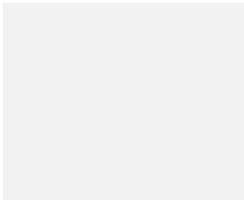


Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Wyre Local Plan Partial Review

Screening Report

NOVEMBER 2021

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This report dated 10 November 2021 has been prepared for Wyre Borough Council (the “Client”) in accordance with the terms and conditions of appointment dated 22 March 2021 (the “Appointment”) between the Client and Arcadis Consulting (UK) Limited (“Arcadis”) for the purposes specified in the Appointment. For avoidance of doubt, no other person(s) may use or rely upon this report or its contents, and Arcadis accepts no responsibility for any such use or reliance thereon by any other third party.

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Abbreviations

CJEU	European Court of Justice
cSAC	Candidate Special Area of Conservation
DPD	Development Plan Documents
DTA	David Tyldesley Associates
FCS	Favourable Conservation Status
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
IROPI	Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest
LPPR	Local Plan Partial Review
LSE	Likely Significant Effect
MCZ	Marine Conservation Zone
NE	Natural England
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
pSPA	Potential Special Protection Area
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SCI	Sites of Community Importance
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
WeBS	Wetland Bird Surveys

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Report

This report has been prepared by Arcadis UK Ltd on behalf of Wyre Borough Council. This report describes the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Report of the Wyre Local Plan Partial Review 2011 - 2031 (LPPR). It will be used as a consultation document and issued to the appropriate statutory nature conservation body (in this case Natural England) for comment alongside the Publication LPPR. It will also be made available to the public.

The proposed revisions within this document are required to ensure that the Council accords with Policy LPR1 of the adopted Wyre Local Plan 2011 – 2031 (hereafter referred to as the adopted Local Plan) and the scope of the partial review in regard to an update of the Objectively Assessed Housing Need (Local Housing Requirement) and to ensure conformity with the latest NPPF 2021. The amendments have also sought to provide clarity in relation to the revisions to the Use Classes Order that came into effect on 1st September 2020.

The HRA of the LPPR follows on from the HRA of the Adopted Local Plan and will be broadly consistent in terms of scope and methodology. The scope of the HRA of the LPPR is, however, tightly focused around the elements of the Wyre Local Plan that are proposed for revision only and will not seek to alter the overall approach.

This report comprises Stage 1 (the initial screening of the Local Plan) of the HRA process.

This report should be read in conjunction with, and provides an update to, the Adopted Local Plan HRA Report (dated August 2018). This report does not consider elements of the Adopted Local Plan that are not being changed as a result of the LPPR.

1.2 Background to the Habitats Regulation Assessment

Under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive, an assessment is required where a plan or project may give rise to significant effects upon any Natura 2000 sites (also known as 'European sites'). Natura 2000 is a network of areas designated to conserve natural habitats and species that are rare, endangered, vulnerable or endemic within the European Community. This includes Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), designated under the Habitats Directive for their habitats and/or species of European importance, and Special Protection Areas (SPAs), classified under Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (the codified version of Directive 79/409/EEC as amended) for rare, vulnerable and regularly occurring migratory bird species and internationally important wetlands. In addition, it is a matter of law that candidate SACs and Sites of Community Importance (SCI) are considered in this process; furthermore, it is Government Policy that sites designated under the 1971 Ramsar Convention for their internationally important wetlands (Ramsar sites) and potential SPAs (pSPAs) are also considered. Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs), which protect nationally important habitats and species in marine environments, are also taken into consideration.

There are four sites partially within Wyre:

- Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA
- Morecambe Bay Ramsar
- Morecambe Bay SAC
- Bowland Fells SPA

There are a further eight sites that sit outside Wyre but have been included within the HRA due to their proximity to the Borough:

- Liverpool Bay SPA
- Shell Flat and Lune Deep SAC
- Ribble and the Alt Estuaries SPA
- Ribble and the Alt Estuaries Ramsar
- Calf Hill and Crag Woods SAC
- North Pennines Dales Meadows SAC
- Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC
- Sefton Coast SAC

The requirements of the Habitats Directive are transposed into English and Welsh law by means of the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2017.

Paragraph 3, Article 6 of the Habitats Directive states that:

“Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site’s conservation objectives. In the light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to paragraph 4 (see below), the competent national authority shall agree to the plan or project only having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public”.

Paragraph 4, Article 6 of the Habitats Directive states that:

“If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the site and in the absence of alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of social or economic nature, the Member State shall take all compensatory measures to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected. It shall inform the Commission of the compensatory measures adopted”.

The overarching aim of HRA is to determine, in view of a site’s conservation objectives and qualifying interests, whether a plan, either in isolation and/or in combination with other plans, is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the European site. If the Screening (the first stage of the process, see Section 3 for details) concludes that significant adverse effects are likely, then Appropriate Assessment must be undertaken to determine whether there will be adverse effects on a site’s integrity.

1.3 Legislation and Guidance

This HRA Report has drawn upon the following legislation and guidance:

- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. In 2012, these Regulations were amended to transpose more clearly certain aspects of the Habitats Directive. In 2017, the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (the “Habitats Regulations 2017”) consolidated and updated the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (the “Habitats Regulations 2010”);
- European Commission, Managing Natura 2000 sites: The provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC;
- European Commission, Guidance document on Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC;
- Department for Communities and Local Government (2006) Planning for the Protection of European Sites: Appropriate Assessment. Guidance for Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents; and
- David Tyldesley Associates (DTA) Publications Limited, The Habitats Regulations Assessment Handbook¹.

¹ DTA Publications Limited (June 2016) The Habitats Regulations Assessment Handbook.

2 Wyre and the Local Plan Partial Review

2.1 Background to the Borough

Wyre is one of 14 local authorities situated within Lancashire². Wyre Borough covers an area of 283 km² and contains 24 wards. According to the 2020 mid-year estimates, Wyre had a population of 113,067. The Borough contains two distinct areas that have different economic and social needs. The River Wyre provides a barrier between the urban areas of Fleetwood and Thornton-Cleveleys on the western side of the Borough, and Garstang and its hinterland on the eastern side (see Figure 2-1).

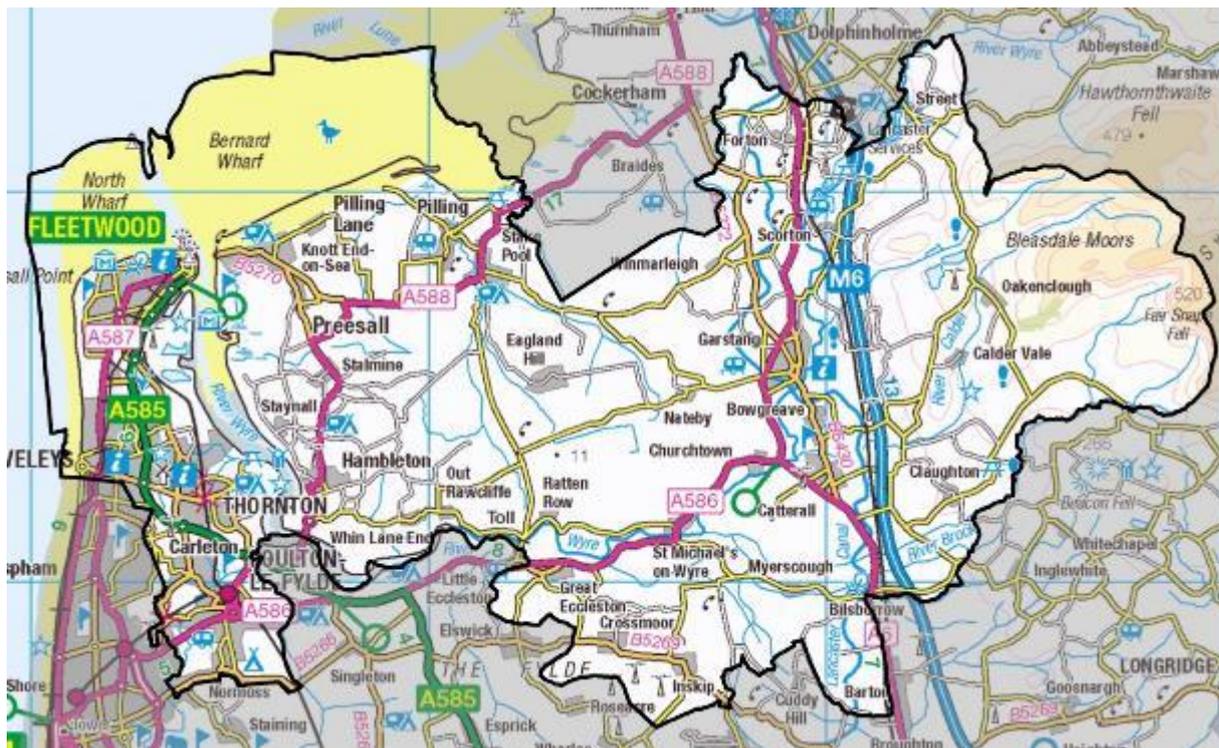


Figure 2-1: Wyre Borough Boundary

2.2 Background to the Local Plan

The Wyre Local Plan 2011 – 2031 was adopted on the 28th of February 2019³. It provides a positive approach to planning in Wyre which makes provision towards meeting employment and housing needs within challenging environmental and infrastructural constraints. The Local Plan provides the statutory planning framework for all development within the Borough, with the exception of minerals and waste. It replaces the saved policies of the 1999 Wyre Local Plan and the Fleetwood-Thornton Area Action Plan 2009. The Adopted Local Plan was examined in accordance with the NPPF 2012 rather than the revised NPPF, which was published in July 2021.

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

³ Wyre Council (2019) Wyre Local Plan 2011 – 2031. Available at:

http://www.wyre.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/5592/adopted_wyre_local_plan_2011-2031.pdf [Accessed: 22/10/21]

2.2.1 Wyre Local Plan Partial Review (LPPR)

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

Box 1: Policy LPR1 of the Adopted Local Plan

Policy LPR1 Wyre Local Plan Review

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

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

On the 28th of February 2020, Wyre Council undertook a consultation on the scope of the LPPR for six weeks, until 14th April 2020⁴. The Council, in its consultation letter, indicated that it was necessary to undertake a partial review for two reasons:

- Potential policy changes to the adopted Local Plan to reflect policy changes introduced by the revised NPPF;
- The Wyre Local Plan includes Policy LPR1 which requires the early partial review of the Wyre Local Plan with the objective of meeting the full Objectively Assessed Housing Need. The policy sets out the matters to be included in the partial review, including an update of Objective assessed needs and review of transport and highways issues.

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

The amendments have also sought to provide clarity in relation to the revisions to the Use Classes Order that came into effect on 1st September 2020.

2.3 HRA of the adopted Wyre Local Plan

The Wyre Borough Council Local Plan HRA Report, published by Arcadis in August 2018, considered the potential implications of the Adopted Local Plan for European Sites within and near to the Borough boundary.

The detailed screening looked at the each of the allocation sites listed within the adopted Wyre Local Plan. The review of ecological information, as well as documentation supplied by Wyre Borough Council confirmed that all allocation sites within Policies SA2 (Employment Developments), SA6 (Travelling showpeople) and

⁴ Wyre Council (2020) Local Plan 2011-2031 Partial Review, Public Consultation. Regulation 18. Available at: https://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200317/planning_policy/1343/local_plan_2011-2031_partial_review#:~:text=Local%20Plan%202011-2031%20Partial%20Review%20The%20Wyre%20Local,needs%20over%20the%20plan%20period.%20Regulation%2018%20Stage [Accessed: 22/10/21]

SA7 (Brockholes Employment Expansion Site) were not likely to have significant effects on the European sites alone, and were therefore screened out of further Appropriate Assessment. All but one of the sites associated with Policy SA1 (Residential Developments) and three of the five allocation sites listed under SA3 (Mixed Use Development) were screened out of further Appropriate Assessment, as there were no likely significant effects on European sites alone as a result of potential development at these sites. The four allocation sites which could not be screened out at the detailed screening stage comprised the following:

- Policy SA1
 - SA1/12 Land at Arthurs Lane
- Policy SA3
 - SA3/1 Fleetwood Docks and Marina
 - SA3/3 Great Eccleston Extension
- Policy SA4
 - SA4 Hillhouse Technology Enterprise Zone

These sites were carried forward into Stage 2 of the HRA process, Appropriate Assessment. The Appropriate Assessment concluded that, with appropriate mitigation in place, there would be no adverse impact on the integrity of the Morecambe Bay Ramsar site/ Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA as a result of development at these sites.

The assessment looked at the potential for in combination effects within the Local Plan, as well as potential effects with other plans and projects within the local area. The results of the screening assessment concluded that the only potential likely significant in combination effects between elements of the Wyre Local Plan was in relation to increased recreational pressure as a result of new residential development within 3.5 km of Morecambe Bay, further Appropriate Assessment was completed in respect of this potential impact. In addition, the potential in combination effect as a result of increased recreational pressure as new housing developments are completed across the region in-combination with other Local Plans, was also screened into the Appropriate Assessment.

With the appropriate and deliverable mitigation measures included within the Local Plan to help reduce recreational pressure on Morecambe Bay, no in combination effects either within the Wyre Local Plan itself or between the Wyre Local Plan and other plans and projects adjacent to Wyre are considered likely.

It had, therefore, been concluded that the Adopted Local Plan would not have any adverse effects on the integrity of the European sites identified within the 2018 HRA Report, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. Natural England agreed with this conclusion.

2.4 The Proposed Revisions

The Council's proposed revisions are limited in scope and focussed on key areas of the Plan. They include changes to background and supporting text in the Plan as well as amendments to the wording of six policies, as well as the deletion of Policy LPR1.

This HRA will be tightly focussed on the elements of the Plan that have changed as a result of the Partial Review and will not revisit elements of the Plan that are not subject to change during the Review. If the Council has proposed revisions to a policy that would mean the existing assessment of the policy, as presented in the 2018 HRA Report, is no longer accurate, then it will be reassessed in this HRA Report. As such, this HRA Report should be read in conjunction with HRA Reports that accompanied the preparation of the adopted Plan.

Appendix A sets out a summary of the Council's proposed revisions to the Wyre Local Plan.

3 The Habitats Regulation Assessment Process

3.1 Stages in HRA

The requirements of the Habitats Directive comprise four distinct stages:

1. **Stage 1: Screening** is the process which initially identifies the likely impacts upon a European site of a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, and considers whether these impacts may have a significant effect on the integrity of the site's qualifying habitats and/or species. It is important to note that the burden of evidence is to show, on the basis of objective information, that there will be no significant effect; if the effect may be significant, or is not known, that would trigger the need for an Appropriate Assessment. There is European Court of Justice (CJEU) case law to the effect that unless the likelihood of a significant effect can be ruled out on the basis of objective information, and adopting the precautionary principle, then an Appropriate Assessment must be made. The April 2018 CJEU judgement determined that mitigation to avoid or reduce harmful effects of the plan or project on a European site cannot be taken into account at the screening stage (Stage 1). Where such measures are required, a plan or project will require Appropriate Assessment to be undertaken (Stage 2).
2. **Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment** is the detailed consideration of the impact on the integrity of the European site of the project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, with respect to the site's conservation objectives and its structure and function. This is to determine whether or not there will be adverse effects on the integrity of the site. This stage also includes the development of mitigation measures to avoid or reduce any possible impacts.
3. **Stage 3: Assessment of alternative solutions** is the process which examines alternative ways of achieving the objectives of the project or plan that would avoid adverse impacts on the integrity of the European site, should avoidance or mitigation measures be unable to cancel out adverse effects.
4. **Stage 4: Assessment where no alternative solutions exist and where adverse impacts remain.** At Stage 4, an assessment is made with regard to whether or not the development is necessary for imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI). If it is, this stage also involves detailed assessment of the compensatory measures needed to protect and maintain the overall coherence of the Natura 2000 network.

3.2 Approach to the HRA Report

This HRA Report takes into account the requirements of the Habitats Regulations and relevant guidance produced by DTA⁵.

The following stages have been completed:

- Identification of all European sites potentially affected (including those outside of the Plan area);
- A review of each European site, including the features for which the site is designated, the Conservation Objectives, and an understanding of the current conservation status and the vulnerability of the individual features to threats;
- A review of the policies which have the potential to affect the European sites, and whether the sites are vulnerable to these effects (this has included a categorisation of the potential effects of the Policy, in line with current guidance); and
- A consideration of any potential impacts in combination with other plans or projects.

⁵ DTA Publications Limited (June 2016) The Habitats Regulations Assessment Handbook.

3.3 Consideration of Effects

3.3.1 Definition of Significant Effects

A critical part of the HRA screening process is determining whether or not the proposals are likely to have a significant effect on European sites and, therefore, if they will require an Appropriate Assessment. Judgements regarding significance should be made in relation to the qualifying interests for which the site is of European importance and also its conservation objectives. A useful definition of ‘likely’ significant effects is as follows:

“...likely means readily foreseeable not merely a fanciful possibility; significant means not trivial or inconsequential but an effect that is potentially relevant to the site’s conservation objectives⁶”.

In considering whether the plan is likely to have a significant effect on a European site, a precautionary approach must be adopted:

- The plan should be considered ‘likely’ to have such an effect if the plan-making authority is unable (on the basis of objective information) to exclude the possibility that the plan could have significant effects on any European site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.
- An effect will be ‘significant’ in this context if it could undermine the site’s conservation objectives. The assessment of that risk must be made in the light of factors such as the characteristics and specific environmental conditions of the European site in question.

3.3.2 Categorising Effects

All elements of the LPPR have been screened for likely significant effects on European sites and categorised in accordance with the DTA Handbook.

As per the DTA Handbook, the effects associated with the LPPR can be allocated into one of 12 categories according to the ways in which the option, policy or proposal could affect the European site. These are described in Table 3-2, below.

Table 3-1: Screening Assessment Categories

Category	Description
Category A:	General statements of policy/general aspirations. Policies which are no more than general statements of policy or general political aspirations should be screened out because they cannot have a significant effect on a site.
Category B:	Policies listing general criteria for testing the acceptability/sustainability of proposals. These general policies cannot have any effect on a European site and should be screened out.
Category C:	Proposal referred to but not proposed by the plan. Screen out any references to specific proposals for projects, such as those which are identified, for example, in higher policy frameworks such as the Wales Spatial Plan or National Policy Statements, relating perhaps to nationally significant infrastructure projects. These will be assessed by the Secretary of State or Welsh Ministers. A useful ‘test’ as to whether a project should be screened out in this step is to ask the question: ‘Is the project provided for/proposed as part of another plan or programme and would it be likely to proceed under the other plan or programme irrespective of whether this subject plan is adopted with or without reference to it?’

⁶ Welsh Assembly Government Annex to Technical Advice Note 5: Nature conservation and planning. The Assessment of Development Plans in Wales Under the Provision of The Habitats Regulations’ (October 2006).

Category	Description
	If the answer is 'yes' it will normally be appropriate to screen the project out in this step.
Category D:	Environmental protection/site safeguarding policies. These are policies, the obvious purpose of which is to protect the natural environment, including biodiversity, or to conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any adverse effect on a European Site. They can be screened out because the implementation of the policies is likely to protect rather than adversely affect European sites and not undermine their conservation objectives.
Category E:	Policies or proposals that steer change in such a way as to protect European sites from adverse effects. These types of policies or proposals will have the effect of steering change away from European sites whose qualifying features may be affected by the change, and they can therefore be screened out.
Category F:	Policies or proposals that cannot lead to development or other change. Policies that do not themselves lead to development or other change, for example, because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, such as materials for new development. They do not trigger any development or other changes that could affect a European site and can be screened out.
Category G:	Policies or proposals that could not have any conceivable adverse effect on a site. Policies which make provision for change, but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site because there is no causal connection or link between them and the qualifying features of any European site, and can therefore be screened out.
Category H:	Policies or proposals of which the (actual or theoretical) effects cannot undermine the conservation objectives (either alone or in combination with other aspects of this or other plans or projects). Policies or proposals which make provision for change but which could have no significant effect on a European site, either alone or in combination with other aspects of the same plan, or in combination with other plans or projects, can be screened out. These may include cases where there are some potential effects which (and theoretically even in combination) would plainly be insignificant and could not undermine the conservation objectives.
Category I:	Policies or proposals with a likely significant effect on a site alone. Policies or proposals which are likely to have a significant effect on a European site alone, should be screened in.
Category J:	Policies or proposals not likely to have a significant effect alone. These aspects of the plan would have some effect on a site, but the effect would not be likely to be a significant effect so they must be checked for in-combination (cumulative) effects. They will then be re-categorised as either Category K (no significant effect in combination) or Category L (likely to have a significant effect in combination), as explained below.
Categories K and L:	<p>Policies or proposals not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in-combination (K), or likely to have a significant effect in-combination (L) after the in-combination test. Where an aspect of a plan could have some effect on the qualifying feature(s) of a European site, but the effects of that aspect of the plan alone would not be significant, the effects of that aspect of the plan will need to be checked in combination firstly, with other effects of the same plan, and then with the effects of other plans and projects.</p> <p>i.e. policies or proposals which will have no likely significant effect alone or in-combination are classified as Category K. Policies or proposals which are likely to have a significant effect in combination are classified as Category L. Category L policies or proposals will require further consideration in terms of potential in combination effects. Firstly, this will be with regard to other aspects of the Plan itself, and subsequently with other separate plans or projects, for example neighbouring Local Plans.</p>

3.4 Potential Impact Pathways

During the HRA screening stage, the likely nature, magnitude, frequency, timing, duration, location and spatial extent of changes resulting from implementation of the LPPR will be assessed. As a part of this, mechanisms through which the LPPR could impact upon European sites will be considered.

The main impact pathways could be:

- Direct habitat and species loss associated with European sites;
- Habitat degradation as a result of increased air pollution;
- Changes in water quality where sites are hydrologically linked to European sites;
- Loss of habitat functionally linked to a European site (i.e. used by overwintering or passage birds for foraging);
- Disturbance/displacement to species as a result of construction activities/ operational stage; or
- Disturbance to habitats and species through increased recreational activity, during operational stage.

4 The European Sites

4.1 Approach to Identifying Sites

There are European sites located within and on the Borough boundary which need to be taken into consideration in this assessment. In addition, European sites outside of the Borough may be affected by activities undertaken in Wyre if they are connected through an impact pathway, for example, hydrological links, or, if mobile species (i.e. birds) use land which is functionally linked to a European site, for example for foraging.

4.2 European Sites within and surrounding Wyre

Four European sites have been identified within the Wyre Borough boundary. A further eight European sites have been identified within 20km of the Borough. The European sites are listed in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Summary of European Sites

Name of Site	Identification Number	Status	Distance from district boundary (approximate km)
Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary	UK9020326	SPA	Within the Borough boundary
Morecambe Bay	UK11045	Ramsar Site	Within the Borough boundary
Morecambe Bay	UK0013027	SAC	Within the Borough boundary
Bowland Fells	UK9005151	SPA	Within the Borough boundary
Liverpool Bay	UK9020294	SPA	0.5km (offshore)
Shell Flat and Lune Deep	UK0030376	SAC	5km (offshore)
Ribble and the Alt Estuaries	UK9005103	SPA	6.5km
Ribble and the Alt Estuaries	UK11057	Ramsar	6.5km
Calf Hill and Crag Woods	UK0030106	SAC	7.5km
North Pennines Dales Meadows	UK0014775	SAC	12km
Morecambe Bay Pavements	UK0014777	SAC	13km
Sefton Coast	UK 0013076	SAC	19km

Appendix B provides further information regarding the European sites including current conditions, pressures/threats (obtained from Natural England Site Improvement Plans) and the results of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) condition surveys.

4.3 Conservation objectives of the European Sites

Under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 the appropriate statutory nature conservation body (in this case Natural England) has a duty to communicate the conservation objectives for a European site to the relevant/competent authority responsible for that site. The information provided must also include advice on any operations which may cause deterioration of the features for which the site is designated.

The conservation objectives for a European site are intended to represent the aims of the Habitats and Birds Directives in relation to that site. To this end, habitats and species of European Community Importance should be maintained or restored to 'favourable conservation status' (FCS), as defined in Article 1 of the Habitats Directive below:

The conservation status of a natural habitat will be taken as 'favourable' when:

- Its natural range and the area it covers within that range are stable or increasing;
- The specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future;
- Conservation status of typical species is favourable as defined in Article 1(i).

The conservation status of a species will be taken as favourable when:

- Population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that the species is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats;
- The natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future;
- There is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.

Guidance from the European Commission⁷ indicates that the Habitats Directive intends FCS to be applied at the level of an individual site, as well as to habitats and species across their European range. Therefore, in order to properly express the aims of the Habitats Directive for an individual site, the conservation objectives for a site are essentially to maintain (or restore) the habitats and species of the site at (or to) FCS.

Conservation Objectives for European sites under consideration in this re-screening exercise were obtained from Natural England's website and are provided in Appendix B.

4.3.1 Threats and Vulnerabilities

Natural England provides Site Improvement Plans (SIPs) for each European site. The SIP identifies the qualifying features for each European site. These are the sensitive biodiversity features for which the site has been granted SAC, SPA or Ramsar status.

Each qualifying feature is known to be vulnerable to various threats and pressures, which are also identified in the SIP for each site. If these threats and pressures on qualifying features are exacerbated then conservation status of the European site could be undermined i.e. there could be a likely significant effect (LSE) on the European site.

Qualifying features and threats/pressures for European sites under consideration in this screening exercise were obtained from Natural England's website and are provided in Appendix B.

⁷ Managing Natura 2000 sites: the provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. (European Commission 2000).

5 Screening

5.1 Screening Approach

The initial screening stage has provided a high-level screening assessment to determine if the LPPR could possibly lead to significant adverse effects on the European sites identified. The purpose of this was to eliminate those policies from the assessment which very clearly would not affect European sites in order to focus on those policies where there was potential for effects or uncertainty about potential effects.

When identifying the elements of the LPPR that could potentially affect European sites, it was important to focus upon those elements that would have the greatest likelihood of impacting the sites.

The section below outlines the initial screening of the LPPR.

5.2 Initial Screening of the LPPR

An initial screening exercise has been undertaken to determine if there are any European sites, or policies within the LPPR which can be scoped out of the detailed assessment.

European sites screened out in the initial screening comprised those European sites where there was no clear link or conceivable impact pathway between the European sites and the policies/sites set out within the Local Plan.

Policies screened out in the initial screening were generally those that could not lead to 'direct development' or could have no impact pathway to any of the European sites identified. This included policies which directly seek to protect the local historic and natural environment, or those which support the implement other policies and therefore could not directly affect European sites. All of the policies screened out of the detailed assessment are not directly linked to allocation sites.

The initial screening is shown in **Error! Reference source not found.-1**. The notations below were used to indicate if further detailed assessment screening is required:

- ✓ Further detailed screening is required to determine the nature of effects on the European site
- ✗ No further screening is required as no effects are predicted on the European site

Table 5-1: Initial screening of the revised policies of the LPPR

European sites	Further Assessment Required?					
	SP1	SP4	HP1	HP3	HP4	EP5
Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Morecambe Bay Ramsar site	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Morecambe Bay SAC	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Ribble and the Alt Estuaries SPA	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Ribble and the Alt Estuaries Ramsar site	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Bowland Fells SPA	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Shell Flat and Lune Deep SAC	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Liverpool Bay SPA	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Calf Hill and Cragg Woods SAC	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

European sites	Further Assessment Required?					
	SP1	SP4	HP1	HP3	HP4	EP5
North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC	x	x	x	x	x	x
Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sefton Coast SAC	x	x	x	x	x	x

All six of the policies where revisions are proposed can be screened out completely from further assessment, on the basis that no identifiable impact pathway exists linking the policies with the European sites and/or because there will be no foreseeable adverse impact on the European sites through policy implementation. Table 5-2 provides a justification for the policies screened out of further assessment.

Table 5-2: Policies screened out of further assessment

Policy	Justification	Assessment Category
Policy SP1	Policy SP1 outlines the settlement hierarchy. New development is required to be of appropriate type and scale to the character of the settlement in the hierarchy. The policy also does not exclude development within the area of separation. However, this policy itself does not directly lead to change, there would be no impacts on European sites as a result of implementation of this policy.	G
Policy SP4	Whilst Policy SP4 does not exclude development within the countryside areas, the policy itself does not directly lead to change. Policy SP4 (which relates to development in the countryside) includes reference to complying with other policies in the Wyre Local Plan, including Policy CDMP4 (which serves to protect European sites). There would be no impacts on European sites as a result of implementation of this policy.	F
Policy HP1	Policy HP1 explains how many dwellings need to be provided and the rate that provision is required during the time of the plan. There would be no impacts on European sites as a result of implementation of this policy.	G
Policy HP3	Policy HP3 details where affordable housing will be located. There would be no impacts on European sites as a result of implementation of this policy.	G
Policy HP4	Policy HP4 allows for development outside settlement boundaries, but only in exceptional circumstances to deliver affordable housing and First Homes/Entry-Level Homes. Where new dwellings are permitted under this policy, they would be located on land immediately adjoining the existing boundary of a settlement. Isolated new build dwellings in the countryside will not be acceptable under this policy. There would be no impacts on European sites as a result of implementation of this policy.	H
Policy EP5	Policy EP5 details the criteria for new retail development and other main town centre uses within the town, district, local and neighbourhood centres. There would be no impacts on European sites as a result of implementation of this policy.	B

5.3 In-Combination Effects

The HRA needs to consider policies that may have a significant impact in combination either with other policies or sites within the Wyre Local Plan itself or with other plans and projects within the local area (or both). However, as no potential impacts were identified in the initial screening of the revised policies, it can be assumed no effects would be identified in-combination.

6 HRA Screening Conclusion

This HRA Screening of the LPPR has considered the potential implications of the plan for European Sites within and near to the Borough boundary. The proposed revisions to the Adopted Local Plan as set out in the LPPR include changes to reflect policy changes introduced by the revised NPPF, and the requirement to meet the full Objectively Assessed Housing Need, including a review of objectively assessed need and a review of transport and highways issues.

The previous HRA screened out all European Sites for strategic and Development Management policies and carried out further screening on the site allocation policies. The proposed revisions in the LPPR only altered some of the strategic and Development Management policies. In addition, the proposed revisions are relatively minor, and therefore, the initial screening of the revised policies did not identify any potential impacts of the LPPR on surrounding European sites and no further HRA screening is required.

In summary, this HRA Screening Report concludes that an LSE on a European site as a result of the Council's proposed revisions to the Adopted Local Plan, through the LPPR, can be objectively ruled out at this stage.

It is not proposed that Appropriate Assessment is required and the HRA process on the LPPR can be completed at this stage.

This HRA Screening Report will be issued to the appropriate statutory nature conservation body (in this case Natural England) to seek their agreement with the conclusion reached or otherwise.

The HRA Screening Report will also be made available to the public alongside the upcoming Publication draft LPPR consultation.

Appendix A

Schedule of Proposed Revisions

Table A-1: Schedule of Wyre Local Plan Partial Review proposed revisions

Chapter; Policy; and/or Paragraph in Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031)	Proposed Revision
Contents	<p>Amend content page to read:</p> <p>1.2 Preparation of the <u>Wyre Local Plan Partial Review (2011 – 2031)</u></p> <p>1.3 How the Local Plan Should be Used</p> <p>1.4 The ‘Duty to Co-operate’ <u>First Homes</u></p> <p><u>1.5 Use Classes Order</u></p> <p>1.5 <u>1.6</u> Further Information</p> <p><u>10.1 Introduction</u></p> <p>10.2 Infrastructure Delivery Plan</p> <p>10.3 Housing Implementation Strategy (HIS)</p> <p>10.4 <u>Local Plan Review (LPR1)</u></p>
Chapter 1: Introduction 1.1.1	<p>Amend paragraph 1.1.1 to read:</p> <p>1.1.1 The Wyre Local Plan <u>Partial Review</u> (2011 – 2031) is the key planning policy document which will shape Wyre for the period up to 2031. It provides a positive approach to planning in Wyre which makes provision towards meeting employment and housing needs within challenging environmental and infrastructure constraints.</p>
Chapter 1: Introduction 1.1.2	<p>Amend paragraph 1.1.2 to read:</p> <p>1.1.2 The <u>Wyre Local Plan Partial Review (2011 – 2031)</u>, sets out the strategic framework to guide growth, detailed policies to manage development, and land allocations for housing and employment developments. This The Wyre Local Plan Partial Review (2011 – 2031) replaces both the Wyre Local Plan (2011 – 2031) saved Wyre Local Plan (1999) and the 2009 Fleetwood-Thornton Area Action Plan and all their policies. The Council will prepare supplementary planning documents where needed in order to provide supplementary guidance on the application of the policies in the <u>Wyre Local Plan Partial Review (2011 – 2031)</u>.</p>
Chapter 1: Introduction 1.1.3	<p>Amend paragraph 1.1.3 to read:</p> <p>1.1.3 The Wyre Local Plan <u>Partial Review</u> (2011 – 2031) forms part of the Development Plan for Wyre together with the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan². Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires that decisions made by local planning authorities on planning applications must be taken in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. In Wyre, Wyre Borough Council is the local planning authority except for matters relating to minerals and waste which are the responsibility of Lancashire County Council.</p>
Chapter 1: Introduction Sub-heading 1.2	<p>Amend sub-heading 1.2 to read:</p> <p>1.2 Preparation of the <u>Wyre Local Plan Partial Review (2011 - 2031)</u></p>
Chapter 1: Introduction¶ 1.2.1 – 1.2.3	<p>Delete paragraph 1.2.1 – 1.2.3:</p> <p>1.2.1 The Local Plan has been formulated by the Council over a number of years. The key matters that have influenced the Local Plan are:</p> <p>1) Legal Requirements – The Local Plan must be legally compliant. The local plan process is set out in regulations. In exercising their plan-making function, the Council must do so with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. The Council also has a legal duty to engage</p>

Schedule of Proposed Revisions

Chapter; Policy; and/or Paragraph in Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031)	Proposed Revision
	<p>constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis on strategic cross boundary issues during the preparation of the Local Plan.</p> <p>2) Public consultation — A public consultation was carried out in June 2015 on an Issues and Options paper which presented key issues and alternative spatial options and also alternative development sites across the Borough to be considered. The Council received over 750 representations and although there was not a consensus of how the Local Plan should respond to development needs, the response gave valuable information on people’s concerns.</p> <p>Public consultation on the ‘Publication’¹⁸ draft Wyre Local Plan took place over a six week period from the 22 September 2017 to 3 November 2017.</p> <p>3) Stakeholder Engagement — This involved working with various organisations including Highways England, Lancashire County Council (in particular as Highways Authority and Education Authority), Natural England, Environment Agency and United Utilities. These and other organisations have been involved in preparing evidence to inform the draft Local Plan and Infrastructure Delivery Plan, (IDP). The Council has also held meetings with representatives of Parish and Town Councils on a ‘confidential’ and ‘without prejudice’ basis. It was important to keep Parish and Town Councils informed of the ‘direction of travel’ and seek their views where possible.</p> <p>4) Evidence Base — A number of studies have informed the preparation of the Local Plan. The Local Plan was further informed and is supported by a number of appraisals such as a Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating a Strategic Environmental Assessment), a Habitat Regulations Assessment, a Viability Assessment and Equality Impact Assessment. The Sustainability Appraisal has assessed the Local Plan Strategy against reasonable alternatives in terms of their contribution to achieving relevant environmental, economic and social objectives. The evidence base including the various assessments can be viewed on the Council’s website at http://www.wyre.gov.uk/evidencebase.</p> <p>5) The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) — Government policy places an emphasis on the need to boost significantly the supply of housing. This is reflected in the NPPF (2012) which stipulates that Local Plans should meet in full their objectively assessed needs. The NPPF however also places emphasis on ‘sustainable development “which should be seen as a golden thread running through both plan-making and decision-taking” (paragraph 14).</p> <p>6) Infrastructure Planning — In parallel with the preparation of the Local Plan, the Council has produced an Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) which assesses the impact of proposed development on infrastructure, and set out necessary infrastructure required to support proposed development. Infrastructure planning is an on-going process which enables infrastructure providers to align their funding programmes accordingly with the development strategy and its implementation and as far as possible ensure that essential infrastructure associated with new development is brought forward at the right time.</p> <p>7) Examination — The Local Plan with a schedule of minor modifications was submitted to the planning Inspectorate on the 23 of January 2018. Planning Inspector Mark Daykene conducted an examination into the soundness of the Local Plan, holding hearing sessions on a number of issues in May and June 2018. During the examination the Council put forward a number of main modifications to the Local Plan to address soundness issues. The Council has also prepared modifications to the Local Plan in response to the Inspector’s Post Hearing Advice. A six week public consultation on main modifications was held September to October 2018.</p> <p>1.2.2 The Local Plan comprises both a written document (the ‘Written Statement’) and a Policy Map (the adopted Policies Map).</p> <p>1.2.3 The Written Statement includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A spatial portrait and Key Issues – a short description of what kind of place Wyre is and the key issues and challenges facing the Borough; 2) Vision and objectives – a description of the kind of Borough Wyre aspires to be by 2031 and the objectives that have shaped the policies and proposals in the Local Plan towards the Vision; 3) Local Plan Strategy – a description of the Local Plan Strategy, the key elements and how it was developed; 4) Strategic Policies – they set the strategic framework for meeting development needs;

Schedule of Proposed Revisions

Chapter; Policy; and/or Paragraph in Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031)	Proposed Revision
	<p>5) Detailed policies – these include detailed Core Development Management Policies and thematic ‘Housing’ and ‘Economy’ policies for the management of development;</p> <p>6) Allocation Policies – setting out policies for specific sites shown on the adopted Policies Map;</p> <p>7) Glossary – this explains technical terms that are used a number of times in the Local Plan; and</p> <p>8) Appendices.</p>
<p>Chapter 1: Introduction</p> <p>New ¶ 1.2.1 – 1.2.13</p> <p>New figure 1.1</p>	<p>Insert new paragraphs 1.2.1 – 1.2.13 to read:</p> <p><u>1.2.1 The Wyre Local Plan (2011 - 2031) was adopted on 28 February 2019. Policy LPR1 sets out three clear criteria which form the scope of the partial review of that Local Plan. The specific matters to be addressed by the review include the following:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <u>An update of Objectively Assessed Housing Needs.</u> 2) <u>A review of transport and highway issues taking into account:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) <u>Housing commitments and updated housing needs;</u> ii) <u>Implemented and committed highway schemes;</u> iii) <u>The scope for sustainably located sites where the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised; and</u> iv) <u>The additional transport and highway infrastructure that will be needed to meet in full the updated Objectively Assessed Housing Needs.</u> 3) <u>Allocation of sites to meet the full Objectively Assessed Housing Needs taking into account 2. Above.</u> <p><u>1.2.2 Policy LPR1 is unequivocal, it is a focused partial review and as such alteration to the plan period is not a part of that partial review. Accordingly, this partial review has considered the housing need and requirement within the plan period of the Wyre Local Plan (2011 - 2031). It has consequently incorporated alterations to relevant policies, to its supporting text and the monitoring chapter, including performance monitoring framework.</u></p> <p><u>1.2.3 Regulation 10A of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulation 2012 (as Amended by the 2017 amendment) requires that a local plan review is completed every 5 years, from the date of adoption of the plan.</u></p> <p><u>1.2.4 The Council will carry out a separate full review of the Local Plan to meet the requirements of Regulation 10A. This will result in a replacement Local Plan which will supersede this Wyre Local Plan Partial Review (2011 - 2031). The full review will be prepared in accordance with the Local Development Scheme (LDS).</u></p> <p><u>1.2.5 In accordance with LPR1, an update of the objectively assessed housing need has been undertaken. Following the adoption of the Wyre Local Plan (2011 - 2031), a revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published in July 2018 and subsequently updated in February 2019 and July 2021. The NPPF is clear, that strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method as set out in national planning guidance. The standard method uses a formula to identify the minimum number of homes expected to be planned for, in a way which addresses projected household growth and historic under-supply.</u></p> <p><u>1.2.6 The Wyre Local Plan Partial Review (2011 - 2031) is supported by the LPR1 background paper (2021) and contains the Council’s local housing need assessment, prepared to accord with revised national planning policy. This concludes the housing need figure for Wyre is 296 net dwellings per annum. It also sets out that the council does not consider it appropriate or justified to plan for a higher housing need figure than the standard method indicates. The housing need figure is therefore capable of being the housing requirement figure for Wyre. The housing requirement figure for the Wyre Local Plan Partial Review (2011 – 2031) is therefore 296 net dwellings per annum. The total housing requirement for the Plan Period is therefore a minimum of 7,232 net dwellings. This consists of 460 net dwellings between 2011 and 2018/2019; and 296 net dwellings between 2019/2020 and 2031.</u></p> <p><u>1.2.7 Due to the focused scope of this partial review, please note that reference to housing Objectively Assessed Need (OAN or OAHN) throughout the document was correct at the time the Wyre Local Plan (2011 –</u></p>

Chapter; Policy; and/or Paragraph in Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031)	Proposed Revision																
	<p><u>2031) was adopted in 2019. Due to the update to guidance, policy review and proposed revisions to Policy HP1, in most instances, reference to Objectively Assessed Need should be read as housing requirement.</u></p> <p><u>1.2.8 Criterion (2) of Policy LPR1 requires a review of transport and highways evidence and criterion (3) requires allocation of sites to meet the full objective assessed need, taking into account the reviewed transport and highway evidence.</u></p> <p><u>1.2.9 As part of the partial review and to accord with the Duty to Cooperate, Wyre Council has engaged with the three Highway Authorities: National Highways, Lancashire County Council and Blackpool Council. The authorities have agreed with Wyre Councils conclusion, that there is no longer a need to review highway evidence as the net housing requirement of 296 dwelling per annum will be met in full and no revisions to the existing housing land supply set out in the adopted Local plan is proposed. It is therefore the case that a review of the highway and transport evidence is no longer necessary to enable the Council to meet its housing requirement in full. The Council will therefore not be presenting new highway and transport evidence as part of the partial review and any reference within the partial review reflects the position when the Wyre Local Plan (2011 – 2031) was adopted.</u></p> <p><u>1.2.10 A Duty to Cooperate Statement set's out Wyre's co-operation with various organisations in preparing the partial review. The statement shows that Wyre has complied with the duty to cooperate.</u></p> <p><u>1.2.11 The Wyre Local Plan Partial Review (2011 – 2031) replaces in full the Wyre Local Plan (2011 – 2031). As set out in figure 1.1, the partial review has amended six policies and deleted one policy contained in the Wyre Local Plan (2011 – 2031). The amendments undertaken accord with the requirements of Policy LPR1 and the scope of the partial review in regards to an update of the Objectively Assessed Housing Need (Local Housing Requirement) and to ensure conformity with the NPPF 2021. The amendments have also sought to provide clarity in relation to the revisions to the Use Classes Order that came into effect on 1 September 2020 (see section 1.5 below).</u></p> <p><u>Figure 1.1: Policies Superseded and Deleted by the Partial Review</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Wyre Local Plan (2011 – 2031)</u></th> <th><u>Wyre Local Plan Partial Review (2011 – 2031)</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><u>SP1 Development Strategy</u></td> <td><u>SP1 Development Strategy</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>SP4 Countryside Areas</u></td> <td><u>SP4 Countryside Areas</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>HP1 Housing Land Supply</u></td> <td><u>HP1 Housing Requirement and Supply</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>HP3 Affordable Housing</u></td> <td><u>HP3 Affordable Housing</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>HP4 Rural Exceptions</u></td> <td><u>HP4 Exception Sites</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>EP5 Main Town Centre Uses</u></td> <td><u>EP5 Main Town Centre Uses</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>LPR1 Wyre Local Plan Review</u></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>1.2.12 The Wyre Local Plan Partial Review (2011 – 2031) is supported by a revised housing trajectory at 31 March 2021 monitoring base date.</u></p> <p><u>1.2.13 Hereafter, any references to the Local Plan are in reference to this Wyre Local Plan Partial Review (2011 – 2031), unless otherwise stated.</u></p>	<u>Wyre Local Plan (2011 – 2031)</u>	<u>Wyre Local Plan Partial Review (2011 – 2031)</u>	<u>SP1 Development Strategy</u>	<u>SP1 Development Strategy</u>	<u>SP4 Countryside Areas</u>	<u>SP4 Countryside Areas</u>	<u>HP1 Housing Land Supply</u>	<u>HP1 Housing Requirement and Supply</u>	<u>HP3 Affordable Housing</u>	<u>HP3 Affordable Housing</u>	<u>HP4 Rural Exceptions</u>	<u>HP4 Exception Sites</u>	<u>EP5 Main Town Centre Uses</u>	<u>EP5 Main Town Centre Uses</u>	<u>LPR1 Wyre Local Plan Review</u>	
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<u>LPR1 Wyre Local Plan Review</u>																	
Chapter 1: Introduction 1.3.5	Delete paragraph 1.3.5: 1.3.5 The Wyre Local Plan and housing trajectory uses housing and employment figures as at 31 March 2018 monitoring date.																
Chapter 1: Introduction New 1.3.5	Insert new paragraph 1.3.5 to read: <u>1.3.5 The Local Plan comprises both a written document (the 'Written Statement') and a Policy Map (The Adopted Policies Map 2019). The Partial Review has made no change to the adopted Local Plan Policies Map that was prepared for the previous Local Plan adopted in 2019, therefore it remains up to date for the Partial Review.</u>																
Chapter 1: Introduction	Insert new section after 1.3 to read:																

Chapter; Policy; and/or Paragraph in Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031)	Proposed Revision															
<p>New section 1.4</p> <p>New ¶ 1.4.1 – 1.4.3</p>	<p>1.4 First Homes</p> <p><u>1.4.1 On 24th May 2021, the Government published a written Ministerial Statement to set out and define the Government’s plans for the delivery of First Homes. The Government have also set out changes to support delivery in the revised National Planning Policy Framework 2021 and in the National Planning Practice Guidance.</u></p> <p><u>1.4.2 The changes came into effect from 28 June 2021. First Homes are a new form of specific discounted market sale housing that meets the definition of affordable housing for planning purposes and should account for at least 25% of all affordable housing units delivered by developers through planning obligations.</u></p> <p><u>1.4.3 A First Homes exception site is a new type of exception site that allows proportionate housing development to come forward on unallocated land outside of the development plan to deliver affordable housing that delivers primarily First Homes. They cannot come forward in areas designated as Green Belt.</u></p>															
<p>Chapter 1: Introduction</p> <p>New section 1.5</p> <p>New 1.5.1 – 1.5.2</p> <p>New figure 1.2</p>	<p>Insert new section after 1.5 to read:</p> <p>1.5 Use Classes Order</p> <p><u>1.5.1 The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendments) (England) Regulations 2020 came into effect on 1st September 2020. Use classes A, B1 and D no longer exist. A new class E (commercial, business and service) has been created. This subsumes A1 (shops), A2 (financial and professional services), A3 (restaurants and cafes) and B1 (business). For previous use class A4 (drinking establishment) and A5 (hot food takeaway), the use classes have become sui generis uses. B2 and B8 remain</u></p> <p><u>1.5.2 It will be the role of the Full Wyre Local Plan Review to assess the detailed implications of the impact of the Use Class Order changes. References within the Local Plan that refer to the former Use Classes A, B1 and D should be read in accordance with their latest corresponding use class. Figure 1.2 sets out the former and the latest corresponding use classes and the consequential implications for policies within the Local Plan.</u></p> <p><u>Figure 1.2: Use Classes Order Consequential Implications</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Former Use Class</u></th> <th><u>Latest Corresponding Use Class</u></th> <th><u>Relevant Local Plan Policy Effected by Use Class</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><u>Use Class A</u></td> <td><u>Use Class E</u></td> <td><u>EP7, SA3/2</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Use Class A1</u></td> <td><u>Use Class E(a)</u></td> <td><u>EP6, SA4</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Use Class B</u></td> <td><u>Use Class E(g) and Use Class B</u></td> <td><u>SP4, EP1, SA7</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Use Class B1 (B2 and B8)</u></td> <td><u>Use Class E(g), B2 and B8</u></td> <td><u>EP2, EP3, SA2, SA2/1, SA2/2, SA2/3, SA3, SA4, SA5, SA7</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Former Use Class</u>	<u>Latest Corresponding Use Class</u>	<u>Relevant Local Plan Policy Effected by Use Class</u>	<u>Use Class A</u>	<u>Use Class E</u>	<u>EP7, SA3/2</u>	<u>Use Class A1</u>	<u>Use Class E(a)</u>	<u>EP6, SA4</u>	<u>Use Class B</u>	<u>Use Class E(g) and Use Class B</u>	<u>SP4, EP1, SA7</u>	<u>Use Class B1 (B2 and B8)</u>	<u>Use Class E(g), B2 and B8</u>	<u>EP2, EP3, SA2, SA2/1, SA2/2, SA2/3, SA3, SA4, SA5, SA7</u>
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<p>Chapter 4: Local Plan Strategy</p> <p>4.1.6</p>	<p>Amend paragraph 4.1.6 to read:</p> <p>4.1.6 Based on the housing evidence¹⁵ the Objectively Assessed Housing Need (OAHN), is identified as, an annual figure of 479 <u>296</u> dwellings or 9580 <u>7,232</u>¹⁶ dwellings over the Local Plan period 2011-2031. On the basis of the employment evidence¹⁶ the Objectively Assessed Employment Need (OAHN), is identified as 43 hectares of employment land for B-class uses.</p>															
<p>Chapter 4: Local Plan Strategy</p> <p>Footnote 15</p>	<p>Amend footnote 15 to read:</p> <p>¹⁵ <u>2013 Fylde Coast Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2014 Addendum I, 2016 Addendum II and 2017 Addendum III; 2017 Housing Background Paper. Implementation of Policy LPR1 Background Paper 2021.</u></p>															
<p>Chapter 4: Local Plan Strategy</p> <p>New Footnote 16</p>	<p>Insert new footnote after 15 to read:</p> <p>¹⁶ <u>Between 2011/2012 and 2018/2019, the housing requirement was 460 dwellings per annum; between 2019/2020 and 2030/2031, the housing requirement is 296 dwellings per annum, based upon the standard method.</u></p>															

Schedule of Proposed Revisions

Chapter; Policy; and/or Paragraph in Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031)	Proposed Revision
Chapter 4: Local Plan Strategy 4.1.11	<p>Amend paragraph 4.1.11 to read:</p> <p>4.1.11 Highway capacity is the main constraint which is limiting the scale and distribution of development across the Borough. The resultant strategy in the Local Plan is not any one of the options set out in the 2015 Issues and Options Report although it can be described as 'managed dispersal'. The Council has not based the strategy solely on the highways evidence albeit that was a major consideration. It has taken account of other evidence such as flood risk as well as the sustainability of different places. With regards to the latter the Local Plan includes specific requirements as part of allocations for the provision of infrastructure to support the scale of proposed development in different settlements. It is the only strategy possible within the constraints and results in a shortfall in meeting the OAHN; the Local Plan can deliver 9,200 dwellings or annually 460 dwellings within the local plan period 2011-2031. The Local Plan therefore delivers within the Local Plan period, 96% of the OAHN requirement.</p>
Chapter 4: Local Plan Strategy 4.1.12	<p>Amend paragraph 4.1.12 to read:</p> <p>4.1.12 The Local Plan however delivers in full the <u>housing requirement and</u> OAEN.</p>
Chapter 4: Local Plan Strategy 4.1.18	<p>Amend paragraph 4.1.18 to read:</p> <p>4.1.18 The table in Appendix E shows the proposed total residential development in each settlement and new employment allocations. The Local Plan seeks to deliver a minimum of <u>7,232</u> 9,200 dwellings within the Local Plan period 2011 – 2031 <u>compared to an assessed supply of 9,423 dwellings – a margin of difference of 2,191 dwellings.</u></p>
Chapter 4: Local Plan Strategy 4.1.21 & 4.1.22	<p>Delete paragraph 4.1.21 and 4.1.22:</p> <p>4.1.21 The shortfall in housing delivery against the OAHN remains an issue. The Council has engaged constructively with all adjoining local authorities under the duty to co-operate in an attempt to resolve the situation. Nonetheless despite the current shortfall it is preferable to have an adopted local plan even if it does not deliver the full OAHN. Delaying further adoption of the Wyre Local Plan would delay delivery of the 96% of the OAHN in the most appropriate and sustainable way. With the review mechanism the Wyre Local Plan is a 'sound' plan despite the housing shortfall against the OAHN.</p> <p>4.1.22 The Council is committed to an early review commencing almost immediately on adoption of the Local Plan as set out in Policy LPR1.</p>
Chapter 5: Strategic Policies 5.1.1	<p>Amend paragraph 5.1.1 to read:</p> <p>5.1.1 As explained in the 'Local Plan Strategy' chapter, the planning strategy has been influenced by the various constraints in the Borough and the overarching aim to promote sustainable development. The eventual scale and distribution of development across the Borough has been dictated primarily by the capacity of infrastructure to support development taking into account deliverable improvements and to a lesser extent the availability of deliverable land. The Local Plan makes provision for 96% of the <u>meets the full</u> housing OAHN <u>requirement</u> and for the full employment OAN.</p>
Chapter 5: Strategic Policies Policy SP1 Development Strategy	<p>Amend Policy SP1 (3) to read:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>3. Within the period 2011 to 2031, the Local Plan will deliver a minimum <u>7,232</u> 9,200 dwellings and 43 hectares of employment land.</p> </div>
Chapter 5: Strategic Policies 5.4.3	<p>Amend paragraph 5.4.3 to read:</p> <p>5.4.3 The land in Fleetwood currently comprises school playing fields and as such the Local Plan shows this land as green infrastructure. The land at Poulton-le-Fylde is allocated in part for residential development (site SA1/6 Land South of Blackpool Road) and the remainder will comprise undesignated land within the built up area of Poulton-le-Fylde, providing further opportunities for sustainable patterns of development beyond the Plan period and ensuring the permanence of the Green Belt in the long term. The land released from the Green Belt makes an important contribution to meeting the housing <u>requirement</u> OAHN in Wyre. As noted elsewhere, the Local Plan does not meet in full the housing OAHN. If the land in Poulton-le-Fylde were not</p>

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	released from the Green Belt, the shortfall in meeting the housing OAN would increase as there is no alternative site that could deliver the amount allocated on site SA1/6.
Chapter 5: Strategic Policies 5.4.4	Amend paragraph 5.4.4 to read: 5.5.4 It is considered that these are exceptional circumstances justifying the release of the two sites from the Green Belt. In addition exceptional circumstances exist for the release of a small parcel of previously developed land at Norcross which is included within a wider residential allocation. This parcel of land is part of an outline planning permission for a mixed use development, including housing, which contributes towards meeting the housing <u>requirement</u> OAN.
Chapter 5: Strategic Policies SP4 Countryside Areas	Amend SP4 (5) to read: 5. The conversion of an existing buildings which does not comply with the sustainability requirement of Policy SP2 will be permitted where it is demonstrated that it will secure the long term future of a building significant for its heritage value, <u>or would involve the subdivision for an existing residential building for residential use.</u>
Chapter 5: Strategic Policies 5.7.2	Amend paragraph 5.7.2 to read: 5.7.2 However, there may be instances when the contribution to infrastructure and other policy requirements may make a development unviable. It is the responsibility of the developer to show that this is the case by carrying out a viability assessment for the specific site and proposal. Confidentiality of commercial information provided as part of the viability assessment will be maintained.
Chapter 6: Core Development Management Policies 6.4.3	Amend paragraph 6.4.3 to read: 6.4.3 Policy CDMP3 sets out how development should achieve good design. It aims to ensure that all development is of good design that respect the character of the area and contribute to the creation of attractive environments. As stipulated in Government Policy poor design which fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area and the way it functions should be refused. <u>To provide further clarity and to reinforce good design, the Council will also seek to prepare design guides and/or codes as part of a supplementary planning document in support of policy CDMP3 or as part of the Full Review of the Wyre Local Plan.</u>
Chapter 7: Housing 7.1.2	Delete paragraph 7.1.2: 7.1.2 The evidence identifies a housing objectively assessed need (OAN) of 9,580 dwellings over the period 2011 to 2031. The Local Plan cannot meet in full the OAN because of constraints primarily associated with highway capacity, flood risk and lack of deliverable development land within Fleetwood and Cleveleys. The Local Plan has identified development sites to positively meet 96% of Wyre's housing needs to 2031 and deliver 9,215 dwellings within the local plan period.
Chapter 7: Housing New 7.1.2	Insert new paragraph 7.1.2 to read: <u>7.1.2 In accordance with the partial review, an update of the objectively assessed housing need has been undertaken. This concludes the housing need figure for Wyre is 296 net dwellings per annum. The housing requirement figure for the Wyre Local Plan Partial Review (2011 – 2031) is therefore 296 net dwellings per annum. The total housing requirement for the Plan Period is therefore 7,232³⁸ net dwellings.</u>
Chapter 7: Housing New Footnote	Insert new footnote after 37 to read: ³⁸ <u>Between 2011/2012 and 2018/2019, the housing requirement was 460 dwellings per annum; between 2019/2020 and 2030/2031, the housing requirement is 296 dwellings per annum, based upon the standard method.</u>
Chapter 7: Housing 7.2.2	Amend paragraph 7.2.2 to read: 7.2.2 The Local Plan housing land supply is made up from completions since the start of plan period i.e. between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2018 <u>2021</u> non-allocated sites with planning permission as at 31 March 2018 <u>2021</u> , allocated sites under policies SA1, SA3 and SA4 and a windfall allowance to take effect from 2021/22 <u>2024/25</u> . The table below shows the housing land position as at 31 March 2018 <u>2021</u> –

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			Number of Dwellings
	a.	Completions 31 March 2011 – 1 April 2018 <u>1 April 2011 – 31 March 2021</u>	2,041 <u>3,490</u>
	b.	Large sites with planning permission at 1 April 2018- 31 March 2021	1,056 <u>762</u>
	c.	Small sites with planning permission (discounted by 10%)	426 <u>363</u>
	d.	Allocated sites (Policies SA1, & SA3 & SA4) with planning permission	2,903 <u>2,573</u>
	e.	Allocated sites (Policies SA1, SA3 & SA4) without planning permission	2,289 <u>1,885</u>
	f.	Windfall allowance 2021/22 <u>2024/25</u> – 2031 (50x40 <u>7</u> yrs)	500 <u>350</u>
		TOTAL	9,215* <u>9,423</u>
	*As shown in the March 2018 housing trajectory, from a total allocation of 5,232 dwellings only 5,192 are expected to be delivered within the Local Plan period to 2031.		
Chapter 7: Housing 7.2.3	Amend para 7.2.3 to read: 7.2.3 The Local Plan makes an allowance for windfall sites of less than 25 dwellings. Evidence of completions on non-allocated sites shows that an allowance of 50 dwellings per annum is justified. The windfall allowance will take effect from 31 March 2021 <u>2024</u> so as to avoid double counting with reference to sites with planning permission as at 31 March 2018 <u>2021</u> .		
Chapter 7: Housing 7.2.4 – 7.2.5	Delete paragraph 7.2.4 – 7.2.5: 7.2.4 The Local Plan housing requirement of 460 dwellings per annum will form the basis for calculating Wyre's 5-year housing land position until the plan is reviewed. The maintenance of a 5-year supply is a requirement of government policy, and where this cannot be demonstrated policies for the supply of housing are considered 'out-of-date' under current policy. 7.2.5 In calculating the 5-year land supply position at the time of adoption, the Council considers that the most appropriate way to deal with any shortfall since 1 April 2011 is for the shortfall to be met over the remainder of the Local Plan period i.e. the 'Liverpool' method. This will ensure that there is a robust housing land supply and minimise the risk for the Local Plan housing strategy becoming out of date shortly after adoption. The shortfall between 2011 and 2018 is substantial and equivalent to over 2 years requirement. Meeting the shortfall over the Plan period results in a level of delivery that is realistic and yet aspirational representing a significant boost to the delivery of housing in the Borough. The five year requirement will be above what has ever been achieved in Wyre.		
Chapter 7: Housing New 7.2.4	New paragraph 7.2.4 to read: <u>7.2.4 The Council publishes annually a Housing Implementation Strategy (HIS) which sets out the Council's position on housing land supply in accordance with national planning policy and guidance. National policy requires that a five year supply of deliverable housing sites includes an appropriate buffer to ensure choice and competition. The appropriate level of buffer is determined on the basis of the Government's housing delivery test (HDT).</u>		
Chapter 7: Housing 7.2.6 (now 7.2.5)	Amend paragraph 7.2.6 (now 7.2.5) to read: 7.2.6 <u>7.2.5</u> Policy HP1 and the review mechanism seeks to ensure that Wyre will continue to maintain a five year land supply over the local plan period. The figure in Policy HP1 is expressed as a minimum and there is no planning barrier to the early delivery of sites if circumstances and market conditions allow. In order to maximise flexibility in the local plan housing land supply, the Local Plan does not propose to apply a restrictive phasing policy to the release of any allocated housing site. Applying the substantial shortfall of 1,207 dwellings to the next five years requirement through the Sedgefield approach would not be realistic as it would set a 5-year requirement that is unlikely to be delivered and would risk the Local Plan becoming out of date soon after adoption.		
Chapter 7: Housing	Delete paragraph 7.2.7:		

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7.2.7	7.2.7 The NPPF requires that when calculating a 5-year land supply a buffer is applied (moved forward from later in the Plan period) to ensure choice and competition in the market for land. The level of the appropriate buffer is determined on account of whether there has been persistent under-delivery. The housing target has not been met in any year since 2011, therefore a buffer of 20% is considered appropriate. This position may change through annual monitoring. There is flexibility in the Local Plan housing land supply to provide the intended choice and competition in the market for land. As noted above there are no barriers in the Local Plan to bringing forward any allocated land.
Chapter 7: Housing 7.2.8 (now 7.2.6)	Amend paragraph 7.2.8 (now 7.2.6) to read: 7.2.8 <u>7.2.6</u> Annually the HIS provides detailed information on the deliverability of housing sites, and when taken together with Local Plan provides the information necessary to demonstrate at least a five year supply. The Council has prepared a Housing Implementation Strategy (HIS) incorporating the 31 March 2018 monitoring information and including the Local Plan housing trajectory. The HIS will be updated annually at the end of the financial year. As covered in Chapter 10, the Council is committed to an early review to commence in 2019.
Chapter 7: Housing Policy HP1 Housing Land supply	Delete Policy HP1: HP1 Housing Land Supply <u>Between 2011 and 2031, provision will be made for a minimum of 9,200 net additional dwellings, which equates to at least 460 dwellings per annum of which 5,192 will be on allocated sites in policies SA1, SA3 and SA4.</u>
Chapter 7: Housing New Policy HP1 Housing Land supply	Insert new Policy HP1 to read: HP1 Housing Requirement and Supply <u>There is a minimum housing requirement of 460 net additional dwellings per annum between 2011 and 2019.</u> <u>There is a minimum housing requirement of 296 net additional dwellings per annum between 2019 and 2031.</u> <u>Between 2011 and 2031, the Local Plan will deliver a minimum of 7,232 net additional dwellings, of which, 5,192 will be on allocated sites in policies SA1, SA3 and SA4.</u>
Chapter 7: Housing Policy HP3 Affordable Housing	Amend Policy HP3 (4) to read: 4. The size, type, mix and tenure of affordable dwellings provided shall be negotiated on a case by case basis having regard to the most up-to-date Strategic Housing Market Assessment, and Rural Affordable Housing Needs Survey and the requirement of national policy and national planning guidance, including First Homes.
Chapter 7: Housing 7.5	Amend 7.5 to read: 7.5 Rural Exceptions <u>Sites</u>
Chapter 7: Housing 7.5.2	Amend 7.5.2 to read: 7.5.2The policy will apply where in a particular locality (see footnote 49, the identified need in the most up-to-date Affordable Housing Needs Survey cannot be met on an allocation in the locality and the operation of policy HP3. Policy HP4 sets out the criteria for assessing proposals made on this basis <u>for rural exception sites</u> .
Chapter 7: Housing New 7.5.3	Insert new paragraph after 7.5.2 to read: 7.5.3 The policy will also apply outside of existing allocated housing sites for the provision of First Homes / <u>Entry-Level homes to be provided where that current need is not met within the borough. Policy HP4 sets out the criteria for assessing proposals made on this basis for First Homes / Entry Level Homes.</u>
Chapter 7: Housing Policy HP4 Rural Exceptions	Amend HP4 to read: HP4 Rural Exceptions <u>Sites</u> <u>Rural Exceptions</u>

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	<p>1. Outside defined settlement boundaries, planning permission for residential development not specifically allowed for by other policies that addresses the identified need for affordable housing within rural areas will only be granted where it meets the requirements of the Core Development Management Policies and it is demonstrated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A need exists for affordable housing in the locality³¹; b) Suitable land is not available to accommodate the development within the defined boundary of the settlement nearest to the proposed development and any other nearby settlements as may be appropriate; c) 100% of the units on the development will be affordable housing, and will be made available to those in need of affordable housing in the locality; d) The occupancy of the dwellings can be restricted to individuals accepted as requiring affordable housing in the locality; and e) The dwellings provided can be made available as affordable housing in perpetuity. <p>2. Where a new dwelling or dwellings are acceptable in principle under this policy, they shall in the first instance be located on land immediately adjoining the existing boundary of a village or adjoining another group of dwellings. Isolated new build dwellings in the countryside will not be acceptable under this policy.</p> <p><u>First Homes / Entry-Level Exceptions</u></p> <p>3. <u>Outside already allocated housing sites, planning permission for sites comprising of Entry-Level homes will be granted where such homes are not already being met within the borough and it is demonstrated that the site:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <u>Comprises of Entry-Level homes that offer one or more type of affordable housing as defined in national policy and national planning guidance; and</u> b) <u>Is adjacent to existing settlements; and</u> c) <u>As defined in national policy and national planning guidance, it is proportionate in size to the settlement and does not compromise the protection given to areas or assets of particular importance; and</u> d) <u>Complies with any local design policies and standards.</u>
<p>Chapter 8: Economy</p> <p>Policy EP5 Main Town Centre Uses</p>	<p>Amend policy EP5 to read:</p> <p>5. Proposals which are not specifically supported by other policies, and are not in a town or district centre as defined on the adopted Policies Map, and which will create additional floorspace at or above the levels set out below, will be required to be accompanied by an impact assessment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 500m² gross for any new retail (comparison and convenience) floorspace; b) 2,500m² gross for new leisure and office proposals.
<p>Chapter 9: Site Allocations</p> <p>9.2.1</p>	<p>Amend paragraph 9.2.1 to read:</p> <p>9.2.1 The Local Plan ensures that sufficient deliverable land is available for a minimum 7,232 net 9,200 dwellings to meet 96% of the identified the <u>full housing requirement</u> objectively assessed housing need for the period 2011-2031. The Local Plan makes allocations for 5,232 dwellings of which 5,192 are expected to be delivered within the plan period to 2031. The delivery of housing will be regularly monitored.</p>
<p>Chapter 9: Site Allocations</p> <p>9.2.2</p>	<p>Amend paragraph 9.2.2 to read:</p> <p>9.2.2 The housing allocations identified in policy SA1 and SA3 will provide the majority of the Local Plan housing requirement. These sites are distributed throughout Wyre where development is not constrained. These housing and mixed use allocations provide the only realistic solution to meeting Wyre's housing needs and securing a '5 year land supply' albeit the full housing OAN cannot be accommodated.</p>
<p>Chapter 10: Monitoring the Local Plan</p> <p>New subheading 10.1</p>	<p>Insert new subheading to read:</p> <p><u>10.1 Introduction</u></p>

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<p>Chapter 10: Monitoring the Local Plan</p> <p>10.3.1 - 10.3.2</p>	<p>Delete paragraph 10.3.1 – 10.3.2:</p> <p>10.3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires local planning authorities to set out a housing implementation strategy which demonstrates how five-year supply of housing land is to be maintained in order to meet the required housing target.</p> <p>10.3.2 The Council has prepared a HIS based on the Housing Background Paper⁴⁶ which will be updated annually at the end of the financial year. The HIS monitors housing land supply and delivery against the Local Plan housing requirement of 460 dwellings per annum. The HIS incorporates the housing trajectory and the 5 year housing land supply position.</p>
<p>Chapter 10: Monitoring the Local Plan</p> <p>New 10.3.1</p>	<p>Insert new paragraph 10.3.1 to read:</p> <p><u>10.3.1 The Council will prepare an annual Housing Implementation Strategy (HIS) to demonstrate how a five-year supply of housing land is to be maintained in order to meet the required housing target. The HIS will be updated annually at the end of the monitoring year. The HIS monitors housing land supply and delivery against the Local Plan housing requirement. The HIS incorporates the housing trajectory and the 5 year housing land supply position.</u></p>
<p>Chapter 10: Monitoring the Local Plan</p> <p>10.4 Local Plan Review and LPR1</p> <p>10.4.1 – 10.4.4</p> <p>Policy LPR1</p>	<p>Delete section 10.4 including paragraph 10.4.1 – 10.4.4 and policy LPR1:</p> <p>10.4 Local Plan Review</p> <p>10.4.1 The Local Plan makes provision for 96% of the identified housing objectively assessed need, (OAN). The main reason is the capacity of the local and strategic highway network to support development. Although the Local Plan and supporting IDP identifies a number of highway measures to support development, these can only support up to 96% of the identified housing OAN.</p> <p>10.4.2 The Council is committed to undertaking an early partial review of the Local Plan as soon as possible after adoption to address the shortfall against the identified housing OAN, in accordance with Policy LPR1 below. This Local Plan includes sufficient land to meet identified needs in the first five years post adoption.</p> <p>10.4.3 The Council will consider, and if appropriate widen, the scope of the partial review of the Local Plan, if there is evidence from the annual monitoring of Performance Monitoring Indicators (PMIs) that any targets are not being met.</p> <p>10.4.4 In determining the scope of the partial review the Council will also consider the level of inconsistency between Local Plan policies and the revised NPPF published in July 2018. The partial review will seek to address any inconsistencies with the revised NPPF.10.4.5 The Council will revise the LDS to reflect Policy LPR1 below. Progress with regards to the timetable in the LDS will be monitored annually through the AMR.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #e6f2ff; padding: 10px;"> <p>LPR1 – Wyre Local Plan Review</p> <p>The Local Planning Authority will bring forward a partial review of the Plan with the objective of meeting the full Objectively Assessed Housing Needs. This will commence before the end of 2019 with submission of the review for examination by early 2022. Specific matters to be addressed by the review include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An update of Objectively Assessed Housing Needs. 2. A review of transport and highway issues taking into account: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) housing commitments and updated housing needs; (ii) implemented and committed highway schemes; (iii) the scope for sustainably located sites where the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised; and, (iv) the additional transport and highways infrastructure that will be needed to meet in full the updated Objectively Assessed Housing Needs. 3. Allocation of sites to meet the full Objectively Assessed Housing Needs taking into account 2. above. </div>

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Chapter; Policy; and/or Paragraph in Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031)	Proposed Revision						
Chapter 10: Monitoring the Local Plan Table 10.1 Local Plan performance Monitoring Indicators (PMI)	Amend PM19 to read:						
	PM19	Housing Trajectory: a) completions in previous years (since 2011) b) completions in reporting year c) extant planning permission from current year (up to 2031) d) managed delivery target	Meet local minimum target of providing 9,215 <u>7,232</u> net new homes 2011-2031 (460 per annum <u>between 2011 and 2018/19;</u> and <u>296 per annum between 2019/20 and 2031</u>)	1		1	Wyre Council
Appendix A: Superseded Policies	Delete text in appendix A:						
	The Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031) replaces all of the 'saved' policies of the Wyre Borough Local Plan (July 1999) and all the policies of the Fleetwood – Thornton Area Action Plan (September 2009).						
	The policies listed in column B of the table are the ones which most closely relate to the superseded policies, but other policies of the new Wyre Local Plan may also be relevant as the Plan should be read as a whole.						
	Saved Wyre Local Plan (1991 – 2006)						
	The 'saved' Wyre Borough Local Plan (1991-2006) 'Proposals Map' is replaced in its entirety by the 'adopted Wyre Local Plan (2011 – 2031) Policies Map						
	A		B				
	'Saved' Policies in the Wyre Borough Local Plan (1991 – 2006) which are to be superseded by the Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031)		Relevant Policies of the Wyre Local Plan (2011 – 2031) which will supersede the 'saved' Policies in the Wyre Borough Local Plan (1991 – 2006)				
	SP2 – Strategic Location for Development		SA3/1 – Fleetwood Dock and Marina SA4 – Hillhouse Technology Enterprise Zone, Thornton				
	SP4 – Change of Use of Land in Green Belts		SP3 – Green Belt				
	SP5 – Definition of the Main Rural Settlements		SP1 – Development Strategy				
	SP8 – Definition of Small Rural Settlements		SP1 – Development Strategy				
	SP12 – Defined Open Areas		SP1 – Development Strategy CDMP4 – Environmental Assets				
	SP13 – Development in the Countryside		SP4 – Countryside Areas				
SP14 – Standards of Design and Amenity		CDMP3 – Design					
ENV2 – Open Coastline		SP4 – Countryside Areas					
ENV7 – Trees on Development Sites		CDMP4 – Environmental Assets					
ENV9 – Conservation Areas		CDMP5 – Historic Environment					
ENV10 – Listed Buildings		CDMP5 – Historic Environment					
ENV11 – Demolition of Listed Buildings		CDMP5 – Historic Environment					

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	ENV13—Development and Flood Risk	CDMP2—Flood Risk and Surface Water Management
	ENV14—Development and Flood Defences	SP2—Sustainable Development CDMP2—Flood Risk and Surface Water Management
	ENV15—Surface Water Run-Off	SP2—Sustainable Development CDMP2—Flood Risk and Surface Water Management
	ENV16—Ground Water Protection	CDMP1—Environmental Protection CDMP2—Flood Risk and Surface Water Management
	ENV17—Surface Water Protection	CDMP1—Environmental Protection CDMP2—Flood Risk and Surface Water Management
	ENV18—Advertising	CDMP3-Design EP14—Outdoor Advertisements and Directional Signs
	H3—Housing Allocations	SP1—Development Strategy SP2—Sustainable Development HP1—Housing Land Supply SA1—Residential Development SA3—Mixed Use Development SA4—Hillhouse Technology Enterprise Zone, Thornton
	H4—Alterations and Extensions to Residential Properties	CDMP3 - Design
	H5—Permanent Residential Mobile Homes and Residential Caravan Parks	SP1—Development Strategy SP2—Sustainable Development CDMP3—Design HP1—Housing Land Supply HP2—Housing Mix
	H6—Changes to Residential Use in the Countryside Area of Rural Wyre	SP1—Development Strategy SP2—Sustainable Development CDMP3 - Design HP1—Housing Land Supply HP2—Housing Mix HP5—Residential Curtilages
	H7—Replacement Dwellings	CDMP3—Design HP6—Replacement dwellings in the countryside
	H8—Temporary Residential Caravans	CDMP3—Design HP7—Rural workers accommodation in the countryside
	H9—Extensions to Residential Curtilages	HP5—Residential Curtilages
	H10—Agricultural Workers' Dwellings	SP4—Countryside Areas CDMP3—Design

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		HP7 – Rural workers accommodation in the countryside
	H11 – Subdivision of Existing Dwellings into Smaller Units of Residential Accommodation	CDMP3 – Design HP5 – Residential Curtilages HP10 – Houses in Multiple Occupation
	H13 – Open Space in New Housing Developments	CDMP4 – Environmental Assets HP9 – Green Infrastructure in new residential developments
	H15 – The Provision of Affordable Housing within Rural Areas	SP4 – Countryside Areas HP3 – Affordable Housing HP4 – Rural Exceptions
	EMP2 – Existing Commitments	EP1 – Employment Land Supply
	EMP3 – New Allocations	EP1 – Employment Land Supply SA2 – Employment Development SA3 – Mixed Use Development SA4 – Hillhouse Technology Enterprise Zone, Thornton SA5 – Port of Fleetwood, Fleetwood SA7 – Brockholes Industrial Estate Extension, Catterall
	EMP4 – Land East of Fleetwood Road	SA4 – Hillhouse Technology Enterprise Zone, Thornton
	EMP6 – Land at Catterall Gates Lane, Catterall	SA1/21 – Daniel Fold Farm, Daniel Fold Lane, Catterall
	EMP7 – Land at Longmoor Lane, Nateby	n/a
	EMP8 – Existing Industrial Areas	EP2 – Existing Employment Areas EP3 – Existing Employment Sites
	EMP9 – Car Sales on Industrial Estates	EP2 – Existing Employment Areas EP3 – Existing Employment Sites
	EMP12 – Diversification of the Rural Economy	SP4 – Countryside Areas CDMP3 – Design EP8 – Rural Economy
	EMP13 – Conversion of Rural Buildings in Countryside Areas	SP4 – Countryside Areas SP2 – Sustainable Development CDMP3 – Design EP8 – Rural Economy
	S6 – Change of Use of Retail Premises	EP11 – Protection of community facilities
	S7 – The Design of Signs and Shopfronts	CDMP3 – Design EP14 – Outdoor Advertisements and Directional Signs EP15 – Security Shutters
	TC1 – Town Centre Boundaries	EP4 – Town, District and Local Centres
	TC2 – Primary Shopping Areas	CDMP3 – Design

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Chapter; Policy; and/or Paragraph in Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031)	Proposed Revision	
		CDMP6 – Accessibility and Transport EP5 – Main Town Centre Uses EP6 – Development in defined primary and secondary frontages
	TC7 – Secondary Shopping Areas	CDMP3 – Design CDMP6 – Accessibility and Transport EP5 – Main Town Centre Uses EP6 – Development in defined primary and secondary frontages
	TC11 – Mixed Development Area at Parkhill Road, Garstang	CDMP3 – Design CDMP6 – Accessibility and Transport EP4 – Town, District and Local Centres EP5 – Main Town Centre Uses
	TC13 – Professional and Financial Services in Fleetwood	CDMP3 – Design CDMP6 – Accessibility and Transport EP4 – Town, District and Local Centres EP5 – Main Town Centre Uses
	TC15 – Change of Use of Upper Floors	CDMP3 – Design CDMP6 – Accessibility and Transport EP4 – Town, District and Local Centres EP5 – Main Town Centre Uses
	TC19 – Defined Open Area in Garstang	EP4 – Town, District and Local Centres
	TREC2 – Small Hotels, Guest Houses and Youth Hostels	SP4 – Countryside Areas CDMP3 – Design CDMP6 – Accessibility and Transport EP8 – Rural Economy EP9 – Holiday Accommodation
	TREC3 – Lancaster Canal	CDMP4 – Environmental Assets
	TREC5 – Static Caravans and Chalet Developments	SP4 – Countryside Areas CDMP2 – Flood Risk and Surface Water Management EP9 – Holiday Accommodation
	TREC6 – Touring Caravans	CDMP6 – Accessibility and Transport EP9 – Holiday Accommodation
	TREC7 – Preserving the Seaside Resorts	CDMP3 – Design CDMP6 – Accessibility and Transport EP9 – Holiday Accommodation
	TREC8 – Existing and Additional or Improved Sports and Recreational Facilities	SP4 – Countryside Areas SP8 – Health and Well Being CDMP3 – Design CDMP4 – Environmental Assets EP11 – Protection of community facilities
	TREC10 – Golf Courses and Other Outdoor Recreational Facilities	SP4 – Countryside Areas

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Chapter; Policy; and/or Paragraph in Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031)	Proposed Revision	
		SP8 – Health and Well Being CDMP3 – Design CDMP6 – Accessibility and Transport
	TREC12 – Public Rights of Way	CDMP6 – Accessibility and Transport
	TREC13 – Facilities for Informal Recreation	SP4 Countryside Areas SP8 – Health and Well Being CDMP4 – Environmental Assets CDMP6 – Accessibility and Transport
	TREC14 – Protection of Recreational Open Space	SP4 Countryside Areas SP8 – Health and Well Being
	TREC16 – Sports Fields Within the Green Belt	SP3 – Green Belt SP8 – Health and Well Being CDMP4 – Environmental Assets CDMP6 – Accessibility and Transport
	TR1 – Major Road Proposals	CDMP6 – Accessibility and Transport
	TR6 – Rail Facilities	CDMP6 – Accessibility and Transport
	TR7 – Rail Reinstatement to Fleetwood	CDMP6 – Accessibility and Transport
	TR8 – Blackpool to Fleetwood Tramway	CDMP6 – Accessibility and Transport
	TR9 – Cyclists	CDMP6 – Accessibility and Transport
	CIS1 – Provision for Community Services	CDMP3 – Design CDMP6 – Accessibility and Transport EP13 – Telecommunications
	CIS2 – Telecommunications	EP13 – Telecommunications
	CIS4 – Power Lines and Overhead Cables	CDMP3 – Design CDMP4 – Environmental Assets EP13 – Telecommunications
	CIS5 – High Voltage Power Lines	SP8 – Health and Well Being
	CIS6 – Securing Adequate Servicing and Infrastructure	SP7 – Infrastructure Provision and Developer Contributions
	CIS7 – Wastewater Management	SP7 – Infrastructure Provision and Developer Contributions CDMP2 – Flood Risk and Surface Water Management
	<p>Fleetwood and Thornton Area Action Plan (September 2009)</p> <p><u>The Fleetwood and Thornton Area Action Plan (September 2009) Proposals Map</u> is replaced in its entirety by the adopted Wyre Local Plan (2011 – 2031) Policies Map.</p>	

Schedule of Proposed Revisions

Chapter; Policy; and/or Paragraph in Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031)	Proposed Revision	
	A	B
	<p>Policies in the Fleetwood and Thornton Area Action Plan (September 2009) which are to be superseded by the Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031)</p>	<p>Relevant Policies of the Wyre Local Plan (2011–2031) which will supersede the Policies in the Fleetwood and Thornton Area Action Plan (September 2009)</p>
	<p>1: Environmental Quality and Protection</p>	<p>SP3 – Green Belt SP7 – Infrastructure Provision and Developer Contributions CDMP1 – Environmental Protection CDMP2 – Flood Risk and Surface Water Management CDMP3 – Design CDMP4 – Environmental Assets</p>
	<p>2: Housing Provision</p>	<p>SP1 – Development Strategy SP2 – Sustainable Development HP1 – Housing Land Supply SA3/1 – Fleetwood Dock and Marina SA4 – Hillhouse Technology Enterprise Zone, Thornton</p>
	<p>3: Industry and Business</p>	<p>EP1 – Employment Land Supply SA2 – Employment Development SA3/1 – Fleetwood Dock and Marina SA4 – Hillhouse Technology Enterprise Zone, Thornton SA5 – Port of Fleetwood, Fleetwood</p>
	<p>4: Contingency site</p>	<p>SA4 – Hillhouse Technology Enterprise Zone, Thornton</p>
	<p>5: Transport Network Improvements</p>	<p>SP7 – Infrastructure Provision and Developer Contributions CDMP6 – Accessibility and Transport</p>
	<p>6: Movement and Accessibility</p>	<p>SP7 – Infrastructure Provision and Developer Contributions CDMP6 – Accessibility and Transport</p>
	<p>7: Community Facilities and Service Provision</p>	<p>SP7 – Infrastructure Provision and Developer Contributions SP8 – Health and Well Being CDMP6 – Accessibility and Transport EP7 – Local convenience stores SA3/1 – Fleetwood Dock and Marina SA4 – Hillhouse Technology Enterprise Zone, Thornton</p>
	<p>8: Recreation and Leisure</p>	<p>SP2 – Sustainable Development SP7 – Infrastructure Provision and Developer Contributions CDMP1 – Environmental Protection CDMP4 – Environmental Assets</p>

Schedule of Proposed Revisions

Chapter; Policy; and/or Paragraph in Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031)	Proposed Revision															
		SA3/1 – Fleetwood Dock and Marina SA4 – Hillhouse Technology Enterprise Zone, Thornton														
9: Encouraging Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy and Sustainable Design and Construction in Development		CDMP2 – Flood Risk and Surface Water Management CDMP3 – Design EP12 – Renewable Energy														
10: Increasing the Role of Tourism		CDMP1 – Environmental Protection CDMP4 – Environmental Assets SA3/1 – Fleetwood Dock and Marina SA4 – Hillhouse Technology Enterprise Zone, Thornton														
New Appendix A: Superseded Policies	<p>Insert new appendix A to read:</p> <p><u>The Wyre Local Plan Partial Review (2011 – 2031) has amended six policies and deleted one policy from the Wyre Local Plan (2011 – 2031)</u></p> <p><u>The current policies in the Wyre Local Plan (2011 – 2031) that will be superseded by the Wyre Local Plan Partial Review (2011 – 2031) are set out below. All other policies remain unchanged.</u></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="384 1016 1433 1379"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="384 1016 895 1099"><u>Relevant Policies of the Wyre Local Plan (2011 – 2031) which are to be superseded by the Wyre Local Plan Partial Review (2011 – 2031)</u></th> <th data-bbox="895 1016 1433 1099"><u>Relevant Policies of the Wyre Local Plan Partial Review (2011 – 2031) which will superseded the Policies in the Wyre Local Plan (2011 -2031)</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 1099 895 1151">SP1 Development Strategy</td> <td data-bbox="895 1099 1433 1151">SP1 Development Strategy</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 1151 895 1202">SP4 Countryside Areas</td> <td data-bbox="895 1151 1433 1202">SP4 Countryside Areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 1202 895 1254">HP1 Housing Land Supply</td> <td data-bbox="895 1202 1433 1254">HP1 Housing Requirement and Supply</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 1254 895 1305">HP3 Affordable Housing</td> <td data-bbox="895 1254 1433 1305">HP3 Affordable Housing</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 1305 895 1357">HP4 Rural Exceptions</td> <td data-bbox="895 1305 1433 1357">HP4 Exception Sites</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 1357 895 1379">EP5 Main Town Centre Uses</td> <td data-bbox="895 1357 1433 1379">EP5 Main Town Centre Uses</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>Relevant Policies of the Wyre Local Plan (2011 – 2031) which are to be superseded by the Wyre Local Plan Partial Review (2011 – 2031)</u>	<u>Relevant Policies of the Wyre Local Plan Partial Review (2011 – 2031) which will superseded the Policies in the Wyre Local Plan (2011 -2031)</u>	SP1 Development Strategy	SP1 Development Strategy	SP4 Countryside Areas	SP4 Countryside Areas	HP1 Housing Land Supply	HP1 Housing Requirement and Supply	HP3 Affordable Housing	HP3 Affordable Housing	HP4 Rural Exceptions	HP4 Exception Sites	EP5 Main Town Centre Uses	EP5 Main Town Centre Uses
<u>Relevant Policies of the Wyre Local Plan (2011 – 2031) which are to be superseded by the Wyre Local Plan Partial Review (2011 – 2031)</u>	<u>Relevant Policies of the Wyre Local Plan Partial Review (2011 – 2031) which will superseded the Policies in the Wyre Local Plan (2011 -2031)</u>															
SP1 Development Strategy	SP1 Development Strategy															
SP4 Countryside Areas	SP4 Countryside Areas															
HP1 Housing Land Supply	HP1 Housing Requirement and Supply															
HP3 Affordable Housing	HP3 Affordable Housing															
HP4 Rural Exceptions	HP4 Exception Sites															
EP5 Main Town Centre Uses	EP5 Main Town Centre Uses															

Appendix B

Qualifying Features and Conservation Objectives

Table B-1: European sites considered in the Habitats Regulations Assessment

Site Name	Qualifying Features		Current Conditions ⁹ and Threats ¹⁰	Results of SSSI Condition Surveys
	Habitats	Species		
Morecambe Bay Ramsar Site	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ramsar criterion 4: The site is a staging area for migratory waterfowl including internationally important numbers of passage ringed plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>. ▪ Ramsar criterion 5 Assemblages of international importance with peak counts in the winter: 223709 waterfowl ▪ Ramsar criterion 6 Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance during the breeding season: Lesser black-backed gull, <i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i> Herring gull, <i>Larus argentatus</i> Sandwich tern, <i>Sterna (Thalasseus) sandvicensis</i> Species with peak counts in spring/autumn: Great cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> Common shelduck, <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> Northern pintail, <i>Anas acuta</i> Common eider, <i>Somateria mollissima</i> Eurasian oystercatcher, <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> Ringed plover, <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> Grey plover, <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> Sanderling, <i>Calidris alba</i> 	No factors reported adversely affecting the Ramsar sites ecological character (past, present or potential).	<p>Area favourable 94.31%</p> <p>Area unfavourable but recovering 5.69%</p> <p>Area unfavourable no change 0%</p> <p>Area unfavourable declining 0%</p> <p>Area destroyed / part destroyed 0%</p>

⁹ Taken from Natura 2000 Standard Data Forms (SAC and SPA) and Ramsar Information Sheets.

¹⁰ Taken from Natural England Site Improvement Plans

Qualifying Features and Conservation Objectives

Site Name	Qualifying Features		Current Conditions ⁹ and Threats ¹⁰	Results of SSSI Condition Surveys
	Habitats	Species		
		<p>Eurasian curlew, <i>Numenius arquata</i> Common redshank, <i>Tringa totanus tetanus</i> Ruddy turnstone, <i>Arenaria interpres</i> Lesser black-backed gull, <i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i> Species with peak counts in winter: Great crested grebe, <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> Pink-footed goose, <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> Eurasian wigeon, <i>Anas penelope</i> Common goldeneye, <i>Bucephala clangula</i> Red-breasted merganser, <i>Mergus serrator</i> European golden plover, <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> Northern lapwing, <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> Red knot, <i>Calidris canutus islandica</i> Dunlin, <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> Bar-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa lapponica</i></p>		
Morecambe Bay SAC	<p>Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Estuaries ▪ Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide ▪ Large shallow inlets and bays ▪ Perennial vegetation of stony banks ▪ <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand ▪ Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) ▪ Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes') ▪ Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') *Priority feature ▪ Humid dune slacks <p>Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site:</p>	<p>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i> 	<p>There are a wide range of pressures on Morecambe Bay but the site is relatively robust and many of these pressures have only slight or local effects on its interests. The interests depend largely upon the coastal processes operating within the Bay, which have been affected historically by human activities including coastal protection and flood defence works. The Site Improvement Plan for Morecambe Bay includes the following pressures/threats to the qualifying species associated with the SAC:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public access/disturbance 2. Air pollution: atmospheric nitrogen deposition 3. Water pollution 4. Invasive species 5. Fisheries: Aquaculture 6. Biological resource use 7. Changes in land management 8. Hydrological changes 	<p>Area favourable 94.31% Area unfavourable but recovering 5.69% Area unfavourable no change 0% Area unfavourable declining 0% Area destroyed / part destroyed 0%</p>

Qualifying Features and Conservation Objectives

Site Name	Qualifying Features		Current Conditions ⁹ and Threats ¹⁰	Results of SSSI Condition Surveys
	Habitats	Species		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time ▪ Coastal lagoons *Priority feature ▪ Reefs ▪ Embryonic shifting dunes ▪ Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>) *Priority feature ▪ Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>) 		<p>9. Physical modification</p> <p>10. Energy production</p> <p>11. Fisheries: commercial, marine, estuarine</p>	
Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA	N/A	<p>This site qualifies under Article 4.1 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting populations of European importance of the following species listed on Annex I of the Directive:</p> <p>During the breeding season;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ▪ Ruff <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>, <p>Over winter;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ▪ Bewick's Swan <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i> ▪ Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>, ▪ Whooper Swan <i>Cygnus</i>, <p>This site also qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting populations of European importance of the following migratory species:</p> <p>During the breeding season;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lesser Black-backed Gull <i>Larus fuscus</i> <p>On passage;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> ▪ Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i> <p>Over winter;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa islandica</i> ▪ Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i> ▪ Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ▪ Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> ▪ Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>, ▪ Pink-footed Goose <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> 	<p>Overall, the dunes, intertidal flats and saltmarsh enjoy a relatively robust status and a favourable condition. However, the site is, in places, subject to pressure from recreation, built development (including coastal defence), wildfowling and industry, including sand-winning. Wildfowling is not considered to have a significant impact in terms of direct take; resulting disturbance is effectively managed through the provision of refuge areas and strict regulation on shooting activities. Recreation is informal and of relatively low intensity along most of the Sefton Coast and in the Ribble Estuary. Beach activities are managed by the Beach Management Plan. Sand-winning was addressed during a Public Inquiry in August 2001, with the result that detailed environmental monitoring will now be incorporated into the renewed planning permission. Much of the site attracts beneficial land management via the implementation of agreed plans for three NNRs, two LNRs and other initiatives developed by the Sefton Coast Partnership. These plans/initiatives are addressing a number of these pressures, whilst other pressures will be addressed following procedures under the Habitat Regulations.</p>	<p>Area favourable 99.10%</p> <p>Area unfavourable but recovering 0%</p> <p>Area unfavourable no change 0.90%</p> <p>Area unfavourable declining 0%</p> <p>Area destroyed / part destroyed 0%</p>

Qualifying Features and Conservation Objectives

Site Name	Qualifying Features		Current Conditions ⁹ and Threats ¹⁰	Results of SSSI Condition Surveys
	Habitats	Species		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pintail <i>Anas acuta</i> ▪ Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> ▪ Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i> ▪ Shelduck <i>Tadorna</i> ▪ Teal <i>Anas crecca</i> ▪ Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i> <p>Assemblage qualification: A seabird assemblage of international importance The area qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by regularly supporting at least 20,000 seabirds During the breeding season, the area regularly supports 29,236 individual seabirds. Assemblage qualification: A wetland of international importance. The area qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by regularly supporting at least 20,000 waterfowl</p>	<p>Wider land management issues are being developed via the neighbouring Ribble and Mersey Estuary Strategies. The issue of grazing pressure on the saltmarsh will be addressed through a management agreement to reduce the grazing pressure. Although there is little evidence of sea-level rise so far, the extent and distribution of habitats remains vulnerable to changes in the physical environment, either natural or man-induced. In contrast the coast at Formby Point and Ainsdale is suffering intense erosion which is being investigated through the Sefton Shoreline Management Plan, and beach management practices have effectively encouraged the creation of considerable areas of embryo dunes on the upper shore elsewhere. The Ribble Estuary is also evolving as sediment patterns are changing and saltmarsh continues to accrete following past land-claim and the closure of Preston Docks. The intertidal habitats are vulnerable to accidental pollution from the nearby Mersey Estuary and the Irish Sea oil and gas fields. Oil spill contingency plans are being updated to deal with such events. The Ribble in particular has failed to meet the requirements of the Bathing Waters Directive. Government Office North West and the Environment Agency are investigating likely sources of pollution that may have caused this.</p> <p>The Site Improvement Plan for Sefton and Ribble includes the following pressures/threats to the qualifying species associated with the SPA:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public access/disturbance 	

Qualifying Features and Conservation Objectives

Site Name	Qualifying Features		Current Conditions ⁹ and Threats ¹⁰	Results of SSSI Condition Surveys
	Habitats	Species		
			<p>2. Fisheries: Commercial, marine, estuarine</p> <p>3. Shooting/scaring</p> <p>4. Invasive species</p>	
Ribble and Alt Estuaries Ramsar site	N/A	<p>Ramsar criterion 2 This site supports up to 40% of the Great Britain population of natterjack toads <i>Bufo calamita</i>.</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 5 Assemblages of international importance: Species with peak counts in winter: 222,038 waterfowl</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 6 Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance. Qualifying Species/populations (as identified at designation): Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lesser black-backed gull, <i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i>, <p>Species with peak counts in spring/autumn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ringed plover, <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>, ▪ Grey plover, <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ▪ Red knot, <i>Calidris canutus islandica</i> ▪ Sanderling, <i>Calidris alba</i> ▪ Dunlin, <i>Calidris alpina</i> ▪ Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa islandica</i> ▪ Common redshank, <i>Tringa totanus</i>, ▪ Lesser black-backed gull, <i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i>, <p>Species with peak counts in winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tundra swan, <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i> ▪ Whooper swan, <i>Cygnus</i> ▪ Pink-footed goose, <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> ▪ Common shelduck, <i>Tadorna</i> ▪ Eurasian wigeon, <i>Anas penelope</i> ▪ Eurasian teal, <i>Anas crecca</i> ▪ Northern pintail, <i>Anas acuta</i> 	<p>Coastal erosion is a factor at Formby Point with an estimated loss of 4 metres per year. It is a concern because pine woodland on the sand dunes is causing coastal squeeze and therefore preventing sand dune habitats from rolling back; as such dune slack habitats for natterjack toads are declining/being lost.</p>	See above.

Qualifying Features and Conservation Objectives

Site Name	Qualifying Features		Current Conditions ⁹ and Threats ¹⁰	Results of SSSI Condition Surveys
	Habitats	Species		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eurasian oystercatcher, <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> ▪ Bar-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa lapponica</i> 		
Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA	N/A	<p>The site qualifies under article 4.1 of the Directive (2009/147/EC) as it is used regularly by 1% or more of the Great Britain populations of the following species listed in Annex I in any season:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Whooper swan ▪ Little egret ▪ Golden plover ▪ Bar-tailed godwit ▪ Ruff ▪ Mediterranean gull ▪ Little tern ▪ Sandwich tern ▪ Common tern <p>The site qualifies under article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) as it is used regularly by 1% or more of the biogeographical populations of the following regularly occurring migratory species (other than those listed in Annex I) in any season:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pink-footed goose ▪ Common shelduck ▪ Northern pintail ▪ Eurasian oystercatcher ▪ Grey plover ▪ Ringed plover ▪ Eurasian Curlew ▪ Black-tailed godwit ▪ Ruddy turnstone ▪ Red Knot ▪ Sanderling ▪ Dunlin ▪ Common redshank ▪ Lesser black-backed gull ▪ European herring gull 	Refer to Morecambe Bay SAC, above.	N/A

Qualifying Features and Conservation Objectives

Site Name	Qualifying Features		Current Conditions ⁹ and Threats ¹⁰	Results of SSSI Condition Surveys
	Habitats	Species		
		<p>Assemblage qualification</p> <p>The site qualifies under article 4.2 of the Directive (2009/147/EC) as it used regularly by over 20,000 seabirds in any season: At time of the 1997 citation of Morecambe Bay SPA, the area supported 40,672 individual seabirds including: herring gulls, lesser black-backed gulls, sandwich terns, common terns, and little terns.</p> <p>The site qualifies under article 4.2 of the Directive (2009/147/EC) as it used regularly by over 20,000 waterbirds in any season: During the period 2009/10 – 2013/14, the site held a five year peak mean value of 266,751 individual birds. The main components of the assemblage include all of the qualifying features listed above, as well as an additional 19 species present in numbers exceeding 1% of the GB total and / or exceeding 2,000 individuals: great white egret, Eurasian spoonbill, light-bellied Brent goose (Nearctic origin), Eurasian wigeon, Eurasian teal, green-winged teal, mallard, ring-necked duck, common eider (non-breeding), common goldeneye, red-breasted merganser, great cormorant, northern lapwing, little stint, spotted redshank, common greenshank, black-headed gull, common (mew) gull and European herring gull (non-breeding).</p>		
Bowland Fells SPA	N/A	<p>This site qualifies under Article 4.1 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting populations of European importance of the following species listed on Annex I of the Directive: During the breeding season;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hen Harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i> ▪ Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i> <p>This site also qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting</p>	The expansive blanket bog and heather dominated moorland provides suitable habitat for a diverse range of upland breeding birds. Favourable nature conservation status of the site depends on appropriate levels of sheep grazing, sympathetic moorland burning practice, sensitive water catchment land management practices and on-going species protection. Since designation as an SPA, many	<p>Area favourable 5.28%</p> <p>Area unfavourable but recovering 71.99%</p> <p>Area unfavourable no change 0%</p> <p>Area unfavourable declining 22.72%</p>

Qualifying Features and Conservation Objectives

Site Name	Qualifying Features		Current Conditions ⁹ and Threats ¹⁰	Results of SSSI Condition Surveys
	Habitats	Species		
		<p>populations of European importance of the following migratory species: During the breeding season; Lesser Black-backed Gull <i>Larus fuscus</i></p>	<p>localised problems of over-grazing have been controlled through management agreements or the Countryside Stewardship Scheme. To date approximately 20% of SPA is under Section 15 management agreements and Countryside Stewardship to stimulate heather regeneration in order to produce better moorland for grouse and raptors alike. Burning plans and stocking levels have also been agreed for all other areas of the SPA through Site Management Statements, whilst problems of raptor persecution continues to be addressed by the RSPB in conjunction with North West Water, Natural England and Lancashire Constabulary.</p> <p>The Site Improvement Plan for Bowland Fells includes the following pressures/threats to the qualifying species associated with the SPA:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low breeding success/poor recruitment/ juvenile and adult survival (hen harrier) 2. Game management: grouse moors (lesser black-backed gull, hen harrier and merlin) 3. Managed rotational burning (hen harrier and merlin) 4. Changes in species distribution (merlin) 5. Change in land management (hen harrier) 6. Hydrological changes (lesser black-backed gull, hen harrier and merlin) 7. Public access/disturbance (hen harrier) 8. Air pollution: atmospheric nitrogen deposition (hen harrier) 	<p>Area destroyed / part destroyed 0%</p>

Qualifying Features and Conservation Objectives

Site Name	Qualifying Features		Current Conditions ⁹ and Threats ¹⁰	Results of SSSI Condition Surveys
	Habitats	Species		
Liverpool Bay SPA	N/A	<p>This site qualifies under Article 4.1 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting populations of European importance of the following species listed on Annex I of the Directive:</p> <p>Over winter;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Red-throated diver <i>Gavia stellata</i> <p>On passage;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Common scoter <i>Melanitta nigra</i> <p>The area qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by regularly supporting at least 20,000 waterfowl</p> <p>Over winter, the area regularly supports 55,597 individual waterfowl (2001/02-2002-03), including red-throated diver <i>Gavia stellata</i> and common scoter <i>Melanitta nigra</i></p>	<p>9. Invasive species (hen harrier)</p> <p>The main pressure upon the qualifying features of the site comes from commercial and recreational fishing which can directly affect the food source and feeding grounds. In addition, entanglement in static fishing nets is also known to affect red-throated divers.</p> <p>Both red-throated diver and common scoter are sensitive to non-physical disturbance by both commercial and recreational activities, for example disturbance by moving vessels. The presence of off-shore wind farms may also displace these species with a number of sites operational, under construction or consented.</p> <p>The Site Improvement Plan for Liverpool Bay includes the following pressures/threats to the qualifying species associated with the SPA:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fisheries: Commercial, marine, estuarine 2. Transportation and service corridors 3. Fisheries: Recreational, marine, estuarine 4. Extraction: non-living resources 5. Siltation 6. Water pollution 	N/A
Shell Flat and Lune Deep cSAC	<p>Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time ▪ Reefs 	N/A	<p>The Site Improvement Plan for Shell Flats and Lune Deep cSAC includes the following pressures/threats to the qualifying species associated with the cSAC:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fisheries: Commercial, marine, estuarine 2. Extraction: non-living resources 3. Siltation 	N/A

Qualifying Features and Conservation Objectives

Site Name	Qualifying Features		Current Conditions ⁹ and Threats ¹⁰	Results of SSSI Condition Surveys
	Habitats	Species		
Calf Hill and Crag Woods SAC	<p>Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles <p>Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>) 	N/A	<p>Modelled nitrogen deposition exceeds the site-relevant critical load for ecosystem protection and hence there is a risk of harmful effects, but the sensitive features are currently considered to be in favourable condition on the site. This requires further investigation. Past knowledge of the site over the past 20 years has not produced any evidence of adverse nitrogen impact. The Site Improvement Plan for Calf Hill and Crag Woods SAC includes the following pressures/threats to the qualifying species associated with the cSAC:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Air Pollution: risk of atmospheric nitrogen deposition 	N/A
North Pennines Dales meadows SAC	<p>Annex I habitats that are a Primary reason for selection of this site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mountain hay meadows <p>Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a Primary reason for selection of this site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) 	N/A	<p>The Site Improvement Plan for North Pennines Dales meadows SAC includes the following pressures/threats to the qualifying species associated with the SAC:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fertiliser use 2. Change in land management 3. Air pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition 4. Inappropriate cutting/mowing 5. Changes in species distribution 6. Inappropriate CSS/ESA prescription 7. Drainage 8. Overgrazing 9. Under grazing 10. Hydrological changes 11. Inappropriate weed control 12. Invasive species 13. Direct impact from 3rd party 	N/A
Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC	<p>Annex I habitats that are a Primary reason for selection of this site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp. 	N/A	<p>The Site Improvement Plan for Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC includes the following pressures/threats to the qualifying species associated with the SAC:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Under grazing 	N/A

Qualifying Features and Conservation Objectives

Site Name	Qualifying Features		Current Conditions ⁹ and Threats ¹⁰	Results of SSSI Condition Surveys
	Habitats	Species		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands. ▪ Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites) ▪ Limestone pavements. ▪ <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines. ▪ <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles. <p>Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a Primary reason for selection of this site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ European dry heaths. ▪ Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davalliana</i>. ▪ Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles. <p>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Narrow-mouthed whorl snail. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Commons management 3. Inappropriate scrub control 4. Forestry and woodland management 5. Deer 6. Public access/disturbance 7. Disease 8. Game management: pheasant rearing 9. Water pollution 10. Air pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition 11. Invasive species 12. Fertiliser use 13. Change in land management 	
Sefton Coast SAC	<p>Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Embryonic shifting dunes ▪ Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes') ▪ Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') * Priority feature ▪ Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>) ▪ Humid dune slacks <p>Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site</p>	<p>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Petalwort</i> <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> <p><i>Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Great crested newt</i> <i>Triturus cristatus</i> 	<p>The extensive sand dunes and intertidal areas attract large numbers of summer tourists. This impact is addressed in Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council's Beach Management Plan. Co-ordinated management of the coast is achieved through the long-standing Sefton Coast Management Scheme (now the Sefton Coast Partnership), in which all key landowners play a part. Golf course management achieves a positive balance between play areas and important habitats. Concerns have been raised regarding water abstraction on the coast. This is being addressed through detailed modelling of the dune aquifer by the</p>	<p>Area favourable 67.2%</p> <p>Area unfavourable but recovering 21.66%</p> <p>Area unfavourable no change 7.99%</p> <p>Area unfavourable declining 3.15%</p> <p>Area destroyed / part destroyed 0%</p>

Qualifying Features and Conservation Objectives

Site Name	Qualifying Features		Current Conditions ⁹ and Threats ¹⁰	Results of SSSI Condition Surveys
	Habitats	Species		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>) * Priority feature 		<p>Environment Agency. The coniferous plantations are also a source of debate, with a balance needed between restoration of dune habitats and public enjoyment of the woodlands.</p> <p>The Site Improvement Plan for Sefton and Ribble includes the following pressures/threats to the qualifying species associated with the SAC:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coastal squeeze 2. Air pollution: atmospheric nitrogen deposition 3. Inappropriate scrub control 4. Invasive species 5. Hydrological changes 6. Public access/disturbance 7. Inappropriate coastal management 8. Fisheries: Commercial, marine, estuarine 9. Change to site conditions 	

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