 2004 and 2005 achieving a good/fair biological quality. For the North West as a whole in 2006, 92.1% of rivers were of good or fair chemical quality, which means that they have low levels of organic pollution and adequate levels of oxygen (EA General Quality Assessment, 2006).

Within the Wyre borough there are two types of water supplies; Public (or Mains) Water Supplies which are provided by the Water Company (United Utilities) and Private Water Supplies which are the responsibility of the individual supply user/s.

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

In the year 1st April 2010 to 31st March 2011, there were no planning permissions granted contrary to the EA advice where the development would be at risk of flooding or increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. There were also no planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice that the development would adversely affect water quality (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).

Wyre Borough Council's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2007) concludes that residual flood risk can be managed in a number of ways. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment recommends that any proposed new development is not considered in isolation from the existing residential population and that this applies both in terms of not increasing flood risk to existing properties and businesses but a key aim to reduce the overall flood risk by taking opportunities to reduce the flood risk for all.

Bathing water quality within the borough is monitored in two locations: Cleveleys and Fleetwood. Monitoring has been undertaken at these locations since 1988. Bathing water quality in Fleetwood failed testing in 2011 as fewer than 95% of the samples taken met the required mandatory standards of the Directive. In Cleveleys bathing water quality in 2011 met minimum requirements as at least 95% of the samples met the mandatory standards of the Directive.

Wyre borough overlies a variety of aquifer types (bedrock designation) according to the EA's online mapping<sup>21</sup> including a Principle aquifer, Secondary A aquifer, Secondary B aquifer and secondary (undifferentiated) aquifer. There are no Principle aquifers under the superficial deposits designation.

## Date Gaps and Uncertainties

- Number of new developments incorporating SuDS.

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<sup>21</sup> <http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?x=332500.0&y=447500.0&topic=drinkingwater&ep=map&scale=6&location=Fleetwood,%20Lancashire&lang=en&layerGroups=default&textonly=off#x=348510&y=440299&lg=3.&scale=5>

## C.6. Soil and Land Quality

### Relevant SA Objectives

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

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

The following baseline indicators have been used to characterise the soil and land quality conditions across the borough:

- Distribution of best and most versatile agricultural land (Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk) and [www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk)).
- Percentage of housing completions on previously developed land (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).
- Number of RIGS (Lancashire RIGS Group<sup>22</sup>).
- Percentage of employment development on previously developed land (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).
- Key sources of Contaminated Land (Wyre Borough Council Statutory Contaminated Land Strategy 2001 and Wyre Borough Council).
- Area of previously developed vacant land, vacant buildings and derelict land and buildings (DCLG's Previously-Developed Land that may be available for Development in England Report 2007).
- Area of land currently in use but with planning allocation/permission for redevelopment and with other known redevelopment potential (Lancashire DCLG's Previously-Developed Land that may be available for Development in England Report 2007).

During the 2010/2011 financial year an additional 46,370m<sup>2</sup> of floorspace was completed for employment uses within Wyre. This was an increase of 2,863m<sup>2</sup> on the previous year largely down to the completion of the Lancashire Waste Technology Park, Thornton. Ninety nine percent of new employment completions were on previously developed land, which represents a 21% decrease from the previous year. In 2010/11, 74% of Wyre's new housing was built on previously developed land, this compares to the same as the previous year and 60% in 2008/09. This is above the Fylde Coast authorities target of 65% as outlined in the RSS for the second year running (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).

Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).

The borough's most important site both economically and in terms of potential contamination is the Hillhouse International Chemical Production Park located on the outskirts of Thornton Cleveleys. Much of this site is still in use as a chemical works however, ICI Chemicals and Polymers Ltd. has since moved its operations elsewhere, leaving a large area of land open for future development. This site would need to undergo extensive investigation as part of any application for redevelopment. It is anticipated that the majority of contaminated sites exist in the three principal settlements of the borough. Being the largest settlements in the borough, these areas have undergone the most development in the past and have to an extent been exploited

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<sup>22</sup> <http://www.lancashirerigs.org.uk/downloads/88972916685488581023012009133026.jpg>

by industry. It is important however that the more rural areas of the borough are not overlooked as many of the smaller settlements house light industrial estates and in some cases large manufacturing plants such as Grampian Foods in Garstang and Moore Ready Mix (concrete batching plant) in Catterall. Further still, potential pollution from small sewage treatment plants and farming activities can contaminate land through the spreading of sewage sludge on agricultural land (Wyre Borough Council Statutory Contaminated Land Strategy 2001) please note some of this information may now be out of date).

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

There is 22,582.90ha of farmed land across the borough which is mainly classified under grades two (Grade 2 is regarded as 'best and most versatile' land) and three (Grade 3a is regarded as 'best and most versatile' land and Grade 3b considered to be moderate quality) (see Figure C-12). Lancashire Area Profile's contain a breakdown of agricultural land within each grade and this is presented in Table C-5 below.

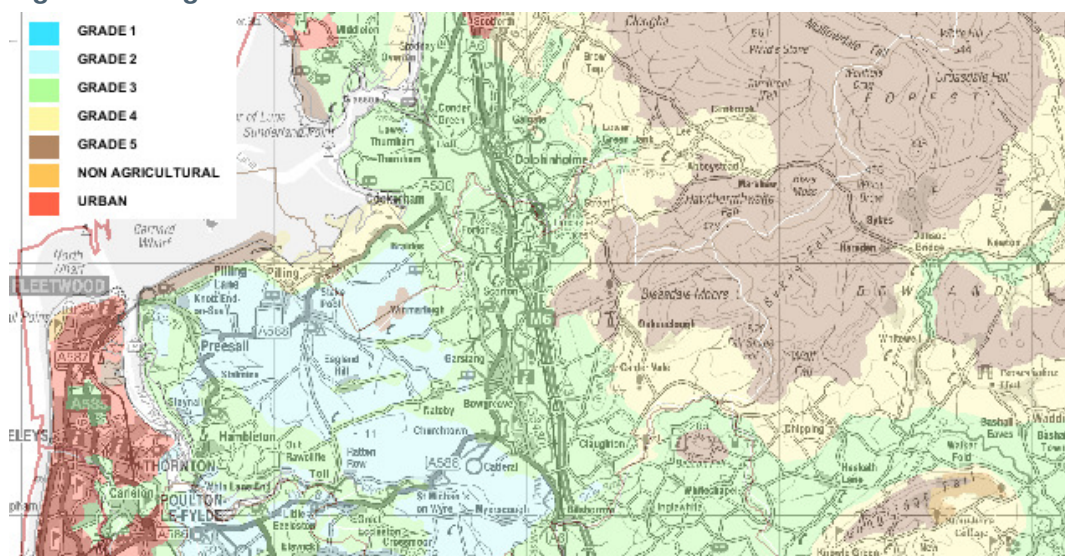
**Table C-5 Agricultural Land across the Borough**

		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3 <sup>23</sup>	Grade 4	Grade 5
Wyre	ha	0	8,367	12,088	2,532	2,963
	%	0.0	29.6	42.7	8.9	10.5

Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra): Agricultural Land Classification and Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)

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

**Figure C-12 Agricultural Land Classification**



Source: [www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk)

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

- Bamacre Brook, near Preston - river section.

<sup>23</sup> This Grade is subdivided into two further grades 3a and 3b. 3a is classed along with Grades 1 and 2 as 'the best and most versatile' agricultural land.

- Wild Goose Wood, near Garstang - railway cutting.
- River Wyre Section, Knott End - river section and drumlin field to landward.
- River Brock, Brock Bottom – river.

The amount derelict land and buildings and vacant buildings across the borough is relatively low when compared with other parts of Lancashire with only 7ha identified. Also 4ha of brownfield land currently in use was identified within the DCLG's Previously-Developed Land that may be available for Development in England Report 2007, the second lowest figure of all the Lancashire authorities. However, Wyre has the largest amount of previously developed vacant land out of all the Lancashire authorities (112ha). It should be noted that Government policy encourages the re-use of brownfield sites<sup>24</sup>.

## Data Gaps and Uncertainties

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

## C.7. Air Quality

### Relevant SA Objectives

<b>13. To protect and improve air quality</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To protect and improve local air quality</li> </ul>



The following baseline indicators have been used to identify environmental conditions and key trends:

- Number and distribution of AQMAs (Defra<sup>25</sup>).
- Combined Air Quality Indicator Scores for LSOAs in Wyre (Lancashire Area Profiles [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)<sup>26</sup>).
- Local air quality monitoring results for NO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> (Wyre Borough Council Air Quality Progress Report April 2010 and Air Quality Review - Updating and Screening Assessment 2009<sup>27</sup>).

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

Wyre Borough Council currently monitors, via diffusion tubes, the level of NO<sub>2</sub> at 25 sites. Table C-6 contains the results of this monitoring from 2009 and the previous two years. The boxes in blue represent multiple tube exposure locations and the figures in bold represent the sites that

<sup>24</sup> Previously-developed land, often called brownfield land, is land that was developed but is now vacant or derelict, or currently in use with known potential for redevelopment (DCLG: Previously-developed land that may be available for Development: England 2007)

<sup>25</sup> <http://aqma.defra.gov.uk/maps.php>

<sup>26</sup> [http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office\\_of\\_the\\_chief\\_executive/lancashireprofile/monitors/airquality.asp](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office_of_the_chief_executive/lancashireprofile/monitors/airquality.asp)

<sup>27</sup> [http://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200075/pollution/342/air\\_quality](http://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200075/pollution/342/air_quality)

are at or above the annual mean NO<sub>2</sub> objective level. Table C-6 demonstrates that the only site where NO<sub>2</sub> levels are exceeding the Air Quality Objective is within the designated AQMA.

**Table C-6 Results of NO<sub>2</sub> Diffusion Tubes**

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

Source: Wyre Borough Council Air Quality Progress Report (April 2010)<sup>28</sup>

Wyre Borough Council does not currently monitor PM<sub>10</sub> levels within the borough. However, information available on the national air quality archive website and background pollutant maps

indicates no exceedences of the annual mean objective of 40 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (Wyre Borough Council Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment April 2009).

Across England, combined air quality scores are monitored for all LSOAs using data derived from the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory. The indicator uses measures of emissions of four main pollutants (benzene, NO<sub>2</sub>, sulphuric dioxide and PM<sub>10</sub>). Modelled estimates of the annual mean concentrations for each of the pollutants in each LSOA were then derived and compared to World Health Organisation Guidelines for pollutants that represent 'safe' concentrations to produce an overall quality score. Values greater than 1.0 constitute an 'unsafe' concentration and values of less than 1.0 indicate that the pollutant is below the objective set and is, therefore, 'safe'. The scores for each pollutant are then added to derive an overall score for the LSOA. Data for 2005 reveals that the combined air quality scores for LSOAs across England range from 0.52 (best) to 2.54 (worst). Table C-7 presents the results for wards within Wyre that are deemed to be in the top ranked Lancashire LSOAs. There were no LSOAs in Wyre in the bottom ranked Lancashire LSOAs (Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)).

**Table C-7 Combined Air Quality Indicator Scores for 2005**

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

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

The results in Table C-7 demonstrate that air quality is generally good across the borough, however the borough does still have one AQMA.

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

## Data Gaps and Uncertainties

There are no significant data gaps or uncertainties.

## C.8. Energy and Climate Change

### Relevant SA Objectives

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

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

The following baseline indicators have been used:

- Total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk))
- Annual average domestic gas and electricity consumption per consumer (Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk))
- Annual gas and electricity consumption in the commercial/industrial sector (Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk))
- Applications for renewable energy developments (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR)

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

Energy use in Wyre is considered average when compared to national means. Table C-8 illustrates Wyre borough's final energy consumption figures for 2009 compared with 2008 figures, produced by Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC). Table C-8 demonstrates that overall electricity, gas and road transport consumption has decreased. The most noticeable is gas down 7% (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).

**Table C-8 Energy Consumption in Wyre 2008 - 2009**

	Wyre		North West		Great Britain	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Electricity (GWh)	495	479	34,568	32,442	304,625	295,275
Gas (GWh)	1,193	1,113	75,755	70,000	586,455	539,058
Road Transport (KT)	70	67	4,099	3,955	35,694	34,187

Source: Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR<sup>29</sup>

Total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Wyre amounted to an estimated 788kt in 2009 which is equivalent to 7.09 tonnes per capita, a rate below both the Lancashire and UK averages. This figure has also reduced from the previous year. The largest estimated source of carbon emissions in Wyre (for 2009) was the industry and commercial sector (see Figure C-13).

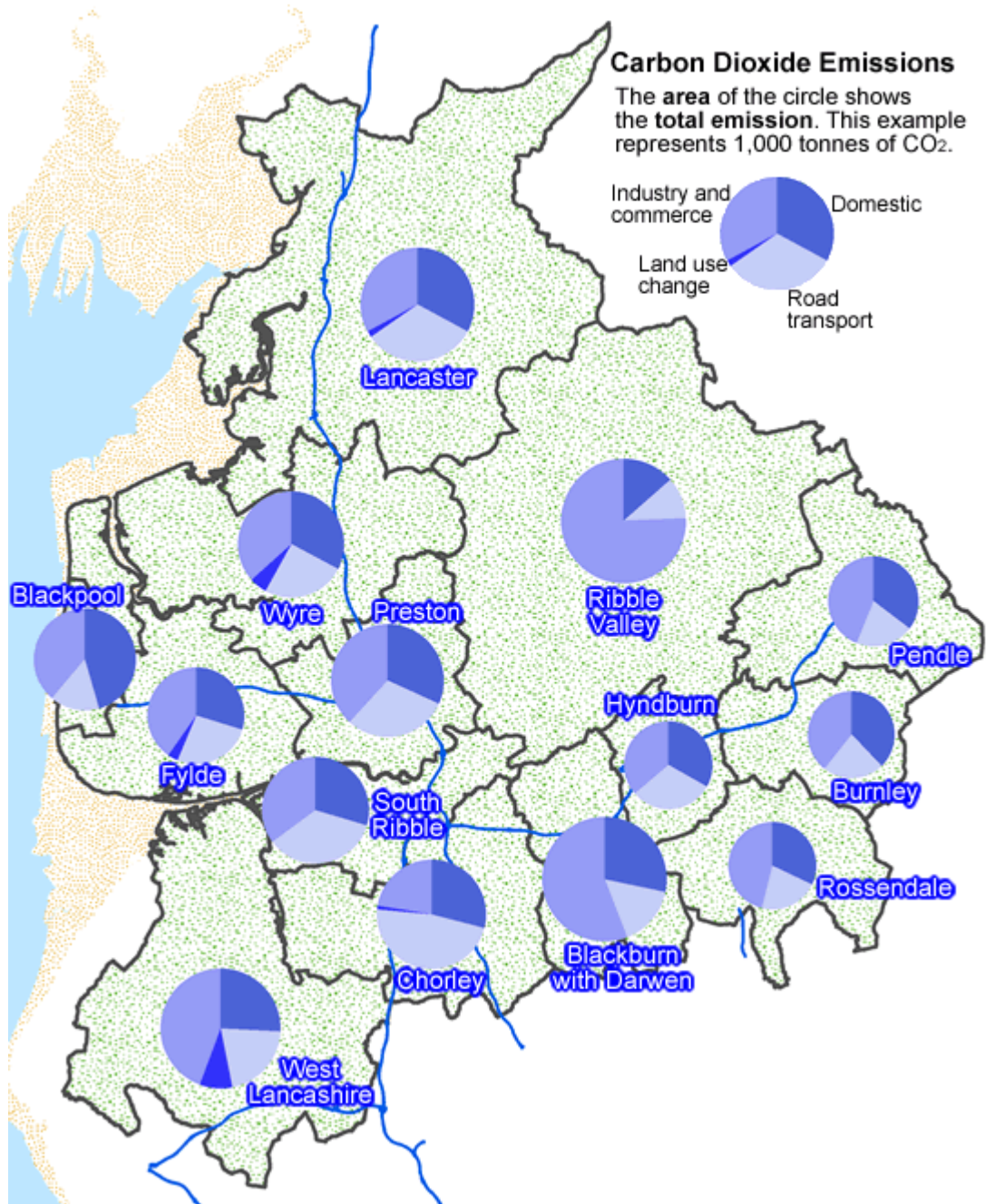
Wyre borough ranks fourth of the 12 Lancashire districts for having the highest estimated domestic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (thousands of tonnes) 250 (Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)).

Figure C-13 shows the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions across Lancashire in each local authority which demonstrates how the sources of the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions can vary considerably.

<sup>29</sup> <http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/regional/regional.aspx>



Figure C-13 Source of CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions



Source: Defra - Emissions of Carbon Dioxide for Local Authority Areas, 2006

In the year 1st April 2010 to 31st March 2011, seven renewable energy developments (four wind turbines and three solar photovoltaics) were granted planning permission with an operational capacity of 4.127 megawatts NB one of these permissions (4 megawatts) is currently subject to legal challenge. A further two wind turbines (one small scale and one large scale) were installed and operational, with a total operational capacity of 2.011 megawatts. This is because of the large scale 80m (hub height) wind turbine at Dewlay Cheesemakers in Garstang. Regarding small scale wind turbines, the operational capacity installed (0.11 megawatts) was 8% lower than the previous year (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).

The Planning and Energy Act 2008 allows local authorities to include policies in their local development plan's setting out reasonable requirements for:

- A proportion of energy used in development in their area to be energy from renewable sources
- A proportion of energy used in development in their area to be low carbon energy from sources in the locality of the development

The above policies should be carefully considered and balanced in the DPDs with the need to ensure that the environment of the borough is not adversely affected.

## Data Gaps and Uncertainties

There are no significant data gaps or uncertainties.

# C.9. Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

## Relevant SA Objectives

### 8. To protect and enhance biodiversity

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

The following baseline indicators have been used to characterise conditions across the borough:

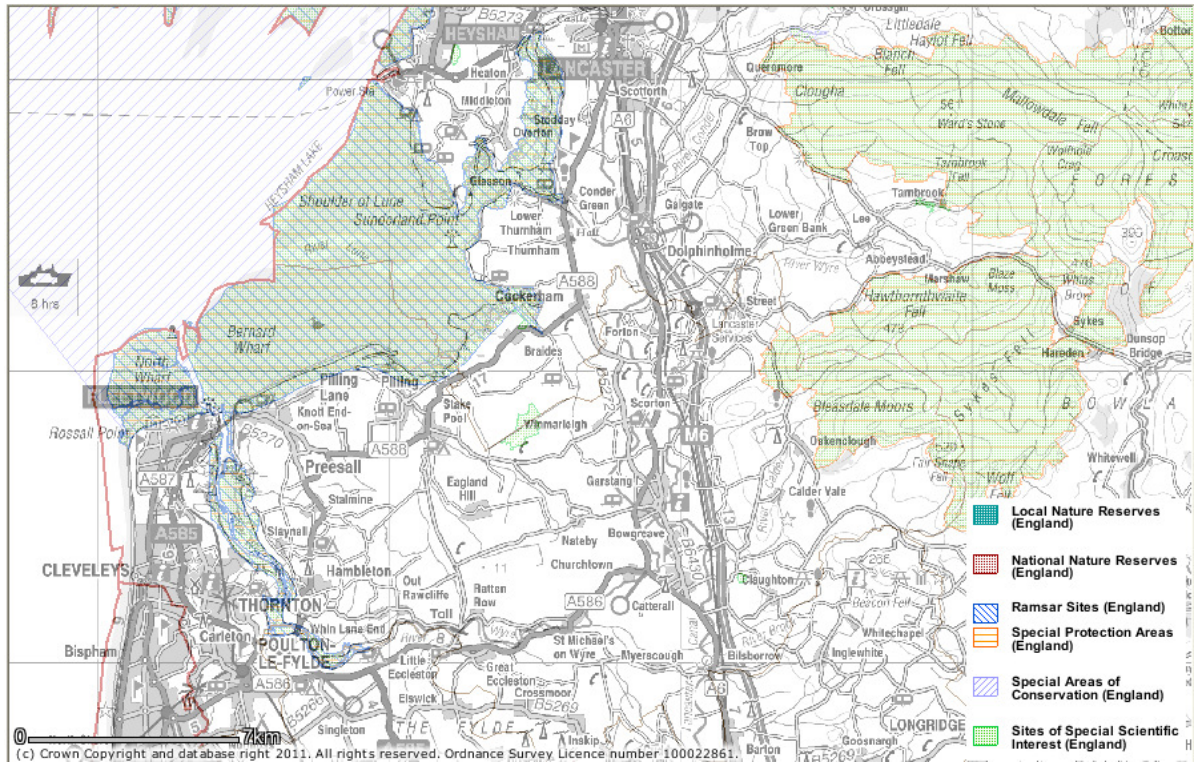
- Number and distribution of designated sites including SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites, SSSI, NNRs, LNRs and BHSs (Magic, [www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk), Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).
- Condition of SSSIs (Data from Natural England, [www.naturalengland.org.uk](http://www.naturalengland.org.uk)<sup>30</sup>).
- Areas of woodland, including ancient woodland ([www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk)).
- Key BAP species and habitats present (Lancashire BAP<sup>31</sup>).
- Woodland/farmland bird populations (Lancashire BAP).
- Number of designated Regionally Important Geological (RIG) sites in Lancaster.

Wyre borough contains large areas of high quality natural environment and has a wealth of biodiversity sites of international, national, regional and local importance for nature conservation. Figure C-14 displays international and national nature conservation designations within Wyre borough.

<sup>30</sup> <http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/search.cfm>

<sup>31</sup> [http://www.lancspartners.org/lbap/habitat\\_plans.asp](http://www.lancspartners.org/lbap/habitat_plans.asp)

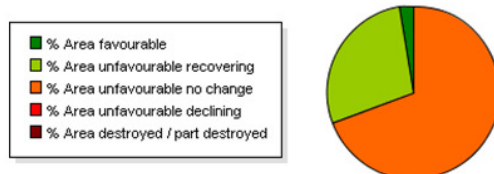
**Figure C-14 International and National Nature Conservation Designations Within Wyre**



Source: [www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk)

Wyre borough has approximately 6,297ha of land designated as SSSI in 2010 distributed amongst five SSSI sites, which are wholly or partially within the borough (see Figure C-14). These include:

- **Winmarleigh Moss** - important as the largest area of lowland raised mire remaining in Lancashire. The condition of the SSSI is presented below (as of 1 Dec 2011).



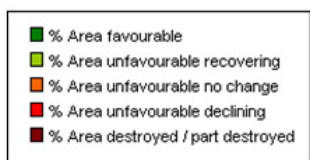
Source: [www.naturalengland.org.uk](http://www.naturalengland.org.uk)

- **Wyre Estuary** - one of the two largest areas of intertidal estuarine flats in Britain (the other being the Wash). The whole estuarine complex is of international significance for wintering wading birds and of national significance for wintering wildfowl. The condition of the SSSI is presented below (as of 1 Dec 2011).



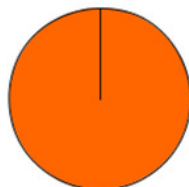
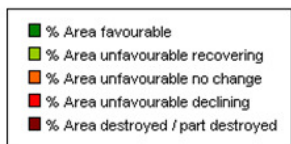
Source: [www.naturalengland.org.uk](http://www.naturalengland.org.uk)

- **Bowland Fells** - These extensive upland fells support the largest expanse of blanket bog and heather moorland in Lancashire and provide suitable habitat for a diverse upland breeding bird community. The condition of the SSSI is presented below (as of 1 Dec 2011).



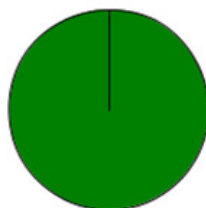
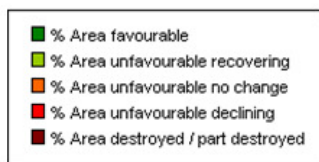
Source: [www.naturalengland.org.uk](http://www.naturalengland.org.uk)

- **Rough Hey Wood** - mixed plantation of oak, sycamore and alder, dating back over 100 years, with patches of exotic conifers of more recent origin in the centre. The condition of the SSSI is presented below (as of 1 Dec 2011).



Source: [www.naturalengland.org.uk](http://www.naturalengland.org.uk)

- **Lune Estuary** - As part of Morecambe Bay, the site forms a major link in the chain of estuaries along the west coast of Britain used by birds on migration between the breeding grounds in the far north, and the wintering grounds further south and is of international importance for the passage and wintering waterfowl it supports (as of 1 Dec 2011).



Source: [www.naturalengland.org.uk](http://www.naturalengland.org.uk)

96% of the SSSIs in Wyre borough are considered to be in a favourable condition.

Morecambe Bay is of particular importance to the Wyre borough. As well as being designated as an SSSI (Lune Estuary), it is also classified a SPA<sup>32</sup>, SAC<sup>33</sup>, and in addition a Ramsar site designated for its important bird populations and special habitats. As a result of the European Habitats Directive, Morecambe Bay is currently 1 of 45 European marine sites in England. European marine sites are defined to mean any SPAs and SACs that are covered by tidal water and protect some of our most special marine and coastal habitats and species of European importance.

The Bowland Fells SSSI is also designated as a SPA under EC Wild Birds Directive<sup>34</sup> due to its importance for moorland bird populations (Joint Nature Conservation Committee<sup>35</sup>).

There are no LNRs or NNRs within the Wyre borough ([www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk)).

In Lancashire there are over 1,100 BHSs covering 25,000ha, representing 8% of the County's area. There are 67 BHSs wholly or partially within Wyre borough covering 3,259ha. BHSs contain valuable habitats such as woodland, species-rich grassland, swamp and salt marsh.

<sup>32</sup> <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=1982>

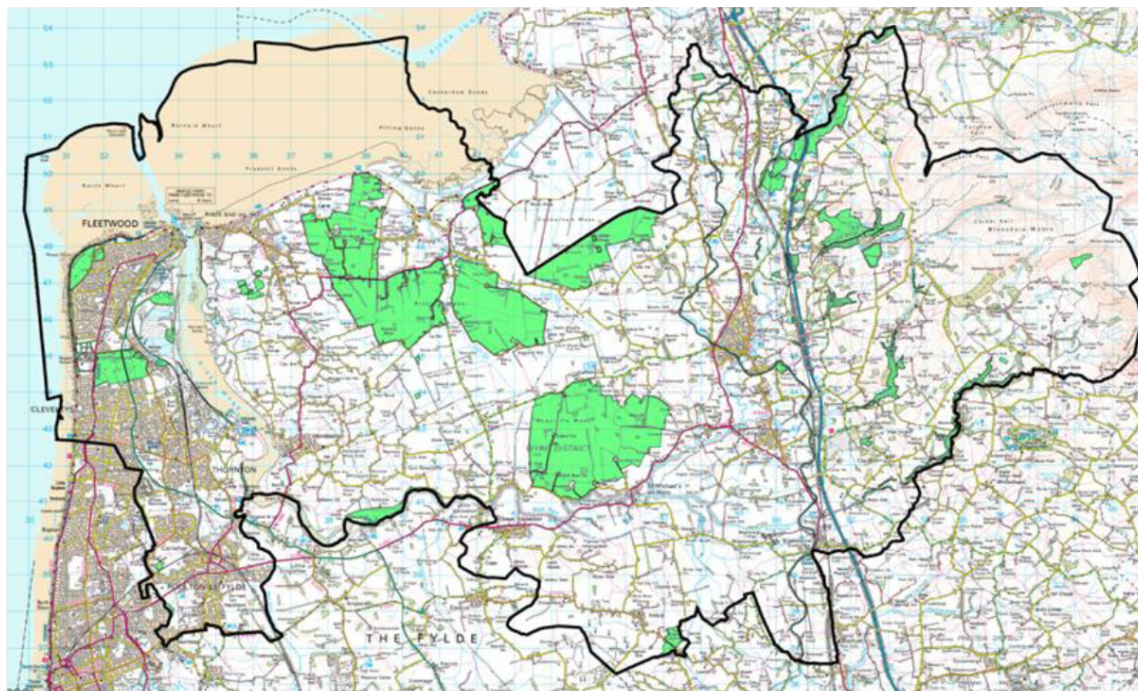
<sup>33</sup> <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/protectedsites/sacselection/sac.asp?EUcode=UK0013027>

<sup>34</sup> Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds

<sup>35</sup> <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=1987>

There are also 'artificial' habitats including, railway embankments and the length of the Lancaster Canal which runs through Wyre (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR). BHSs are presented in Figure C-15.

**Figure C-15 BHS within the Wyre Borough**



Source: Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR

The UK government published 'Biodiversity: The UK Action Plan' in 1994. This plan combined new and existing conservation initiatives with an emphasis on a partnership approach. It contains 59 objectives for conserving and enhancing species and habitats as well as promoting public awareness and contributing to international conservation efforts. Following on from the initial strategy publication, 391 Species Action Plans (SAPs) and 45 Habitat Action Plans (HAPs) were published for the UK's most threatened (i.e. "priority") species and habitats. In addition there are approximately 150 Local Biodiversity Action Plans, normally at county level. These plans usually include actions to address the needs of the UK priority habitats and species in the local area, together with a range of other plans for habitats and species that are of local importance or interest (Biodiversity Action Reporting System<sup>36</sup>).

The Lancashire BAP is made up of many individual species and habitat plans. Each plan gives information on the status and threats to the species or habitat. The most important section of the plan details the conservation action required and the organisations responsible (Lancashire's' Biodiversity Partnership<sup>37</sup>). Lancashire BAP species and habitats include the following:

- **Habitat Action Plans**
  - Arable Farmland
  - Broadleaved and Mixed Woodland
  - Calcareous Grassland
  - Limestone Pavement

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<sup>36</sup> <http://www.ukbap-reporting.org.uk/>

<sup>37</sup> [http://www.lancspartners.org/lbap/biodiversity\\_action\\_plans.asp](http://www.lancspartners.org/lbap/biodiversity_action_plans.asp)

- Moorland and Fell
- Mossland
- Reedbed
- Rivers and Streams
- Salt Marsh and Estuarine Rivers
- Sand Dune
- Species-rich Neutral Grassland
- **Urban Habitat Plans**
  - Amenity Grassland and Sports Fields
  - Churchyards and Cemeteries
  - Golf Courses
  - Road Verges
  - School Grounds
  - Urban Parks
- **Species Plans**
  - Birds
    - *Black Tailed Goldwit*
    - *Farmland Birds*
    - *Hen Harrier*
    - *Lapwing*
    - *Reed Bunting*
    - *Skylark*
    - *Song Thrush*
    - *Twite*
  - Mammals
    - *Bats*
    - *Brown Hare*
    - *Otters*
    - *Red Squirrel*
    - *Water Vole*
  - Amphibians
    - *Great Crested Newt*
    - *Natterjack Toad*
  - Insects
    - *Betted Beauty Moth*
    - *Dorus Profuges – a hoverfly*
    - *High Brown Frattillary*
    - *Large Heath Butterfly*

- *Northern Brown Argus*
- *Pearle- bordered Fritillary*
- *Shining Guest Ant*
- *Southern Wood Ant*
- *Wall Mason Bee*
- Other Invertebrates
  - *Freshwater Pearl Mussel*
  - *Freshwater White-clawed Crayfish*
  - *Jennings Proboscis Worm*
  - *Whorl Snails*
- Plants
  - *Birds-eye Primrose*
  - *Black Poplar*
  - *Dwarf Cornel*
  - *Flat-Sedge*
  - *Great Butterfly Orchid*
  - *Lady's-slipper Orchid*
  - *Lancaster Whitebeam*
  - *Narrow Small-Reed*
  - *Purple Ramping-fumitory*
  - *Rock Sea Lavender*
  - *Sea Bindweed*

Source: Lancashire BAP<sup>38</sup>

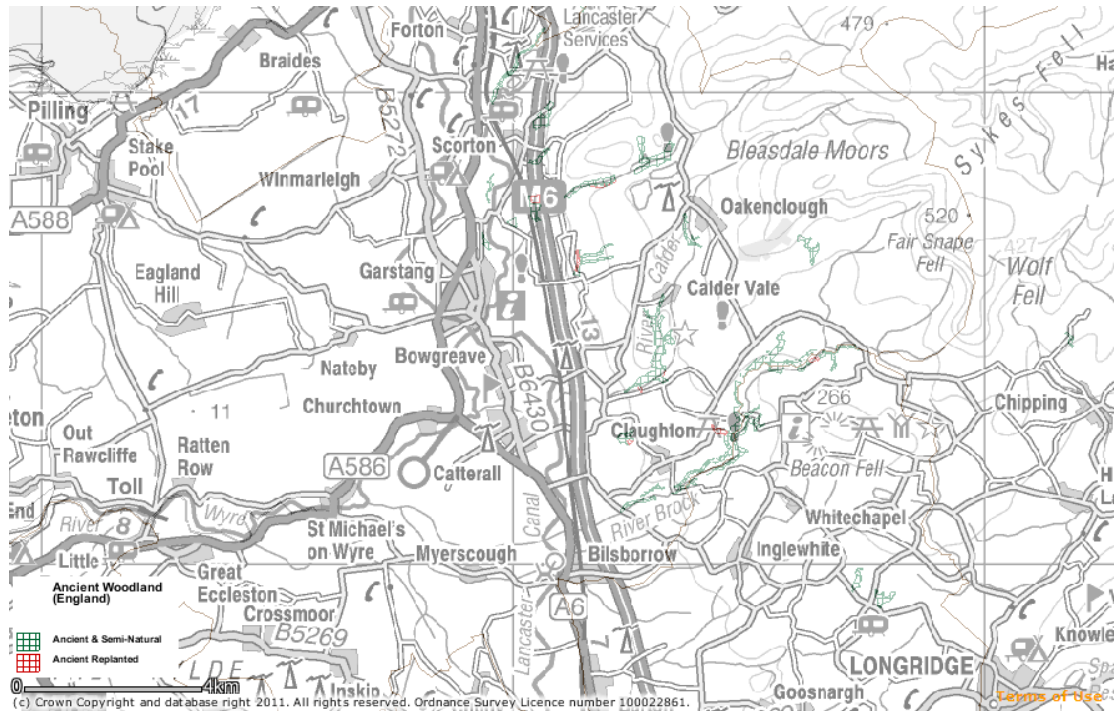
The borough supports healthy woodland and farmland bird populations. Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*) populations are also reasonable in the Forest of Bowland, with 2470 pairs recorded in a Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) survey in 1998 recorded in the latest Lancashire BAP.

There are several areas of ancient and semi-natural along with ancient replanted woodland located in the east of the borough. Figure C-16 shows the locations of woodland in the borough.

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<sup>38</sup> [http://www.lancspartners.org/lbap/species\\_plans.asp](http://www.lancspartners.org/lbap/species_plans.asp)

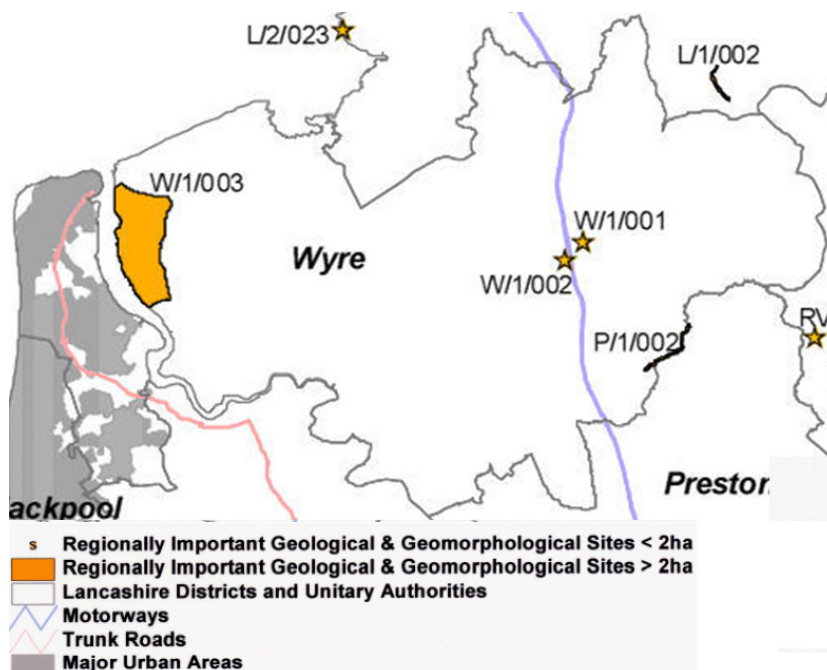
**Figure C-16 Ancient and Semi-Natural and Ancient Replanted Woodland in the Wyre Borough**



Source: [www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk)

Geological sites and landforms are protected in the same way as important biological sites. Nationally important locations are listed as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) while regionally there are RIG sites. Within Wyre there are four RIG sites. These are displayed on Figure C-17 below.

**Figure C-17 RIGS Sites within Wyre**



Source: [www.lancshirerigs.org.uk](http://www.lancshirerigs.org.uk)

## Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Access to greenspace.



- Amount of open space lost to development (ha).
- Area and connectivity of wildlife corridors.
- Percentage wards meeting Box and Harrison Nature Conservation Area standard (1 ha per 1000 population).

## C.10. Cultural Heritage

### Relevant SA Objectives

<b>5. To improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improve access to cultural and recreational facilities</li> </ul>
<b>7. To deliver urban renaissance</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support the preservation and / or development of a high quality built environment</li> <li>▪ Protect and enhance townscape character and quality</li> </ul>
<b>10. To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To protect and enhance historic buildings and sites and their setting</li> <li>▪ To protect and enhance historic landscape/townscape value</li> </ul>

The following baseline indicators have been used to characterise the cultural heritage baseline:

- Number and distribution of Listed Buildings, SAMs, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR and [www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk)).
- Number of Listed Buildings, SAMs, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens on English Heritage's Risk Register (English Heritage, Heritage at Risk, North West, 2011<sup>39</sup>).
- Number of locally Listed Buildings within Wyre (Wyre Borough Council).
- Townscape characterisation (Lancashire County Council, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)).
- Historic Landscape Characterisation (Lancashire County Council, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)).

Wyre borough has a wealth of cultural heritage assets. There are seven SAMs, 455 Listed Buildings, seven Conservation Areas, and one Registered Park and Garden (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR and [www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk)).

The seven SAMs within Wyre are located within the Brock, Calder, Garstang and Wyresdale wards. Approximately 16.9% of England's 19,748 SAMs are at risk, compared with 15.1% (198 sites) in the North West (English Heritage, Heritage at Risk, North West 2011). However, none of the SAMs in Wyre are listed on English Heritage's 'at risk' register 2011. The SAMs in the borough range from the remains of Greenhalgh Castle to Claughton Hlaew in Sandhole Wood ([www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk)).

As of 31st March 2011, Wyre had 455 Listed Buildings. Of these, two were Grade I, seven were Grade II\*, and 446 were Grade II. None of which are listed on English Heritage's 'at risk' register 2010. In addition, data provided by Wyre Borough Council indicates there are 137 non-statutory locally Listed Buildings within Wyre.

Wyre borough currently has one Grade II Registered Park and Garden located in Fleetwood; the Mount including Surrounding Cobble Wall ([www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk)). This also is not listed on English Heritage's Risk Register 2010.

<sup>39</sup> <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/har-2011-registers/acc-nw-HAR-register-2011.pdf>

Conservation Areas in the borough exist in the following settlements:

- Calder Vale
- Churchtown
- Dolphinholme
- **Garstang**
- Poulton
- Scorton
- Fleetwood

Source: Wyre Borough Council, [www.wyrebc.gov.uk](http://www.wyrebc.gov.uk)

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

In addition to the designated built heritage resource it is also important to recognise the historic character of the landscape in the borough and the diverse range of historic landscape types particularly within the Forest of Bowland (see the Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation programme (Lancashire County Council, 2002)). There are a number of locally distinctive towns in the borough that have been identified in the Lancashire Historic Towns Survey<sup>40</sup>. Those included in the study are Fleetwood, Garstang and Poulton.

Improving the quality of the public realm is viewed as very important as it contributes to an experience of a place or location. A high quality public realm can attract inward investment, benefit tourism and increase quality of life for the resident population.

## Data Gaps and Uncertainties

No significant data gaps or uncertainties were identified.

# C.11. Landscape

## Relevant SA Objectives

<b>7. To deliver urban renaissance</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Support the preservation and / or development of a high quality built environment</li><li>▪ Protect and enhance townscape character and quality</li></ul>
<b>9. To protect and enhance the borough's landscape and townscape character and quality</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ To protect and enhance landscape character and quality</li><li>▪ To protect and enhance townscape character and quality</li><li>▪ To promote sensitive design in development</li><li>▪ To promote local distinctiveness</li><li>▪ To minimise noise pollution</li><li>▪ To minimise light pollution</li></ul>

The following baseline indicators have been used to characterise the existing conditions:

- Landscape characterisation (Landscape Character Assessment, Lancashire County Council, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk) and National Character Areas, Natural England).
- Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag standards (Civic Trust and Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).
- Distribution and area of National Parks and AONBs ([www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk) and Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).

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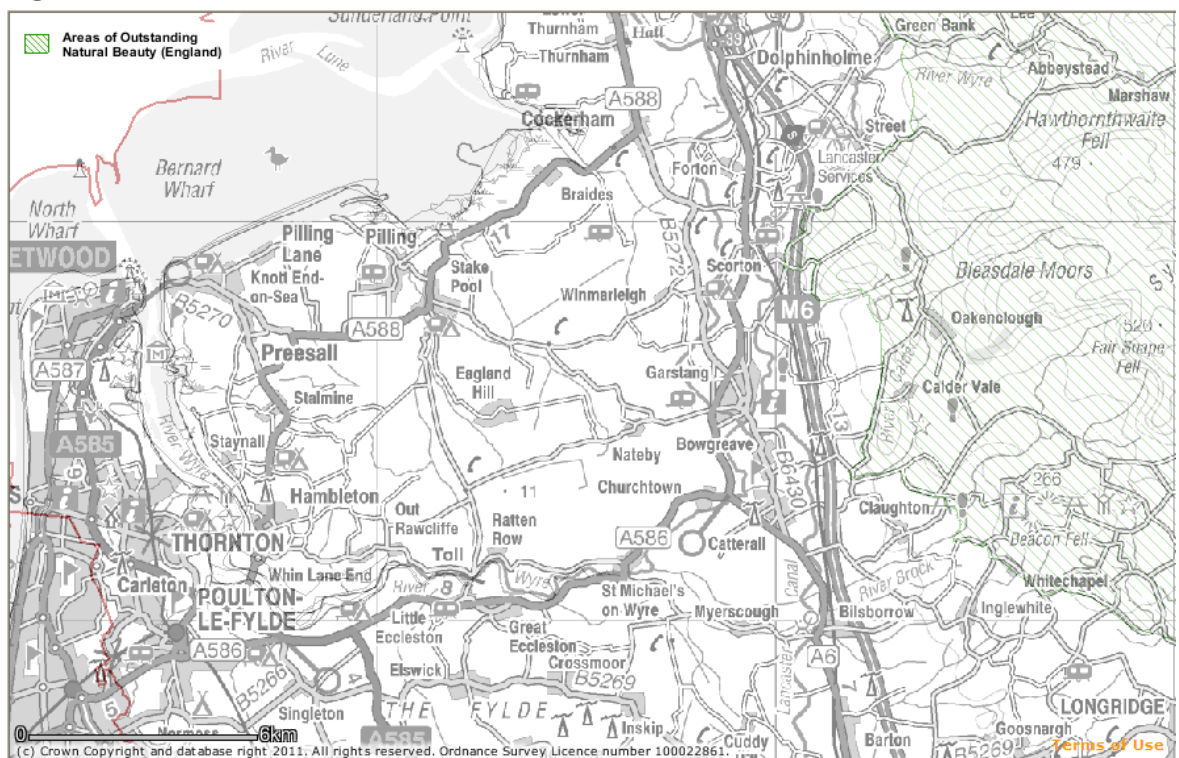
<sup>40</sup> <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/web/index.asp?siteid=4398&pageid=20340&e=e#anchor91831>

Wyre comprises a good quality and diverse natural environment with many of its assets protected by local, national and international designations. These include the Forest of Bowland AONB and a proportion of Morecambe Bay wetlands. The Forest of Bowland AONB covers approximately 17.95% of the borough (see Figure C-18) and benefits from an up to date Management Plan. The Forest of Bowland AONB Management Plan covers the period 2009-2014 which and was adopted in April 2009. The Forest of Bowland AONB is the 11th largest of the 40 designated AONBs in England and Wales, situated mainly in Lancashire but extending into North Yorkshire. The area is essentially upland country consisting of a plateau of rolling hills and moors and dissected by deep valleys.

The Civic Trust and DCLG administer the Green Flag Award, given for the quality and management of parks and other public open spaces. Wyre Estuary County Park is the only site within Wyre to be awarded Green Flag status, making it one of the best green spaces in the country. This accounts for 1.32% of the total open space within Wyre (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).

No National Parks are located within the borough's boundaries ([www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk)).

**Figure C-18 Forest of Bowland AONB**



Source: [www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk)

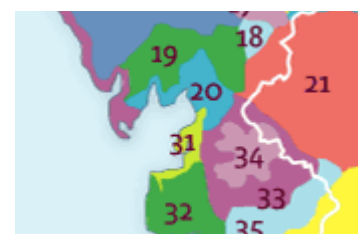
**Figure C-19 National Character Areas**

Wyre falls within National Character Areas 31 and 32 (see Figure C-19):

### 31 Morecambe Coast and Lune Estuary

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

- Broad relatively flat lowlands enclosed by steeply sloping, commonly wooded escarpments, opening out dramatically into the undulating landscape of the coastal strip with substantial drumlin features.
- Predominantly sheep and cattle grazing, enclosed by well maintained hedgerows with mature trees. Stone walls at higher elevations.
- Panoramic vistas across valley and Lancaster from higher ground.



- Range of coastal landscape features towards the mouth of the estuary including: extensive salt marshes; reclaimed mosses and marshland; a small area of remnant mossland at Heysham; sand and shingle beaches north of the estuary; and sandstone cliffs at Heysham.
- Development generally concentrated along the coastal strip where Heysham power station and caravan sites dominate the coastal scenery, with the remaining pastoral elements providing important countryside wedges.

## 32 Lancashire and Amounderness Plain

The key characteristics of the Lancashire and Amounderness Plain are:

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

The Lancashire Landscape Character Assessment identifies Open Coastal Marsh, Enclosed Coastal Marsh, Mosslands, Coastal Dunes, Coastal Plain, Undulating Lowland Farmland, Moorland Fringe, Wooded Rural Valleys, Moorland Hills and Moorland Plateau to the east (Landscape Character Assessment<sup>41</sup>).

### Data Gaps and Uncertainties

No significant data gaps or uncertainties were identified.

## C.12. Minerals and Waste

### Relevant SA Objectives

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

- Reduce the demand for raw materials
- Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials in construction
- Increase the proportion of waste recycling and re-use
- Reduce the production of waste
- Reduce the proportion of waste landfilled

The following baseline indicators have been used to characterise the existing conditions:

- Amount of household waste collected per head (Defra<sup>42</sup>).

<sup>41</sup> <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/environment/landscape/landscapecharacass/characterassessment.pdf>

<sup>42</sup> <http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/environment/waste/wrfg23-wrmsannual/>

- Location of strategic landfill sites serving the borough (Lancashire County Council).
- Location of quarries and landfill sites in the borough (Lancashire County Council).
- Levels of fly-tipping (Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)).
- Implementation of kerbside recycling schemes (Lancashire Minerals and Waste AMR, 2009 – 2010).
- Household waste recycling and composting achieved (Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)).
- Number of planning applications relating to mineral development (Lancashire County Council<sup>43</sup>).

Lancashire County Council, Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council and Blackpool Borough Council are currently preparing a Joint Minerals and Waste Development Framework. This will set out the strategy for future minerals and waste development and will eventually replace the existing Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2006. It will address issues including mineral extraction; waste management and recycling; protecting mineral resources and restoring minerals and waste sites ([www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)).

Wyre's residents produced 392kg of household waste per person in 2009/10 (Defra). The 2009 - 2010 AMR for the Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework indicates that all districts in Lancashire (apart from Blackpool) are providing three stream kerbside recycling to 90% of households in their district. Wyre, however, has achieved a 100% coverage. Table C-9 presents data for the rate of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting achieved in Wyre. The rate achieved in Wyre exceeded the national and regional averages however remained slightly below the Lancashire County average in 2010/2011 (46.1%).

**Table C-9 Household Waste Sent for Reuse, Recycling or Composting**

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

Source: Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)

There were 4,045 cases of fly tipping in Wyre in 2010/11, which represented a 17% decrease from 2009/10 cases (Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)).

In 2008/2009 Wyre Borough Council investigated and cleared 2,739 fly tipping incidents costing the Council an estimated £184,000. These incidents ranged from the dumping of black bags in alleys to large scale incidents where lorry-loads of material were dumped in rural lanes. If fly tipping did not occur and businesses and householders disposed of their waste according to the law, the money could be spent on other priorities such as children's play areas and additional dog bins ([www.wyrebc.gov.uk](http://www.wyrebc.gov.uk)).

Waste disposal is an important strategic issue for Lancashire. The only landfill site in Wyre is Jameson Road Landfill Site located approximately 2km south of Fleetwood town centre. Within Wyre there are a small number of quarries and landfill sites with details provided in Table C-10. It should be noted that while some of the sites listed below may not currently be operational, the table is intended to provide an indication of where key quarrying activities have, currently and are likely to take place in the future.

<sup>43</sup> <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/web/?siteid=6106&pageid=35193&e=e>

**Table C-10 Quarries and Landfill Sites in Wyre**

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

Source: Lancashire County Council<sup>44</sup>

There is also a 15 ha waste processing facility on the former ICI Works on Hillhouse Business Park in Thornton. The Global Renewables UR-3R development began operation in 2010 and aims to treat 276,000 tonnes of household waste from Blackpool, Lancashire, Fylde and Wyre every year. Lancashire County Council and Blackpool Council have also invested in the development of the two new waste processing facilities at Thornton and Leyland. These facilities will help recover over 85% of the waste produced by Lancashire's households and will make Lancashire one of the greenest counties in the UK in terms of sustainable waste management.

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

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

### Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Volume of waste produced – total and sub-divided by sector.
- Data regarding the use of recycled and secondary materials in the construction industry.

## C.13. Transportation

### Relevant SA Objectives

<b>5. To improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure that public transport services meet people's needs</li> <li>▪ Ensure that highways infrastructure meets people's needs (including walking and cycling routes)</li> <li>▪ Promote the use of sustainable travel modes and reduce dependence on the private car</li> <li>▪ Maintain and improve access to essential services and facilities, including in rural areas</li> </ul>
<b>7.Improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improve access within urban areas by sustainable means. <i>Also refer to climate change objectives above</i></li> </ul>

<sup>44</sup> <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/web/view.asp?siteid=3087&pageid=7492&e=e>

The following baseline indicators have been used to characterise the existing conditions across the borough:

- Distribution of major transport systems – roads, airports, ports, rail etc (Ordnance Survey mapping, Wyre Borough Council, Lancashire County Council).
- Journey to work by mode (2001 Census).
- Distance Travelled to work (2001 Census)
- Public transport patronage (Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)).
- Percentage of new development located within 30 minutes Public Transport Time of six major services (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).
- Percentage of new residential developments within 1km of key services (GP, primary school, food shop, post office and bus stop) (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).

The most important transport routes in the borough are the M6 and the West Coast Main Line railway (see Figure C-20). However, there is neither a motorway junction nor railway station within the borough on these routes. The northern rail line does connect Poulton-le-Fylde railway station (Wyre borough's only railway station) to the West Coast Main Line. The A585 trunk road provides the principal road link to the urban area of the borough from the rest of the region, linking with the M55 and the M6. The road operates at full capacity resulting in congestion and acts as a barrier to vulnerable road users.

**Figure C-20 Location of Major Roads in Wyre**



Source: Collins

A Route Management Strategy (RMS) was published by the Highways Agency in 2004, followed by a Route Management Plan (RMP) in 2006 which identified a 10 year programme of schemes based on outcomes from the RMS. The Fylde Coast sub-regional Transport Study was also published in 2005. However, no major further improvements have been made during the year, and there appears to be no immediate prospect of any major works being advanced.

The Preston to Blackpool North railway provides the only direct access to the rail network for the borough, through the railway station at Poulton (serviced by Northern Rail and First TransPennine Express). This has direct regular services to Manchester and York via Leeds, with connections at Preston to all parts of the country. In 2009-2010 391,840 tickets were issued to or from Poulton station, which is an increase of 5.1% from the previous year. Fleetwood and Thornton-Cleveleys are two of the largest towns in the UK without a railway station. However, the disused line to the Hillhouse site at Thornton and the trackbed to Fleetwood remain (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).

The tram service along the Fylde coast ends in Fleetwood and is provided by Blackpool Transport who also run local bus services in the area. Stagecoach is another important bus operator in the borough. The Blackpool-Fleetwood tramway provides a local public transport link between Fleetwood, Cleveleys and Blackpool. The existing facility has a slow operating speed and 'old' vehicles, which make the service uncompetitive at present with other transport options on the same corridor. The future of the tramway, however, appears assured following the announcement in February 2008 of government authorisation of the £85m upgrade. This would include the introduction of 16 new trams to operate at faster speeds, which would improve links between Fleetwood, Cleveleys and Blackpool. Work commenced November 2009 and its anticipated work will be completed by Easter 2012 (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR). Adjacent to the Fleetwood tram terminus is the landing point for the local Knott End Ferry, which crosses the River Wyre and is operated under contract by Wyre Marine Services.

The borough has a cycling network with 221m of new dedicated pedestrian and cycle routes that were developed in the period September 2009 - March 2010 (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR). However, in 2010 - 2011 there were no new dedicated pedestrian and cycle routes added to the existing resource. Although Wyre has a wealth of footpaths and cycling routes within the borough, the numbers and overall proportion of those cycling to work remained very low, and this is despite the potential for cycling in the flat urban area and that more than 40% of residents travelling less than 5km to work (Neighbourhood Statistics).

Travel to work statistics indicate that the use of the private car is significantly above the regional and national averages. A much smaller proportion of Wyre's residents made their journeys to work via public transport compared to regional and national averages (see Table C-11).

**Table C-11 Journey to Work by Mode**

Usual Journey to Work Mode	Wyre (%)	North West (%)	England and Wales (%)
Working mainly at home	10.0	8.4	9.2
Underground, light rail, metro or tram	0.5	0.6	3.0
Train	1.0	1.9	4.1
Bus, minibus or coach	4.3	8.6	7.4
Motorcycle, scooter or moped	1.1	0.9	1.1
Driving a van or car	62.1	58.4	55.2
Passenger of a van or car	7.7	7.5	6.3
Taxi or Minicab	0.6	0.8	0.5
Bicycle	3.4	2.3	2.8
On foot	8.5	10.3	10.0
Other	0.8	0.5	0.5

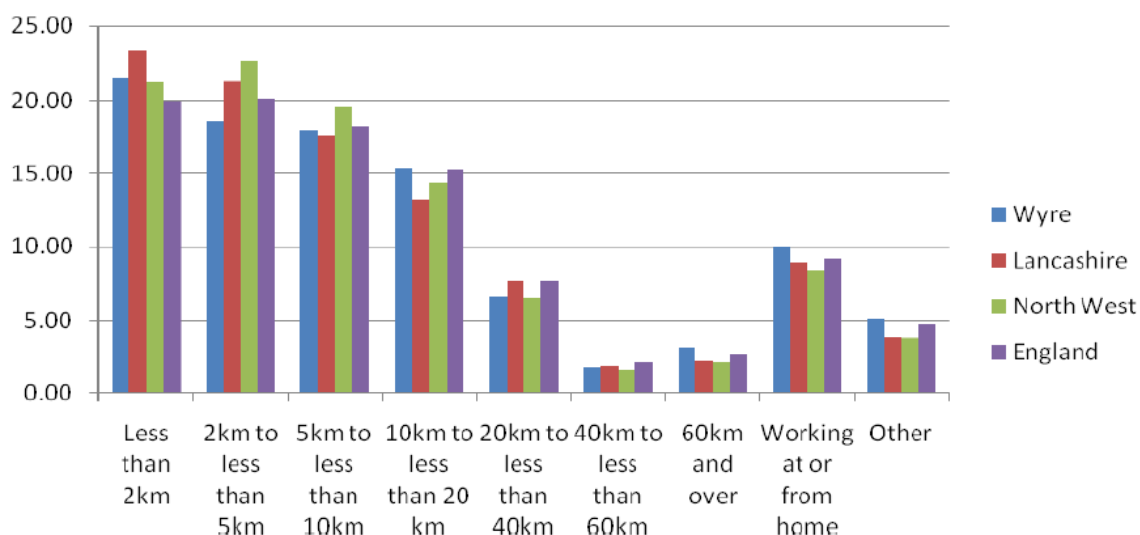


Source: Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk) and Census 2001

However, more recent figures from Lancashire County Council show that public transport usage is experiencing a steady decrease (Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)). Bus journeys have reduced in number by approximately 15% across the County (Lancashire's 14 authorities) between 2008/9 and 2010/11 (NB figures are not reported at local authority level). The opposite can be said for the steady growth in the use on the County's trains. Patronage of Wyre's railway station has increased by 7% between 2007 and 2009 (Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)).

Data from the 2001 Census revealed that the majority of residents in the borough travel either less than 2km to work or between 2 and 5km (see Figure C-21). However, Wyre had a greater proportion of commuters that travel distances greater than 60km to work compared to either regionally or nationally. This is thought to be due to the location of the main urban areas situated on a peninsula served by a single road and a single railway station. The location of the borough means that 4.9% of working residents travel off the Fylde peninsula and even beyond Preston or Lancaster, a further 6.63% travel at least as far as Preston or Lancaster: giving at least 5,200 residents in total travelling to Preston/Lancaster or beyond (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR). It is recognised that out-commuting by the resident population occurs on a daily basis for employment reasons ([www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk)<sup>45</sup>).

**Figure C-21 Distance Travelled to Work 2001**



Source: Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR

According to the Joint Lancashire Structure Plan Accessibility Technical Report 2005, 59.84% of the population in Wyre borough were within 1km of the five basic services: bus stop, doctor's surgery, primary school, food shops and post office (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).

There were five new developments completed within the year 1st April 2010 to 31st March 2011. Table C-12 presents the proportion of developments that have access to six major services (these include: GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, areas of employment and major retail centre). As can be seen 60% per cent had access to all six major services. Table C-12 also illustrates which services were not accessible within 30 minutes travel by public transport (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).

**Table C-12 New Residential Development within 30 minutes Public Transport Time of Six major Services**

Available Services	Number of Developments	% of Developments	Services not accessible
6	3	60	
5	0	NA	
4	0	NA	
3	1	20	Hospital, Secondary School & Retail Centre
2	1	20	Hospital, GP, Secondary School & Retail Centre
1	0	NA	
0	0	NA	

Source: Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR

### Data Gaps and Uncertainties

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

## C.14. Economy

### Relevant SA Objectives

<p><b>6. To encourage sustainable economic growth, inclusion and business development across the borough</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To diversify the economy</li> <li>▪ To diversify and increase employment opportunities</li> <li>▪ To encourage economic growth</li> <li>▪ To encourage new business formation and inward investment</li> <li>▪ To encourage sustainable tourism</li> <li>▪ To reduce levels of unemployment in areas most at need</li> <li>▪ Improve household earnings</li> <li>▪ To encourage sustainable farm diversification</li> </ul>
<p><b>7. To deliver urban renaissance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promote adjacency of employment, recreation and residential areas in urban areas</li> <li>▪ Improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres</li> </ul>

The following baseline indicators have been used to characterise economic conditions across the borough:

- Location of key industries and major employers (Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)).
- Economic activity rate (ONS – NOMIS<sup>46</sup> and Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).

<sup>46</sup> <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432064/report.aspx>

- Employment by sector (Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk) and 2001 Census).
- Employment by occupation (ONS – Nomis<sup>47</sup>).
- Availability of Employment Land (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).
- Number of VAT registered businesses including sectoral information (Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)).
- Size of VAT registered businesses (ONS<sup>48</sup>).
- Number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for employment deprivation (Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2010).
- Percentage of working age population claiming Jobseekers' Allowance in 2011 (ONS – Nomis<sup>49</sup>).
- Visitor numbers and tourist revenue data (Visitor Accommodation Study, Fylde Coast Sub-Region, Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre Councils 2009).
- Average number of employees per VAT registered company (ONS - Nomis).

Employment opportunities Wyre are focused in and around Fleetwood, Thornton – Cleveleys and Poulton-le-Fylde. The majority of businesses and employers are situated in the west of the borough. Wyre borough has a wide variety of important local employers. A number have a heritage that is linked to the Fleetwood fishing industry, but have adapted as fish landings at the port have declined. Fish processors now access their supplies from further afield, while other support businesses have also developed new markets. The Fleetwood Fishing Fleet has declined substantially over recent years, but the fish processing sector remains busy with supplies arriving overland from Scottish and other ports (Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)). The borough, and particularly Fleetwood, has suffered from recent economic decline with respect to the loss of approximately 5,000 jobs in the fishing industry and 9,000 jobs in the closure of the ICI plant at Hillhouse in 1999. This had widespread direct and indirect effects with regards to unemployment and deprivation (Employment Land Review 2008). The former ICI site at Thornton Cleveleys is currently being transformed by NPL Estates and is a strategically significant business site that will grow in importance over the coming years. In August 2008, it was announced that planning approval would be sought for a major combined-cycle gas turbine power station on the site. An iconic Fleetwood company known to a worldwide audience is Lofthouse of Fleetwood Ltd (Fishermans Friends) (Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)). In addition, developments such as the Freeport retail complex have generated substantial employment (Visitor Accommodation Study, Fylde Coast Sub-Region, Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre Councils 2009).

There is a relatively high concentration of public sector employment within the borough with approximately 35% of people employed in the public sector (2007). This compares to a national average of 27% and a North West average of 28%<sup>50</sup>. This could have large implications on Wyre's local economy in light of recent Government spending cuts and proposed job cuts in the public sector.

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<sup>47</sup> <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432064/report.aspx>

<sup>48</sup>

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

<sup>49</sup> <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432064/report.aspx?town=wyre>

<sup>50</sup> <http://blogpreston.co.uk/2010/10/a-map-of-the-uk-people-employed-in-the-public-sector/>

The economic activity rate measures the proportion of the adult population in paid employment, unemployed actively seeking employment or who are full-time students. The figure for Wyre in 2010 - 2011 was 76.1%, higher than for the North West (74.6%) and slightly lower than that for England (76.2%) (ONS - NOMIS). Within Wyre 2.5% of the working age population in December 2011 were claiming Job Seekers Allowance, this is both below the regional (4.4%) and national (3.9%) averages (ONS - Nomis). Owing to the largely rural character of the borough in the east and the coastal character of the west it is not surprising that the percentage of people employed in the agriculture, fishing sectors are higher than the regional and national averages (see Table C-13 for details). Other prominent sectors are construction, hotels and restaurants and public administration and defence. The high percentage employed in the public administration and defence sectors could be explained by the job offer within the borough and the large number of those educated to NVQ levels 1 and 2.

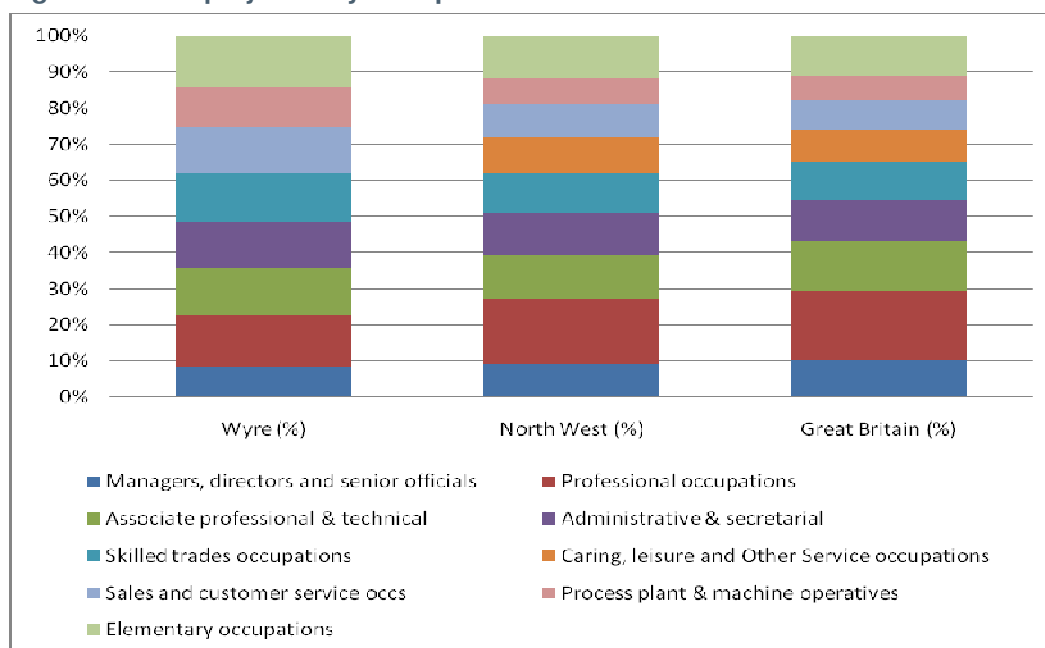
**Table C-13 Employment by Sector**

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

Source: 2001 Census and Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)

In Wyre there is a higher proportion of those working in skilled trades, administrative and secretarial, sales and customer service occupations and plant process and machine operative positions than in the North West or England (see Figure C-22). Managers and senior officials are lower in Wyre than regional and national figures and this is also true for professional occupations although both have seen an increase since 2009. This could be due to the lack of professional occupations and management positions available in the Wyre borough.

**Figure C-22 Employment by Occupation**



Source: nomis official market labour statistics 2010 - 2011<sup>51</sup>

The Fylde Coast (i.e. Wyre, Fylde and Blackpool Boroughs) is considered to operate as quite a distinct and isolated market, not necessarily following national and regional trends. This can insulate it from recession, but has also seen the market fail to capitalise on the strong economy in the way that Preston, Chorley and other more accessible Lancashire districts have since the turn of the century. The location of the borough means that 4.9% of working residents travel off the Fylde Peninsula and even beyond Preston or Lancaster, a further 6.63% travel at least as far as Preston or Lancaster: giving at least 5,200 residents in total travelling to Preston/Lancaster or beyond (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR). It is recognised that out-commuting by the resident population occurs on a daily basis for employment reasons.

The Wyre Borough Council Employment Land Monitoring Report (2010-2011) and the Employment Land Review for Wyre (Genecon/Wyre Borough Council, 2008) identify both an oversupply of employment land in the borough, and a supply of inadequate, unsustainable land, hampered by ownership constraints, as well as poor access, quality and location issues, and as a result the employment land portfolio will need to adjust in order to meet potential future requirements (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR). Wyre borough's employment land supply allocated to industrial use class for the year 1st April 2010 to 31st March 2011 was 90.84ha. This represents a 13% decrease from the previous year. This is broken down by type in Table C-14.

**Table C-14 Employment Land Available, by Type**

	Use Class Order						Total
	B1(a)	B1(b)	B1(c)	B2	B8	Mixed Use	
Employment land available by type (ha)	0.97	0	0.15	65.98	0.59	36.56	104.39

Source: Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR

Over recent decades, the advent of cheap air travel has led to declining demand for domestic holidays, particularly in traditional seaside resorts such as those on the Fylde Coast. Other

<sup>51</sup> <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432064/report.aspx>

external events have constrained national tourism demand including the Iraq intervention – which has reduced visits by overseas visitors and the Foot and Mouth outbreak. The present recessionary economic climate has, however, conversely led to increased demand for domestic holidays, with major national operators recording strong bookings levels as consumers seek cheaper alternatives to overseas holidays in light of the weak exchange rate. Around one in nine jobs in Wyre is tourism related (Visitor Accommodation Study, Fylde Coast Sub-Region, Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre Councils 2009).

Wyre attracts in excess of 3 million visitors per year, generating £191 million in spending in the local economy. The tourism industry in the area has historically been quite seasonal, and this helps to explain the low proportion of full-time employment in Wyre (64.9%) when compared to the regional and national average (68.9%) (Visitor Accommodation Study, Fylde Coast Sub-Region, Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre Councils 2009).

Wyre has a strong level of business start-ups. In 2011 there were 3,705 VAT-registered and/ or PAYE-Registered Enterprises in the borough slightly down from 3,785 the previous year. The greatest numbers of VAT registered businesses were in the construction and the retail sectors, which account for 26.9% of the registrations which is higher than regional and national trends (23.4% for Lancashire and 21.5% for Great Britain) (Lancashire Area Profiles, www.lancashire.gov.uk). In 2007 76% of VAT based enterprises in the borough were business with 0-4 persons employed, similar to regional (73%) and national (76%) figures. This is also demonstrated by the data presented in Table C-15. The high-number of business start-ups and the data in Table C-15 demonstrates the entrepreneurial qualities of the borough (ONS).

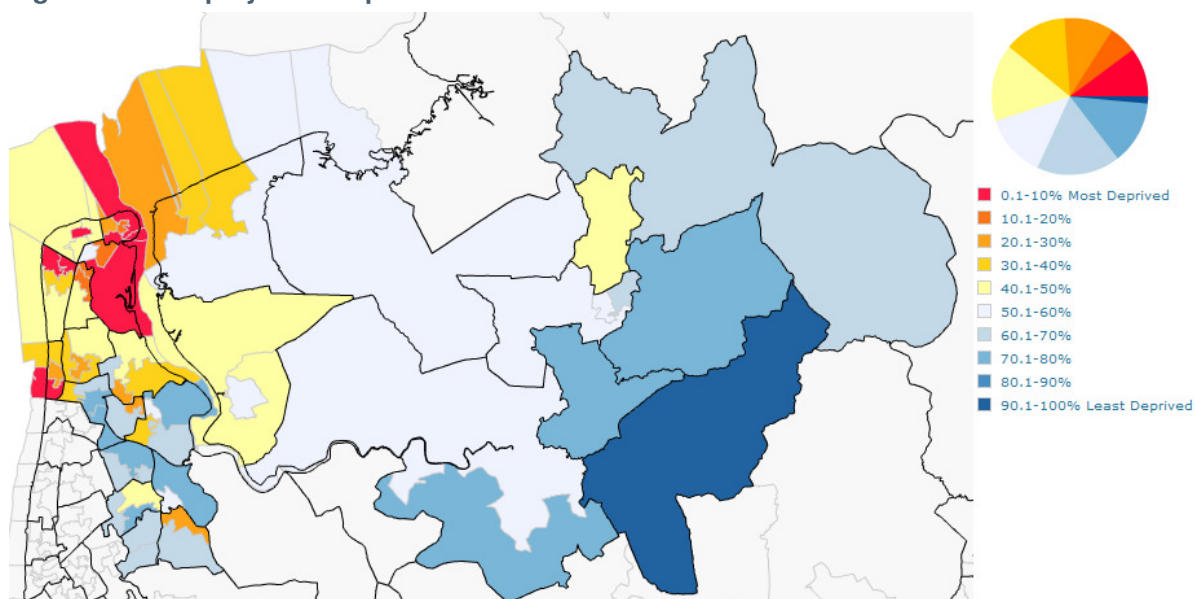
**Table C-15 Average Number of Employees per Business**

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

Source: ONS, 2007<sup>52</sup>

Wyre has five wards identified in the 2010 IMD as being in the bottom 10% nationally for employment deprivation – Jubilee, Mount, Pharos, Rossall and Warren. This is shown on Figure C-23.

**Figure C-23 Employment Deprivation**



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2010

## Data Gaps and Uncertainties

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

- Number and value of inward investment projects.
- Number of rural diversification schemes implemented.
- Number of Zone A rental data £/m<sup>2</sup>.

## C.15. Deprivation and Living Environment

### Relevant SA Objectives

See also economic and social objectives identified in sections above.

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

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

The following baseline data has been identified:

- Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived in the Index of Multiple Deprivation (Indices of Deprivation, 2010).
- Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for living environment (Indices of Deprivation, 2010).
- Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% of most deprived in terms of barriers to housing and services provision (Indices of Deprivation, 2010).

- Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for income deprivation (Indices of Deprivation, 2010).
- Average gross weekly pay 2011 (Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)).
- Percentage of residents who are satisfied with the area they live in (Place Survey 2008/9 for Wyre Research Report<sup>53</sup> and Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)).
- Percentage of residents satisfied with sports and leisure facilities, parks and open spaces and cultural facilities ('Life in Wyre' 2006 Survey<sup>54</sup>).
- Percentage of residents who believe that the borough is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well (The Place Survey 2008/9 for Wyre Research Report).

Deprivation is a multi-faceted and complex problem which influences and is influenced by a wide range of factors. Overall levels of deprivation in Wyre are low when compared to national averages, as measured by the IMD<sup>55</sup>. Four wards – Mount, Pharos, Rossall and Warren - have LSOAs in the bottom 10% nationally in this aggregated measure (Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)).

Mount, Rossall and Warren are the only wards in the borough to have LSOAs in the bottom 10% for income deprivation. Median gross weekly pay in the borough was £362.80 in 2011, lower than the averages for the North West (£383.80) and Great Britain (£412.80). Males in the borough are higher earners (£431.20) than females (£310.00). Males earn more than the regional and national averages while females earn less than the regional and national medians. Figure C-24 shows the results from the 2010 Indices of Deprivation regarding Income Deprivation<sup>56</sup>.

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<sup>53</sup> [http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office\\_of\\_the\\_chief\\_executive/lancashireprofile/areas/Place\\_Survey\\_08\\_Wyre.pdf](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office_of_the_chief_executive/lancashireprofile/areas/Place_Survey_08_Wyre.pdf)

<sup>54</sup>

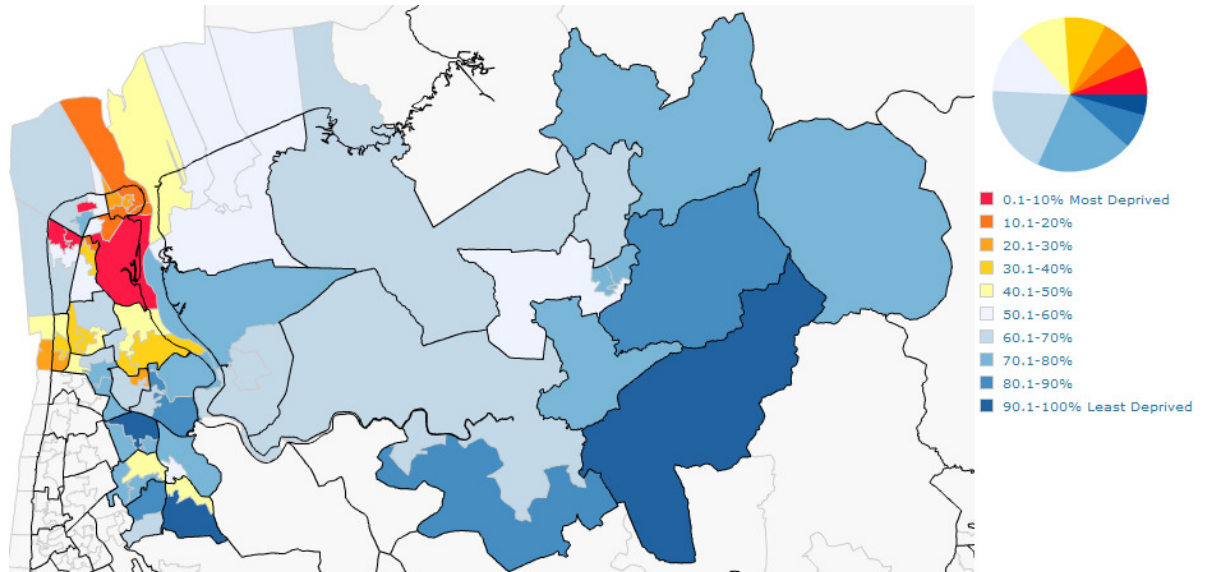
<http://www.wyrebc.gov.uk/Page.aspx?PvnID=51478&PgID=51064&ClgPN=Life+In+Wyre+2006+Survey&ClgPV=58773&ClgPg=1346&BrdCb=1-24-275-1345-1346>

<sup>55</sup> The IMD 2007 combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation. The IMD covers multiple deprivation, crime, education, skills and training, employment, health and disability, income, income affecting children, income affecting older people, barriers to housing and services and living environment.

<sup>56</sup> Income deprivation is considered to be one of the most important aspects of deprivation and subsequently is given a weighting of 22.5%. This domain measures the percentage of people living in low-income households.



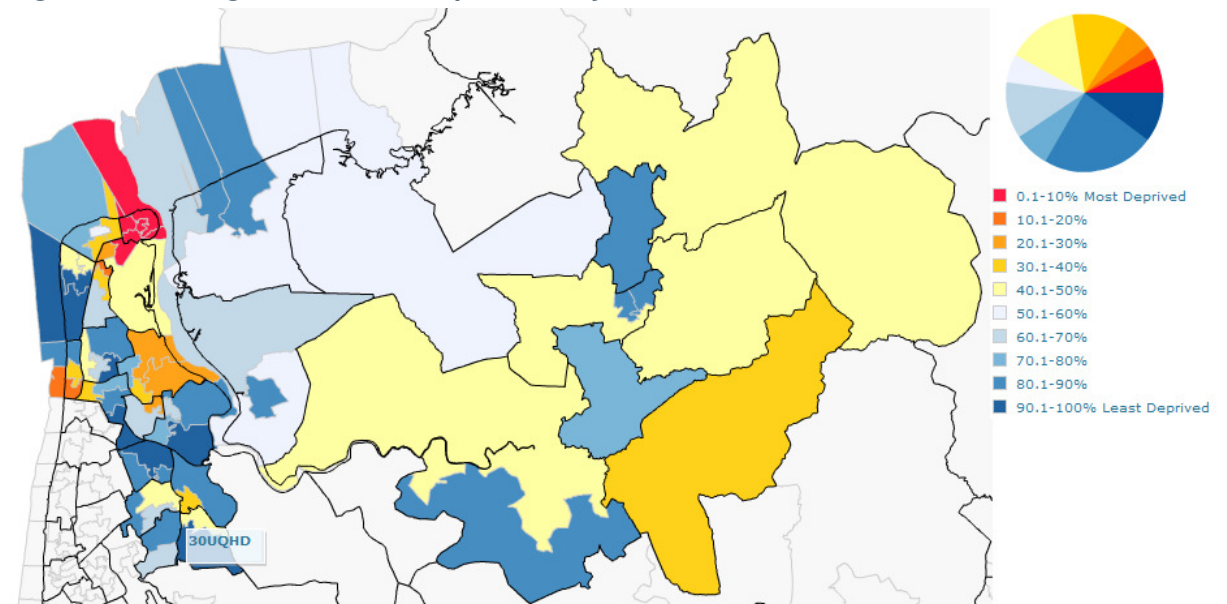
**Figure C-24 Income Deprivation by Ward**



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2010

Living environment deprivation<sup>57</sup> across the borough shows similar levels of Deprivation to the IMD. Figure C-25 shows the results from the 2010 IMD for this indicator which demonstrates that two of the borough's 26 wards have LSOAs ranked in the bottom 10% most deprived for living environment deprivation.

**Figure C-25 Living Environment Deprivation by Ward**



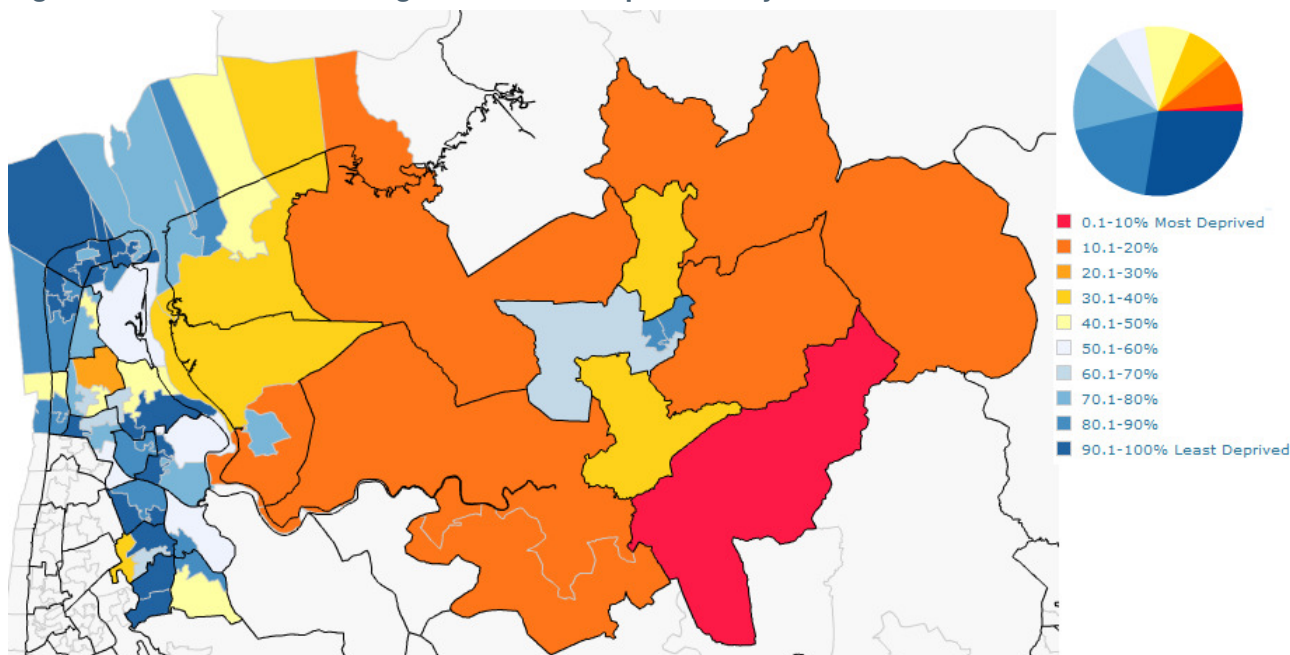
Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2010

One ward has LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived in terms of barriers to housing<sup>58</sup> and services provision (Figure C-26) - Brock, situated in the rural part of the borough. Rural isolation is a key issue in the borough and needs to be addressed in order to tackle the issue.

<sup>57</sup> This domain measures deprivation relating to characteristics of the living environment.

<sup>58</sup> The purpose of this domain is to measure barriers to housing and key local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers' and 'wider barriers' which also includes issues relating to access to housing, such as affordability.

**Figure C-26 Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation by Ward**



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2010

The 'Life in Wyre' 2006 Survey for Wyre Borough Council revealed that 54% of the population were fairly or very satisfied with the sports and leisure facilities provided by Wyre Borough Council, 41.3% satisfied with the borough's Arts activities and venues and 53.5% were satisfied with the borough's parks and open spaces.

The Place Survey 2008/9 for Wyre Research Report indicated that over 84% of respondents in the borough are satisfied with their local area as a place to live. This is an increase of 4% compared with the same question asked in 2006. This is higher than the averages for the Lancashire County Council area (79%) and for England as a whole (80%).

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

### Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Percentage of the population that are within 20 minutes travel time (urban – walking, rural – driving) of a range of three different sports facility types at least one of which has achieved a quality mark.
- Percentage of residents who feel that the Council keeps them informed.
- Number of community action groups.

## C.16. Housing

### Relevant SA Objectives

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

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

The following baseline indicators have been used to characterise the status of housing across the borough:

- Percentage split of dwelling types (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR and 2001 Census).
- Average house price (Land Registry and Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).
- Ratio of relative housing affordability (Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)).
- Number of affordable housing completions in urban and rural Wyre (Wyre Borough Council).
- Percentage of homes deemed unfit (DCLG and Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)).
- Percentage of housing vacant (Empty Homes Agency and Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)).
- Dwelling Stock by Tenure (Source: Department for Communities and Local Government: Dwelling Stock by Tenure and Condition, 2008 and Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)).
- Percentage of new dwellings built on previously developed land (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).
- Number of reposessions in Wyre Borough (Wyre Homelessness Strategy Update 2009).
- Number of Homeless presentations (Wyre Homelessness Review 2008).
- Number of households accepted as homeless (Wyre Homelessness Review 2008)
- Site provisions for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR)

In 2001 there were 45,299 households within the Wyre borough in 2010 this rose to 49,330 (Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)). Table C-16 outlines the general household composition compared with national and regional figures from the 2001 Census (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).

**Table C-16 Household Composition (%) In Wyre Borough, 2001 Census**

Household Type	Wyre (%)	Lancashire (%)	North West (%)	England (%)
One person	29.1	29.3	30.9	30.1
One family and no others	66.3	65.4	63.4	63.2
Other households	4.5	5.3	5.7	6.7
All pensioner	32.0	24.8	24.0	23.7

Source: Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR

In 2001 Wyre borough had a slightly lower incidence of one-person households. Of the one-family household subgroups Wyre borough also had a marginally higher rate of married couples with no children: 14.7% compared with 12.3% for the North West, and 13.0% for England. Wyre borough had a greater incidence of pensioner households (32%) when compared with 24% in the North West, and 23.7% in England (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).

Table C-17 outlines the housing tenure division for Wyre borough in comparison to regional and national proportions. Wyre borough had a much higher proportion of housing owned outright at almost 43%, around one third higher proportionately than the North West, or England as a whole (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).

**Table C-17 Housing Tenure (%) in Wyre Borough, 2001 Census**

Tenure	Wyre (%)	Lancashire (%)	North West (%)	England (%)
Owned outright	42.69	34.46	20.78	29.19
Own with mortgage or	39.96	41.20	38.89	38.88

loan				
Shared ownership	0.42	0.58	0.59	0.65
Rented from Council	1.14	7.64	13.57	13.21
Other social rented	5.89	5.37	6.50	6.05
Private rented	8.28	8.83	8.53	9.96
Living free	1.60	1.92	2.14	2.05
All households	45,299	468,871	2,812,789	20,451,427

Source: Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR

Wyre also has a much higher proportion of detached and semi-detached homes than regionally or nationally; the proportion of both detached and semi-detached is almost one third higher than in England (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).

According to the Fylde Coast Sub-Regional Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2008), there is a shortfall of 570 affordable homes in Wyre. Furthermore, the Wyre Rural Housing Needs Assessment (2010) illustrates the annual shortfall of affordable dwellings across the rural area of Wyre is 170 dwellings (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR). In the period 2010 – 2011 the target for additional affordable dwellings was 60, however, the actual number of affordable dwellings built was 39 (below target by 39%), of which 27 were completed within rural areas. The ratio of median house price to median individual earnings in Wyre in 2010 was 7.05 double that of the 1999 ratio (3.38). The 2010 ratio is also higher than regional and national figures, 5.23 for the North West and 7.01 for England (Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)).

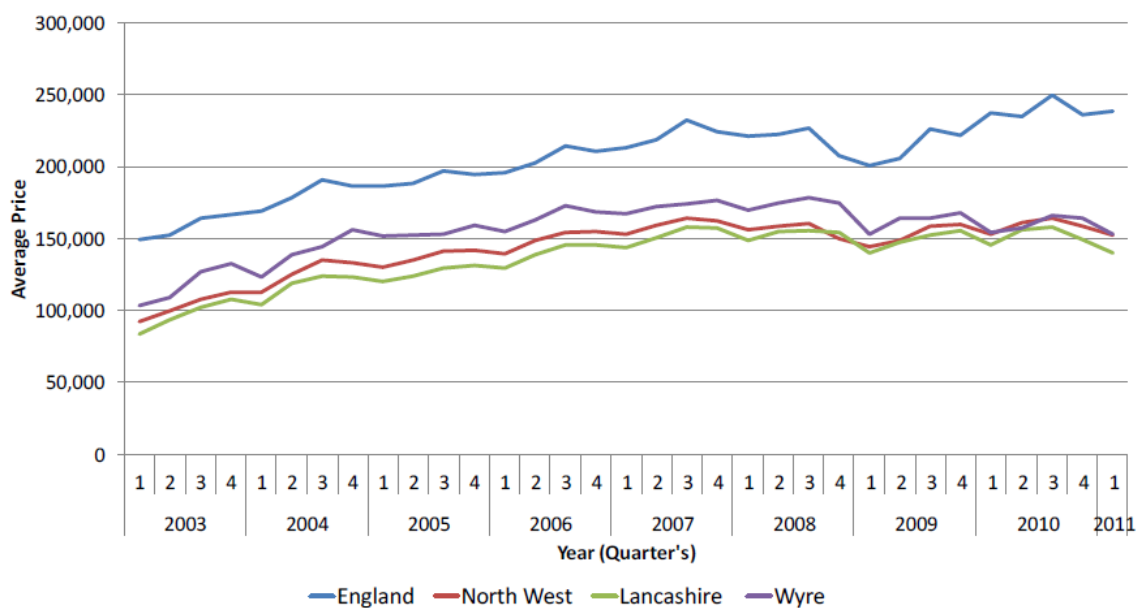
As of April 2006, 2,134 homes in Wyre borough were deemed unfit, accounting for 4.4% of the housing stock; there was a minimal increase on the number of homes unfit in 2004. While this is somewhat similar to the national proportion, it is considerably lower than the proportion unfit in Lancashire (approximately 7.0%), the North West (5.2%) and slightly higher than that for England (4.2%) (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR and Lancashire Area Profiles, [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)).

A much lower proportion of dwellings in Wyre were vacant than regional averages . Approximately 3.8% of the dwelling stock in Wyre was vacant in 2010, compared to approximately 4.4% in the North West and 3.6% in England (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).

There were 228 second homes in Wyre borough at the 2001 Census, accounting for 0.49% of the housing stock. While this is a higher proportion than exists regionally, it is a lower proportion than in England. Nevertheless, it can be assumed that this puts some additional pressure on the housing market (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).

Average house prices throughout Wyre borough over recent years have increased, most notably since 2003. However, following a peak in mid 2007, prices have fluctuated to the first quarter of 2011. The average house price in Wyre borough at the end of the first quarter of 2011 was £152,839, a decrease of 1% from the same period in the previous year. Although, this was a similar average house price as the North West and was 9% above the average house price in Lancashire. It was still below the national average by 35%; the average house price in England at the end of the first quarter of 2011 was £238,80718, as can be seen in Figure C-27 (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).

**Figure C-27 Average House Prices in Wyre Compared Regionally and Nationally, 2002 – 2011**



Source: Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR

In 2010/11, 74% of Wyre's new housing was built on previously developed land, this compares to the same as the previous year and 60% in 2008/09. This is above the Fylde Coast authorities target of 65% as outlined in the RSS for the second year running (Wyre Borough Council 2010 - 2011 AMR).

Repossessions in Wyre rose from 257 in 2005/6 to 330 in 2007/8 (the latest yearly figures available) (Wyre Homelessness Strategy Update 2009).

Table C-18 shows the numbers of homeless applications made by Wyre Housing Association and Wyre Borough Council since the first homelessness strategy was published. It should be noted that this data only refer to actual homeless applications and not the total number of enquiries received by the services.

**Table C-18 Homeless Applications and Accepted Applications in Wyre 2003 - 2004**

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

Source: Wyre Homelessness Review 2008

Table C-18 shows a peak in homelessness acceptances in 2004/5 following an upward trend since the late 1990's. The numbers begin to fall in 2005/6 and have continued to do so. A very significant reduction in total homeless applications is recorded in the last year and this is to be expected given the emphasis being placed on preventative measures. The percentage of applicants awarded a full duty has remained fairly constant at around 50% and this is consistent with local and national figures. The three main causes of homelessness in Wyre over the last 5 years were:

- Parents and other relatives unable or unwilling to accommodate (30%\*);

- Termination of Assured Short Hold tenancy and other reason for loss of private sector accommodation (25%\*); and
- Relationship breakdown with violence (22%\*).

\* Mean average over 5 years

These are also the three main causes of homelessness in Lancashire, the North West region and the Country as a whole (Wyre Homelessness Review 2008).

In the year 1st April 2010 to 31st March 2011, there were no permanent planning permissions for new pitches or new pitches constructed for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. There are no pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in Wyre, which is considered to be a current problem. However, Wyre has one temporary permission (May 2009 – May 2014) for the provision of 10 pitches for Travelling Showpeople.

## Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Amount of social housing meeting Decent Homes Standard.
- Percent of new homes within Wyre that meet the BREEAM 'Very Good'/Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 standards.