

Bryning with Warton
Neighbourhood Plan
Sustainability Appraisal

June 2014

Kirkwells

The Planning People

Non-Technical Summary

Introduction

This report provides Sustainability Appraisal (SA) information for the Bryning with Warton Neighbourhood Plan. The assessment relates to the policies set out within the draft published for consultation for six weeks alongside this document. This report will be amended following consultation to take into account comments received.

The process of SA ensures that the policies set out within the Bryning with Warton Neighbourhood Plan reflect the principles of sustainable development. It assesses the economic, social and environmental impacts of the plan using an established framework to identify potential negative effects and appropriate mitigation measures. The assessment incorporates the legal requirements of The SEA Directive.

The Bryning with Warton Neighbourhood Plan

Bryning with Warton Parish Council was formally designated as a Neighbourhood Area by Fylde Borough Council following a period of consultation in September/October 2013. The Parish Council have established a Steering Group to progress the Neighbourhood Plan and community consultation has taken place to inform the draft plan.

Once 'made' the Bryning with Warton Neighbourhood Plan will guide the future development of the Parish and planning applications will be determined in accordance with its content.

Sustainability Appraisal Work to Date

Bryning with Warton Parish Council has commissioned Kirkwells to undertake a SA of the Neighbourhood Plan. The process began with the SA Scoping Report and Baseline which is published for consultation alongside this SA. The SA Scoping Report and Baseline should be read alongside this SA Report. This SA Report tests the policies and the sites considered for inclusion within the plan against the SA framework used by Fylde on the emerging Fylde Local Plan.

Appraisal Methodology

The SA has focused on the planning elements of the draft Neighbourhood Plan, assessing the Plan's policies and the sites considered for allocation.

The preparation of the draft Neighbourhood Plan has been an iterative process, led by a clear idea and vision for the future of the village. This meant that alternative policy options were not generated as part of the Plan's development. Indeed, in responding to a number of options considered as part of the emerging Local Plan this has not been necessary.

The likely sustainability effects tested through the appraisal have been informed by the baseline data and evidence gathered as part of the Bryning with Warton SA Scoping Report and Baseline and these reports should be read alongside each other.

Results of the Assessment

The policies set out in the Draft Plan were generally considered to have positive effects in terms of their sustainability. A number of negative effects were identified and the following recommendations were made:

Next Steps

The Draft Plan will be the subject of a period of six weeks public consultation to allow representations to be made. Following this, the plan will be amended where necessary and then submitted to Fylde Borough Council. Fylde will then run a further six week period of public consultation before the plan is subject to independent Examination. This will be held to test the Plan against the Basic Conditions in the Localism Act 2012. Fylde Borough Council will consider the Examiner's Report and will hold a referendum on the plan if appropriate. If the Plan passes a referendum, it must be 'made' by the District Council and will then form part of the statutory development plan for Fylde Borough.

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1 Introduction

1.0 This report sets out the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Bryning with Warton Neighbourhood Plan. In accordance with the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Regulations, the report incorporates SEA criteria as part of the wider SA process. The SA process is designed to ensure that the principles of sustainable development are incorporated into planning policy at all levels. SA is a requirement of the EC Directive 2001/42/EC 'on the assessment of certain plans, policies and programmes on the environment'.

1.1 The Government introduced the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in April 2012 with the intention of simplifying the planning process and making it more accessible as well as promoting localism and the sustainable development agenda. The NPPF sets out national planning policy and replaces the previous suite of Planning Policy Statements and Planning Policy Guidance Notes. Best practice guides are beginning to emerge but there is now a much greater emphasis on interpretation at the local level through Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans.

1.2 Neighbourhood Plans do not require SA by law, however, the Bryning with Warton Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group have appointed Kirkwells to undertake an SA of the Neighbourhood Plan on their behalf to ensure that the plan adheres to the principles of sustainable development. The SA process will ensure that the economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development are fully considered throughout the plan's preparation.

Bryning with Warton Neighbourhood Plan

1.3 The Bryning with Warton Neighbourhood Plan is being developed for the entire Parish, a predominantly rural area on the Ribble estuary broadly 3.5 miles from Lytham and Kirkham. The Parish covers approximately 1,396 hectares and has a population of 3,569 (2011 Census).

1.4 The Neighbourhood Plan is being developed by a Steering Group, appointed by the Parish Council, which is made up of Parish Councillors and local. Bryning with Warton Parish Council are undertaking neighbourhood planning to consider the following:

- To manage future housing growth

- To preserve the rural character of the village
- To maintain green buffers around any new development
- To create attractive gateways to the village of Warton
- To enhance the village centre
- To create and enhance open spaces
- To provide additional amenities and community infrastructure

1.5 The Neighbourhood Area was designated on XXX 2013. The Steering Group have held a number of consultation events including a hugely successful launch in April 2014. The Neighbourhood Plan also builds on the work conducted for 2013's Parish Plan.

1.6 The key stages in the neighbourhood planning process and the indicative timetable for the Bryning with Warton Neighbourhood Plan are:

- Designation – 2013
- Launch – April 2014
- Consultation on SA Scoping Report – July 2014
- Consultation on Draft Neighbourhood Plan Proposals – July 2014
- Submission to Fylde Borough Council and Publication Period – September/October 2014
- Examination – January 2015
- Referendum – March 2015
- Plan Made – May 2015

1.7 The plan has taken account of sustainability considerations throughout its development and has evolved through consultation with the local community.

Sustainability Appraisal Methodology

1.8 SA is a continuous process which can be broken down into the following key stages:

- **Stage 1:** Scoping, evidence gathering and establishing the SA framework.
- **Stage 2:** Developing and refining options and assessing the significant effects and establishing the mechanism for monitoring the significant effects of the neighbourhood plan
- **Stage 3:** Preparing the SA Report which sets out the appraisal process and findings.
- **Stage 4:** Consulting with stakeholders on the proposed neighbourhood plan and the SA Report.
- **Stage 5:** Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the neighbourhood plan once adopted.

1.9 An SA Baseline and Scoping Report is published alongside this SA report This SA report assesses the Draft Bryning with Warton Neighbourhood Plan policies and proposals against the SA framework established for the emerging Fylde Borough Council Local Plan and makes assumptions about the impact the Draft Neighbourhood Plan will have on the baseline position. Recommendations are made to improve the overall sustainability of the individual proposals and the plan as a whole. These recommendations were taken into account in the Draft Plan. The SA Report is published for a six week period of consultation alongside the Draft Neighbourhood Plan between Monday 7th July and 18th of August 2014.

1.10 The SA Framework established for the emerging Fylde Local Plan provides the basis for the assessment¹.

Sustainability Objective and Guide Questions	Baseline Indicators
1. Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime <i>Reduce levels of crime</i> <i>Reduce the fear of crime</i> <i>Reduce levels of anti-social behaviour</i> <i>Reduce alcohol and drug misuse</i> <i>Encourage security by design</i>	Crime levels per 1,000 population Percentage of males/females feeling 'fairly' or 'very' unsafe' about after dark Reports of juvenile nuisance Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% nationally for crime deprivation Alcohol seizures from underage youths in public places Number of people accessing drug treatment
2. Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning <i>Increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society.</i> <i>Improve the provision of education and training facilities.</i> <i>Improve access to and involvement in lifelong learning opportunities.</i>	Location and number of educational establishments Percentage of 15 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grades A* - C or equivalent Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% nationally for education, skills and training deprivation Percentage of people aged 16-74 achieving National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) level 4/5 Percentage of people aged 16-74 with no qualifications

¹ Fylde Local Plan to 2030: Part 1 Preferred Options Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal, Hyder Consulting, June 2013.

3. Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities <i>Reduce health inequalities amongst different groups in the community</i> <i>Improve access to health and social care services</i> <i>Promote healthy lifestyles</i> <i>Encourage the development of strong and cohesive communities</i>	Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% nationally for health deprivation and disability Percentage of people who consider themselves to be in good health Percentage of working-age population with a long-term limiting illness Life expectancy at birth Standardised mortality ratios Percentage of patients able to be offered a routine appointment to see a general Practitioner (GP) within 2 working days Percentage of people participating in regular sports or exercise Conceptions per 1,000 women aged 15 – 17
4. Ensure that housing provision meets all needs <i>Ensure that there is sufficient housing to meet identified needs in all areas</i> <i>Ensure that housing meets acceptable standards</i> <i>Increase the availability of affordable housing</i>	Dwelling stock by type and tenure Average house prices Affordability ratio Affordable housing completions Percentage of unfit dwellings Percentage of vacant dwellings Number and location of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% nationally for Living Environment Deprivation Number of households in temporary accommodation
5. Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion <i>Develop opportunities for community involvement</i> <i>Improve relations between all social groups</i>	Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that community activities have got better or stayed the same.

<p>6. Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups</p> <p><i>Ensure that public transport services meet people's needs</i></p> <p><i>Ensure that highways infrastructure meets people's needs (including walking and cycling routes)</i></p> <p><i>Promote the use of sustainable travel modes and reduce dependence on the private car</i></p> <p><i>Improve access to cultural and recreational facilities</i></p> <p><i>Maintain and improve access to essential services and facilities, including in rural areas</i></p> <p><i>Improve access to open space</i></p> <p><i>Improve access to good quality rights of way network</i></p>	<p>Journey to work by mode</p> <p>Public transport usage</p> <p>Percentage of the population that are within 20 minutes travel time (urban - walking; rural - driving) of a range of 3 different sports facility types, at least one of which has achieved a quality mark.</p> <p>Proportion of rural households at set distances from key services</p> <p>Proportion of rural households with access to regular rural bus service</p> <p>Percentage of residents satisfied with cultural facilities (e.g. cinemas, museums) and sport / leisure facilities</p> <p>Percentage of population within 1km of key services</p> <p>Percentage of new dwellings built within 400m of a bus stop or 800m of a railway station</p> <p>Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% nationally for barriers to housing and services deprivation</p> <p>Length of Public Rights of Way</p>
<p>7. Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development</p> <p><i>Diversify the employment opportunities</i></p> <p><i>Increase employment opportunities</i></p> <p><i>Encourage economic growth</i></p> <p><i>Encourage new business formation</i></p> <p><i>Improve access to employment land</i></p> <p><i>Encourage sustainable tourism</i></p> <p><i>Encourage sustainable farm diversification</i></p>	<p>Location of key industries and major employers</p> <p>Economic activity rate</p> <p>Employment by sector and broad socio-economic group</p> <p>Availability of employment land</p> <p>Percentage of residents who think that for their local area over the past three years that job prospects have got better or stayed the same</p> <p>Number of Value-Added Tax (VAT) registrations</p> <p>Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita for key sectors</p> <p>Visitor numbers and tourist revenue data</p> <p>Number of farm businesses assisted through diversification support</p> <p>Number of organic farms registered</p>



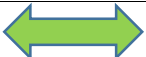



<p>8. Promote economic inclusion</p> <p><i>Reduce levels of unemployment in areas most at need</i></p> <p><i>Improve accessibility to employment opportunities for those most at need</i></p>	<p>Percentage of working age population claiming job-seekers' allowance</p> <p>Economic activity rate</p> <p>Number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 30% nationally for income deprivation</p> <p>Number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 30% nationally for employment deprivation</p>
<p>9. Deliver urban renaissance</p> <p><i>Improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres</i></p> <p><i>Improve access within urban areas by sustainable means</i></p> <p><i>Promote adjacency of employment, recreation and residential areas in urban areas</i></p> <p><i>Support the preservation and / or development of a high quality built environment</i></p> <p><i>Protect and enhance townscape character and quality</i></p> <p><i>Promote the development of multi-functional green infrastructure in urban areas</i></p> <p><i>Enhance the reputation of urban areas as places to live, work and visit</i></p>	<p>Peak Zone A rental data £/m² (Zone A rental is a measure of town centre vitality and viability)</p> <p>Contextual indicators</p> <p>Results of townscape assessments</p> <p>Number, location, size and character of Conservation Areas.</p>
<p>10. Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity</p> <p><i>Protect and enhance designated sites of nature and geological conservation importance</i></p> <p><i>Protect and enhance wildlife especially rare and endangered species</i></p>	<p>Number of designated sites and area.</p> <p>Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)</p> <p>Number of designated sites in land management schemes</p> <p>All BAP species</p> <p>All BAP habitats</p> <p>Broad-leaved and mixed woodland</p> <p>Area and connectivity of wildlife corridors</p> <p>Access to green space</p>

<p><i>Protect and enhance habitats and wildlife corridors</i></p> <p><i>Provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and open green spaces</i></p>	<p>Number of 'Green Flag' awards</p>
<p>11. Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity</p> <p><i>Protect and enhance character and quality</i></p> <p><i>Minimise noise pollution</i></p> <p><i>Minimise light pollution</i></p> <p><i>Promote sensitive design in development</i></p>	<p>Contextual information based upon landscape and townscape character assessments</p>
<p>12. Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource</p> <p><i>Protect and enhance historic buildings and archaeological sites</i></p> <p><i>Protect and enhance historic landscape/townscape value</i></p>	<p>Number, distribution and quality of Listed buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens</p> <p>Percentage of Listed buildings on English Heritage 'at risk' register</p> <p>Historic landscape characterisation</p> <p>Contextual information based on landscape and townscape assessments</p>
<p>13. Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding</p> <p><i>Encourage sustainable use of water resources</i></p> <p><i>Protect and enhance ground and surface water quality</i></p> <p><i>Protect and enhance coastal water quality</i></p>	<p>Chemical and ecological quality of the Borough's rivers and groundwater bodies</p> <p>Compliance with Bathing Water Directive</p> <p>Areas at risk of flooding</p> <p>Number of planning applications permitted contrary to EA advice on flooding</p>

<p><i>Reduce and manage flooding</i></p> <p><i>Encourage the inclusion of flood mitigation measures, such as SuDS</i></p>	
<p>14. Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change</p> <p><i>Reduce greenhouse gas emissions</i></p> <p><i>Reduce the demand for energy and increase energy efficiency</i></p> <p><i>Increase the use of renewable energy</i></p> <p><i>Reduce CO₂ emissions from the transport sector</i></p>	<p>Total CO₂ emissions per year</p> <p>Annual average gas and electricity consumption in the domestic and commercial / industrial sectors</p> <p>Percentage of energy from renewable sources</p> <p>Number and location of applications for renewable energy developments</p> <p>Journey to work by mode</p> <p>Public transport usage</p>
<p>15. Protect and improve air quality</p> <p><i>Protect and improve local air quality</i></p>	<p>Results of local air quality monitoring</p>
<p>16. Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources</p> <p><i>Reduce the demand for raw materials</i></p> <p><i>Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials in construction</i></p> <p><i>Reduce the amount of derelict and vacant land</i></p> <p><i>Ensure that contaminated land will be guarded against</i></p> <p><i>Encourage development of brownfield land where appropriate</i></p> <p><i>Maintain and enhance soil quality</i></p>	<p>Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction</p> <p>Sales of secondary and recycled aggregates and totals of these aggregates as a percentage of all aggregates</p> <p>Percentage of land stock derelict, vacant and contaminated</p> <p>Percentage of new homes built on brownfield sites</p> <p>Amount of household waste collected per head</p> <p>Percentage of household waste, reused, recycled and composted</p> <p>Percentage of household waste landfilled</p>

<p><i>Increase the proportion of waste recycling and re-use</i></p> <p><i>Reduce the production of waste</i></p> <p><i>Reduce the proportion of waste landfilled</i></p>	
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1.12 Each of the policies and proposals in the Draft Neighbourhood Plan has been considered against each of the objectives using the decision-making criteria. They are then be scored as follows:

	Proposals likely to contribute significantly towards the SA objective.	Strongly positive
	Proposals likely to contribute towards the SA objective.	Positive
	Proposals likely to have no significant effect on the SA objective.	Neutral
	Proposals likely to detract from meeting the SA objective.	Negative
	Proposals likely to detract significantly from meeting the SA objective.	Strongly negative
	Effect of proposals on SA objective unknown.	Unknown

2 Policy Context

2.1 The SEA Directive requires that the environmental report should include:

“an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans or programmes”

And

“the environmental protection objectives, established at international, community or member state level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.”

2.2 Fylde Borough Council have taken in to account all relevant international, national, regional, county and local level plans, policies and programmes when preparing the Adopted emerging Local Plan. The neighbourhood plan must be in general conformity with the adopted Local Plan, and must take account of emerging District level strategic planning policy. Therefore, it has not been considered necessary to duplicate this information for the neighbourhood plan. Instead, the focus was on the NPPF and the adopted and emerging Local Plan. The overview of these documents is set out within the Bryning with Warton National and Local Planning Policy Assessment. The key policy issues arising from these documents are summarised below.

Summary of Key Policy Issues

2.3 The NPPF establishes sustainable development as being the central focus of the planning system. Sustainable development has three components which are all interdependent on each other:

- Environmental – the need to protect and enhance all aspects of the environment, including the natural, built and historic environment. European sites and species should be protected as should those supporting regional and local character. Biodiversity and landscape character should be protected and enhanced while environmental resources are used prudently. Waste should be minimised as should pollution to air and water. Against the background of climate change, plans should look to support the transition to a low carbon economy and help mitigate and adapt to future conditions.

- Social – the need to support and develop thriving communities with a high quality built environment that helps to meet the needs of current and future generations. This includes providing access to social and cultural services and supporting health and well-being.
- Economic – the need to build and enhance a resilient and competitive economy that can support growth and required infrastructure.

2.4 These key themes are dependent upon each other to different extents and tensions arise between them. The Bryning with Warton Neighbourhood Plan will need to promote the principles of sustainable development as well as being in general conformity with the content of the NPPF.

2.5 At the local level, strategic planning policies are set out in the Fylde Borough Local Plan (As Altered) (Oct 2005) this is an amalgamation of two documents:

- the Fylde Borough Local Plan 1996 (Adopted May 2003)
- the Fylde Borough Local Plan Alterations Review 2004-2016 (Adopted October 2005).

This means that, where regard is to be had to the Development Plan for the purpose of any determination to be made under the Planning Acts, the determination must be made in accordance with these two plans unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

2.6 The Neighbourhood Plan must also take account of emerging planning policy in the emerging Fylde Local Plan that has reached Preferred Options stage.

2.7 The saved policies of the Fylde Local Plan 2005 of most relevance to the Bryning with Warton Neighbourhood Plan are:

- **Policy SP1 – Development within Settlements** – for Warton development will be permitted within the limits of the defined settlement.
- **SP2 Development in Countryside Areas** - In countryside areas, development will not be permitted except where proposals properly fall within one of a number of categories.
- **SP3: Development in Green Belt** - Within the green belts defined on the proposals map, planning permission will not be given except in very special circumstances for the erection of new buildings, other than for the purposes of agriculture, forestry, essential facilities for outdoor sport and recreation, for cemeteries and for other uses which preserve the openness of the green belt and which do not conflict with the purposes of including land within it.

- **SP5: Conversion of Existing Buildings outside Settlements** - In the countryside areas and green belts, the re-use, adaptation or conversion of agricultural or other rural buildings to new commercial, industrial, or recreational uses will be permitted, providing a number of criteria can all be met.
- **SP6: Conversion of Existing Buildings outside Settlements** - In the countryside areas and green belts, the conversion of agricultural or other buildings to residential use will not be permitted except where certain conditions can be met.
- **SP8: Expansion of Existing Businesses and Commercial Operations** - The reasonable expansion of existing businesses and commercial operations will be permitted in the countryside areas.
- **SP9: Diversification of rural economy** - In the rural settlements defined in policy SP1 and on existing farms outside green belts, small-scale industrial and commercial enterprises involving the construction of new buildings, will be permitted providing a number of criteria can be met.
- **HL2: Housing**
- **HL3: Affordable Housing** - Small scale housing proposals in or adjacent to rural villages on sites which would help to redress an identified local shortage of affordable housing will be permitted as an exception to normal planning policies.
- **HL3: Affordable Housing** - Small scale housing proposals in or adjacent to rural villages on sites which would help to redress an identified local shortage of affordable housing will be permitted as an exception to normal planning policies.
- **EMP2: Existing Business and Industrial Areas** - Within the defined existing business and industrial areas and the sites allocated under policy EMP1, land in class B business and industrial uses will be retained in that class. Proposals for business and industrial development or redevelopment will be permitted.
- **REC 13: Public Open Space** - All existing areas of public open space will be safeguarded from development unless as a result of development, equivalent or improved provision would be achieved in the locality.
- **EP15: Nature Conservation** - Development proposals which may affect a European site or a proposed European site will be subject to the most vigorous examination.
- **SH10: Local Shopping Centres and village shops** - Within the local shopping centres and villages, the development of small-scale shopping and other local facilities which would improve the diversity and vitality of the local centre will be permitted. With specific reference to Warton:

The Council is aware that Warton is served by a low level of convenience shopping facilities given the size of the village and the number of people working at the BAE Systems complex. Also, additional housing allocations are made in Chapter 3 of this Plan. To address an acknowledged deficiency in retail and other community facilities at Warton, the Council has identified a site in the centre of the settlement which it considers could be redeveloped to improve such facilities.

2.8 Consultation took place on the Fylde Local Plan to 2030: Part 1 - Preferred Options in July - August 2013. The Preferred Options document contains a vision and development strategy that sets out how the Council would like the Borough to look in 2030. The development strategy includes the following:

- Spatial distribution of housing development and employment land, with a focus on four strategic locations at: Lytham and St Annes; Blackpool periphery; Kirkham and Wesham; and Warton.
- Strategic sites at the strategic locations for housing and employment development.

2.9 Following consideration of the responses to the Preferred Options consultation plus outcomes of the Sustainability Appraisal, other technical assessments and new evidence, a Publication document will be written and agreed for consultation by the Council. The Publication document will form the final round of consultation on the Local Plan Part 1 and will outline any proposed changes to the Preferred Option.

2.10 The Local Plan Part 1 will then be submitted to the Secretary of State, along with representations made on the document, and an Examination in Public (EiP) will be held. This will give an Independent Planning Inspector the opportunity to test the soundness of the document, in terms of the Local Plan's justification, effectiveness and consistency with national policy.

2.11 The Local Plan has very little weight until Submission stage, but National Planning Practice Guidance states:

"Where a neighbourhood plan is brought forward before an up-to-date Local Plan is in place the qualifying body [Bryning with Warton Parish Council] and the local planning authority [Fylde Borough Council] should discuss and aim to agree the relationship between policies in:

- *the emerging neighbourhood plan*
- *the emerging Local Plan*
- *the adopted development plan*

with appropriate regard to national policy and guidance."

2.12 The Parish Council have held a number of meetings with Fylde Borough to discuss the relationship between the Neighbourhood Plan, adopted and merging Local Plans. At the last of these on the 9th of May it was agreed that the Neighbourhood Plan could set out planning policy for the future of the area.

3 Sustainability Context

3.1 The Directive requires that baseline information be set out for a range of factors. The SA Scoping and Baseline Data Report set out the baseline data for brining with Warton Parish and should be read alongside this report. The data is summarised below by the factors set out within the SEA Directive.

Summary of Sustainability Issues

- **Biodiversity:** - The parish has a two protected European sites one a RAMSAR site the other a Special Protection Area. There is also a National Nature Reserve.
- **Population** - The Parish has a population of 3,569. The parish has fewer under 14s than the national population but more over 60s. Residents of the Parish are predominantly white.
- **Human Health** - Almost 79% of people considered themselves to have very good or good health; only 6.5 of people considered themselves to have bad or very bad health.
- **Soil** - The Parish has no Grade 1 or Grade 2 agricultural land most of the land is Grade 3 and 4.
- **Water** - There are flooding issues within the Parish along the course of the Ribble, Wrea Brook and Pool Stream. There are surface water flooding issues in the parish
- **Air** - There are no Air Quality Monitoring Areas within the Parish, however, the A584 is a main road passing through the Parish and there is often traffic congestion on the main road through the village at peak times, these factors could reduce air quality.
- **Material Assets** - The Parish has a number of community facilities including a village hall, shops, recreation ground, and two school.
- **Cultural Heritage** - There are only two listed buildings.
- **Landscape** - Bryning with Warton lies within character area 32 Lancashire Amounderness and Plain's:

The Lancashire and Amounderness Plain is an area bounded by Morecambe Bay in the north and Liverpool in the south. The plain is made up of a series of low-lying landscape types: in the east, undulating lowland farmland on the highly productive coastal plain, and in the west, the former mosslands and their remnant sites, and the coastal marshes and dunes.

4 Bryning with Warton Draft

Neighbourhood Plan Proposals

4.1 The Neighbourhood Plan includes a number of policies and proposals which have been developed from initial proposals which were themselves based on widespread community engagement. This SA Report assesses the policies and proposals in the Draft Neighbourhood Plan, against the SA Framework (see section 1 above). The policies and proposals are as follows:

POLICY BWH1: TO ALLOCATE LAND FOR HOUSING GROWTH OF UP TO 638 NEW HOMES

- Proposed sites H1 and H2.

POLICY BWH2: TO PROMOTE A LEVEL OF HOUSING GROWTH THAT IS PROPORTIONATE TO THE SIZE AND FUNCTION OF WARTON VILLAGE. POLICY

BWH3: HOUSING MIX, DESIGN AND DENSITY (INCLUDING PROVISION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING).

POLICY BWH4: HOUSING RESERVE SITES AND WINDFALLS

- Proposed sites R1, R2, R3 and R4.

POLICY BWE1 – PROMOTING EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

POLICY BWT 1: To ensure suitable improvements to the highway is made a Lancashire County Council- led masterplan approach for Warton will be pursued.

POLICY BWT2: TO PROMOTE THE DEVELOPMENT OF GATEWAY ROUNDABOUTS AT SPECIFIC AREAS IN THE VILLAGE

POLICY BWLC1: SHOPS AND SERVICES

POLICY BWLC2: COMMUNITY FACILITIES

- Proposed sites P1, P2, P3, P4, P5 and P6.

POLICY BWNE1 - PROTECTING AND ENHANCING LOCAL WILDLIFE AND HABITATS

POLICY BWNE2 - PROTECTING AND ENHANCING LOCAL CHARACTER AND LANDSCAPE

5

Summary of Sustainability

Assessment and Recommendations

5.1 The policies and proposals set out within the Regulation 14 consultation draft of Bryning with Warton Neighbourhood Plan have been tested against the SA Framework. A series of recommendations have been made based on this assessment and these have informed the development of the Draft Neighbourhood Plan. This SA Report forms part of the evidence base for the Neighbourhood Plan and is available for consultation alongside the Draft Neighbourhood Plan.

Summary of Sustainability Appraisal Testing – Draft Plan

Policies

5.2 The tables at Appendix 1 test the sustainability of the policies within the first draft of the plan against the SA framework. The findings are summarised below.

Policy	Positive Effects	Negative Effects
POLICY BWH1: TO ALLOCATE LAND FOR HOUSING GROWTH OF UP TO 638 NEW HOMES	New housing will increase the population, allow for employment growth and support local services meeting local needs. The policy seeks to protect the village size, function and form of Warton whilst allowing for some growth. This policy protects open countryside to the north of the village, but allows growth to the west and east.	Could limit the supply of new housing. Impact on the landscape and increased travel by car.

Policy	Positive Effects	Negative Effects
POLICY BWH2: TO PROMOTE A LEVEL OF HOUSING GROWTH THAT IS PROPORTIONATE TO THE SIZE AND FUNCTION OF WARTON VILLAGE. POLICY	The policy ensures that the village will grow but retain its essential size, form and function; and open countryside is protected	Future growth of the village could be limited impacting on the availability of housing; this could have some implications for longer term employment growth at the Enterprise Zone
BWH3: HOUSING MIX, DESIGN AND DENSITY (INCLUDING PROVISION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING).	The policy will promote a mix of housing types, affordable housing and good design. This may help to achieve a better balanced community of households groups of all and varying ages.	None.
POLICY BWH4: HOUSING RESERVE SITES AND WINDFALLS	The policy would allow for further housing growth should the need arise in the longer term.	None.
POLICY BWE1 – PROMOTING EMPLOYMENT GROWTH	The policy would promote more local forms of economic development and not just those at the regionally important Enterprise Zone site. This will allow local people to make shorter journeys, or walk to work, and would enhance the economic vitality of the parish.	There could be a minimal impact on the future development of the Enterprise Zone.

Policy	Positive Effects	Negative Effects
POLICY BWT 1: To ensure suitable improvements to the highway is made a Lancashire County Council- led masterplan approach for Warton will be pursued.	The policy would lead to a more integrated transport solution for the village.	The policy concentrates on highways improvements. It is recommended that other modes of transport are included in the policy.
POLICY BWT2: TO PROMOTE THE DEVELOPMENT OF GATEWAY ROUNDABOUTS AT SPECIFIC AREAS IN THE VILLAGE	This will lead to visual and traffic improvements at the key entrances to the village – raising the village’s image; easing traffic movement; and improving safety.	None
POLICY BWLC1: SHOPS AND SERVICES	The policy will protect the existing village centre and allows for services of an appropriate scale to be developed outside of this centre.	The policy by concentrating solely on the existing centre may constrain the future number, type and range of services available in the village.
POLICY BWLC2: COMMUNITY FACILITIES	The policy protects and seeks to extend the range of community facilities on offer in the village.	None
POLICY BWNE1 - PROTECTING AND ENHANCING LOCAL WILDLIFE AND HABITATS	The policy seeks to protect wildlife and habitats outside of those already with European and national protections.	None. Suggested wording change to stress the policy applies outside European and national protections.
POLICY BWNE2 - PROTECTING AND ENHANCING LOCAL CHARACTER AND LANDSCAPE	The policy will protect and enhance the landscape setting of the village and the wider countryside.	The policy should clarify that the building should be retained and converted.

Housing Sites

5.3 The table at Appendix 2 tests the sustainability of the proposed sites for housing development. Some of the sites have been assessed by the District Council as part of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment and the SA for the emerging Local Plan.

Summary of Sustainability Appraisal Recommendations – Draft Plan

- BWH1 and BWH2 should be strengthened to include more detail on the proposed buffer zones, surface water flooding and measures to reduce reliance on the private car.
- BWE1 – to increase local opportunities for employment and to retain employment space a policy protecting existing sources of employment should be considered.
- Amend policy BWT1 to incorporate other modes of transport other than road. Suggest that this policy has a similar format with title and policy preamble as other policies.
- Policy BWLC1 would be clearer if the boundary of the local centre were shown.
- Amend policy BWNE1 so the wording is clear that this policy applies to wildlife and habitats outside of those areas with European and national protections.

6

Next Steps and Monitoring





7.1 This SA Report will be used to inform the Parish Council's decision-making on the final wording of the Draft Neighbourhood Plan at the Special Parish Council meeting on the 1st of July. The plan will then be published, subject to any amendments, for a six week period of consultation under Regulation 14 of the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations.





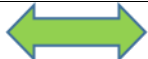


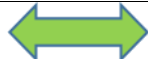












7.2 This report and the accompanying Scoping and Baseline report will also be subject to consultation during this six week period.













7.3 Following consultation the Draft will be revised and subject to a further round of SA appraisal: this will be undertaken in an updated version of this report.

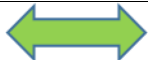
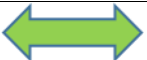
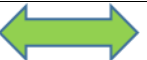
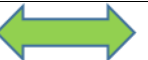
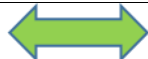

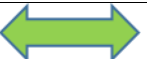
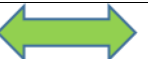








7.4 Once the plan has been revised it will be submitted to Fylde Borough Council for a further six week period of public consultation.

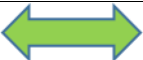
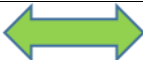
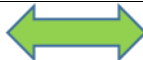
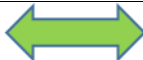








Appendix 1 – Policy Testing Tables – Draft Plan









SA Objective	POLICY BWH1: TO ALLOCATE LAND FOR HOUSING GROWTH OF UP TO 638 NEW HOMES	POLICY BWH2: TO PROMOTE A LEVEL OF HOUSING GROWTH THAT IS PROPORTIONATE TO THE SIZE AND FUNCTION OF WARTON VILLAGE. POLICY	BWH3: HOUSING MIX, DESIGN AND DENSITY (INCLUDING PROVISION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING).	POLICY BWH4: HOUSING RESERVE SITES AND WINDFALLS
1. Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime		 Retaining the village scale and size of Warton will help reduce the fear of crime.		













2. Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning				
3. Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities		 Retaining the village scale and size of Warton will help maintain physical and mental health.	 Better housing can help improve physical and mental health	
4. Ensure that housing provision meets all needs		 Housing at the level proposed helps the village grow but at a scale that can meet more than local need.		 This policy will allow for future development should the need arise.
5. Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	 New housing will increase population and support services. Some development may create negative reactions from existing residents.	 Maintaining Warton as a village will protect and enhance community spirit.	 A better mix of housing will help protect and foster a more mixed and balanced community.	 New housing will increase population and support services. Some development may create negative reactions from existing residents.
6. Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	 Increased housing will help support trade at local shops and	 Maintaining a village scale will allow people to walk to most village	 .	 Increased housing will help support trade at local shops and

















	businesses; and help increase patronage at local facilities.	services, amenities and employment sources.		businesses; and help increase patronage at local facilities.
7. Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	 New Homes will help support development at the Enterprise Zone and support more local businesses.	 New Homes will help support development at the Enterprise Zone and support more local businesses.	 A mix and range of housing will allow local residents to remain in the area and allow new people to move to the area to access employment opportunities.	 New Homes will help support development at the Enterprise Zone and support more local businesses.
8. Promote economic inclusion			 A mix and range of housing will allow local residents to remain in the area and allow new people to move to the area to access employment opportunities.	
9. Deliver urban renaissance	 Impact of new housing development on more urban locations is unknown.	 Impact of new housing development on more urban locations is unknown.	 Impact of new housing development on more urban locations is unknown.	 Impact of new housing development on more urban locations is unknown.





















10. Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	 Development will result in some loss of existing open countryside. Use of buffers and other measures may enhance biodiversity.	 Development will result in some loss of existing open countryside. Use of buffers and other measures may enhance biodiversity.		
11. Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	 Development will result in some loss of existing open countryside. Use of buffers and other measures may help mitigate this impact.	 Maintaining Warton as a village helps maintain the landscape setting; and to protect the area's existing tranquillity.		
12. Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	 Development at the level proposed protects the essential village form and function of Warton.	 Development at the level proposed protects the essential village form and function of Warton.		
13. Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	 Replacement of countryside with housing development will increase the risk of surface water flooding.	 Replacement of countryside with housing development will increase the risk of surface water flooding.	 Replacement of countryside with housing development will increase the risk of surface water flooding.	









14. Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change				
15. Protect and improve air quality	 Additional car traffic will lead to a slight reduction in air quality.		 Additional car traffic will lead to a slight reduction in air quality.	 Additional car traffic will lead to a slight reduction in air quality.
16. Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	 The development will lead to the permanent loss of open countryside; use of additional materials; and increased fossil fuel use through car journeys.		 The development of new homes will lead to the permanent loss of open countryside; use of additional materials; and increased fossil fuel use through car journeys.	 The development of new homes will lead to the permanent loss of open countryside; use of additional materials; and increased fossil fuel use through car journeys.







SA Objective	POLICY BWE1 – PROMOTING EMPLOYMENT GROWTH	POLICY BWT 1: To ensure suitable improvements to the highway is made a Lancashire County Council- led masterplan approach for Warton will be pursued.	POLICY BWT2: TO PROMOTE THE DEVELOPMENT OF GATEWAY ROUNDABOUTS AT SPECIFIC AREAS IN THE VILLAGE	POLICY BWLC1: SHOPS AND SERVICES
1. Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime				 A community with a range of facilities open at various times of day will have a vibrant “social life” offering: a wide range of opportunities for young people; natural surveillance through busier streets; and more vibrant streets and spaces where people feel safe and comfortable to be and to interact.
2. Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	 Improved economic opportunities increase access to training and	 Access to educational opportunities could be increased.		













	encourage people to seek higher levels of educational attainment.			
3. Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	 People with higher living standards generally have better health.	 Less travel by car, safer roads and streets could lead to improvements in physical and mental health.		 A wider range of services and things to do adds to the overall health and well-being of the local community.
4. Ensure that housing provision meets all needs				
5. Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	 Better local employment opportunities could enhance community spirit and cohesion. If all employment opportunities are to serve the North West region and beyond this could have a negative impact.		 Improvements to the image and identity of the village and wider parish will help enhance community spirit and cohesion.	 A wider range of services and things to do will enhance community spirit and cohesion.


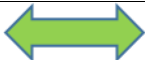
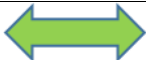

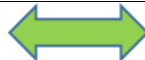
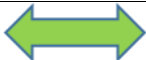






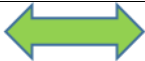


6. Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups		 Improved movement by all modes of transport will improve access to basic goods, services and amenities.	 Gateway improvements could help people move around the area and signpost them to the various facilities in the village and parish.	 A wider range of services and things to do will improve access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups.
7. Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development		 Better transport by all modes will encourage economic growth and business development.	 Improvements to the image and identity of the village and wider parish will help encourage business growth.	 This policy will support the development of more local forms of employment.
8. Promote economic inclusion		 Better transport by all modes will encourage economic inclusion.	 Improvements to the image and identity of the village and wider parish will help encourage business growth.	 This policy will promote economic inclusion
9. Deliver urban renaissance	 Impact of employment expansion at Warton			
















	on the wider urban area is unknown.			
10. Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity				
11. Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity				
12. Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource				
13. Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	 There could be some additional risk of flooding.		 Replacement of countryside with housing development will increase the risk of surface water flooding.	
14. Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change		 Improvements to non-car based modes of		

		transport may lead to reduced journeys. Alternatively, traffic improvements may encourage people to use their cars more often.		
15. Protect and improve air quality	 Additional car traffic will lead to a slight reduction in air quality.	 Improvements to non-car based modes of transport may lead to reduced journeys. Alternatively, traffic improvements may encourage people to use their cars more often.		
16. Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	 Business development will lead to the additional use of materials; and increased fossil fuel use through car journeys.			

SA Objective	POLICY BWLC2: COMMUNITY FACILITIES	POLICY BWNE1 - PROTECTING AND ENHANCING LOCAL WILDLIFE AND HABITATS	POLICY BWNE2 - PROTECTING AND ENHANCING LOCAL CHARACTER AND LANDSCAPE
1. Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	 A community with a range of facilities open at various times of day will have a vibrant “social life” offering a wide range of opportunities for young people; natural surveillance through busier streets; and more vibrant streets and spaces where people feel safe and comfortable to be and to interact.		
2. Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	 Community facilities can be used to help		













	promote educational activities.		
3. Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	 A wider range of community facilities adds to the overall health and well-being of the village.	 Access to the wider countryside and local natural resources helps aid physical exercise and thereby mental and physical health.	 Protecting the wider countryside and local natural resources helps aid physical exercise and thereby mental and physical health.
4. Ensure that housing provision meets all needs			
5. Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	 Community facilities enhance community spirit and cohesion.	 Access to the wider countryside and local natural resources could promote community spirit and cohesion.	 Protecting the wider countryside and local natural resources could promote community spirit and cohesion.
6. Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	 .		



















7. Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development			
8. Promote economic inclusion			
9. Deliver urban renaissance			
10. Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity			
11. Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity			

























12. Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource			
13. Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding			
14. Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change			
15. Protect and improve air quality			
16. Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources			































Appendix 2 – Housing Site Testing Tables

SA Objective	H1		H2	R1	R2	R5
1. Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
2. Improve levels of educational attainment and	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔

encourage lifelong learning						
3. Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities						
4. Ensure that housing provision meets all needs						

5. Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion						
6. Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups						
7. Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development						

8. Promote economic inclusion						
9. Deliver urban renaissance	 Impact of employment expansion at Warton on the wider urban area is unknown.	 Impact of employment expansion at Warton on the wider urban area is unknown.	 Impact of employment expansion at Warton on the wider urban area is unknown.	 Impact of employment expansion at Warton on the wider urban area is unknown.	 Impact of employment expansion at Warton on the wider urban area is unknown.	 Impact of employment expansion at Warton on the wider urban area is unknown.
10. Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity						
11. Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	 Impact could be reduced with the proposed buffer zones.	 Impact could be reduced with the proposed buffer zones.				

12. Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource						
13. Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding		 Parts of the site are at high/medium risk of surface water flooding.	 Parts of the site are at high/medium risk of surface water flooding.	 Parts of the site are at high/medium risk of surface water flooding.		 Parts of the site are at high/medium risk of surface water flooding.
14. Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change						
15. Protect and improve air quality	 Additional car traffic will lead to a slight reduction in air quality.	 Additional car traffic will lead to a slight reduction in air quality.	 Additional car traffic will lead to a slight reduction in air quality.	 Additional car traffic will lead to a slight reduction in air quality.	 Additional car traffic will lead to a slight reduction in air quality.	 Additional car traffic will lead to a slight reduction in air quality.
16. Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources						

kirkwells

The Planning People

For more information on the contents of this document contact:

Michael Wellock

Managing Director

Kirkwells

Lancashire Digital Technology Centre

Bancroft Road

Burnley

Lancashire

BB10 2TP

01282 872570

michaelwellock@kirkwells.co.uk