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Design

Strategic Objectives

SO 15 To foster 'place shaping' to enhance the character and local distinctiveness of the built environment in Central Lancashire by encouraging high quality design of new buildings.

SO 16 To protect, conserve and enhance Central Lancashire's places of architectural and archaeological value, and the distinctive character of its landscapes.

SO 17 To maintain and improve the quality of Central Lancashire's built and natural environment assets so that it remains a place with 'room to breathe'.



Cross Cutting Themes

Achieving Good Design

The high quality design of new buildings and the creation or enhancement of existing green infrastructure will enhance the character of the built and natural environment, ensuring effective place shaping across Central Lancashire.

Promoting Health and Wellbeing

Green Infrastructure can help make space for nature in urban areas, promote better health and affect people's sense of wellbeing, defining how they feel about the places where they live. A high quality built environment, including the development of public art projects, has a positive effect on a community's health and wellbeing.

Tackling Climate Change

All new houses should be constructed to achieve high environmental standards under the Code for Sustainable Homes, thereby reducing their carbon footprint. The creation of new green and blue (water) spaces can offset climate change and provide pollution control, natural air cooling and vegetation cover that helps prevent flooding.

10.1 Ensuring high quality design in both the natural and built environment is an integral part of the Core Strategy and seen as one of the three main cross cutting themes. Design is relevant to all areas of place shaping from protecting heritage assets and encouraging sensitive design, to master planning for new developments. It is important to 'design out' crime, and to 'design in' energy efficiency and other adaptations into new buildings to help reduce running costs, emissions and the impacts of climate change. Positive design is crucial for the natural environment, from maintaining, enhancing and expanding ecological networks and green infrastructure networks, to managing new development in areas of landscape character or environmental designations.

10.2 Central Lancashire has a rich natural, historic and built environment, a strength that high quality design can build upon during the plan period.

Design in the Built Environment

10.3 There are two main strands of the built environment identified within this policy. Firstly, the need to protect and conserve the heritage assets of Central Lancashire and recognise the importance of promoting good design and sensitive management for both heritage assets as well as the sensitive integration of modern design. Secondly, the need for good design for new development that conform to a broad range of building requirements, such as the Code for Sustainable Homes.

Protecting and Conserving Heritage Assets

10.4 Central Lancashire boasts a rich and varied built environment, which includes landscapes, sites, structures and buried remains of significant historic and architectural interest. The individual heritage assets date from prehistoric and Roman times to the present day, although much of the more visible buildings and townscapes stem from the recent industrial past. Heritage assets make a valuable contribution to the areas economic and social wellbeing as well as providing a focus for heritage led regeneration.

10.5 Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments are protected by legislation and English Heritage keep an up to date register of all listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments and those at risk. Alongside these exist a number of designated heritage assets including Registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas and other areas of historic interest that are protected through the planning process.

10.6 Central Lancashire has over 1,000 Listed Buildings, 26 Conservation Areas, 17 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 13 Parks and Gardens of Historical Interest. As well as these designated heritage assets the Lancashire Historic Environment Record lists over 3,500 other known assets, some of which are of particular local interest, and merit increased protection by means of a Local List.

Policy 16: Heritage Assets

Protect and seek opportunities to enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings by:

- a) Safeguarding heritage assets from inappropriate development that would cause harm to their significances.**
- b) Supporting development or other initiatives where they protect and enhance the local character, setting, management and historic significance of heritage assets, with particular support for initiatives that will improve any assets that are recognised as being in poor condition, or at risk.**
- c) Identifying and adopting a local list of heritage assets for each Authority.**



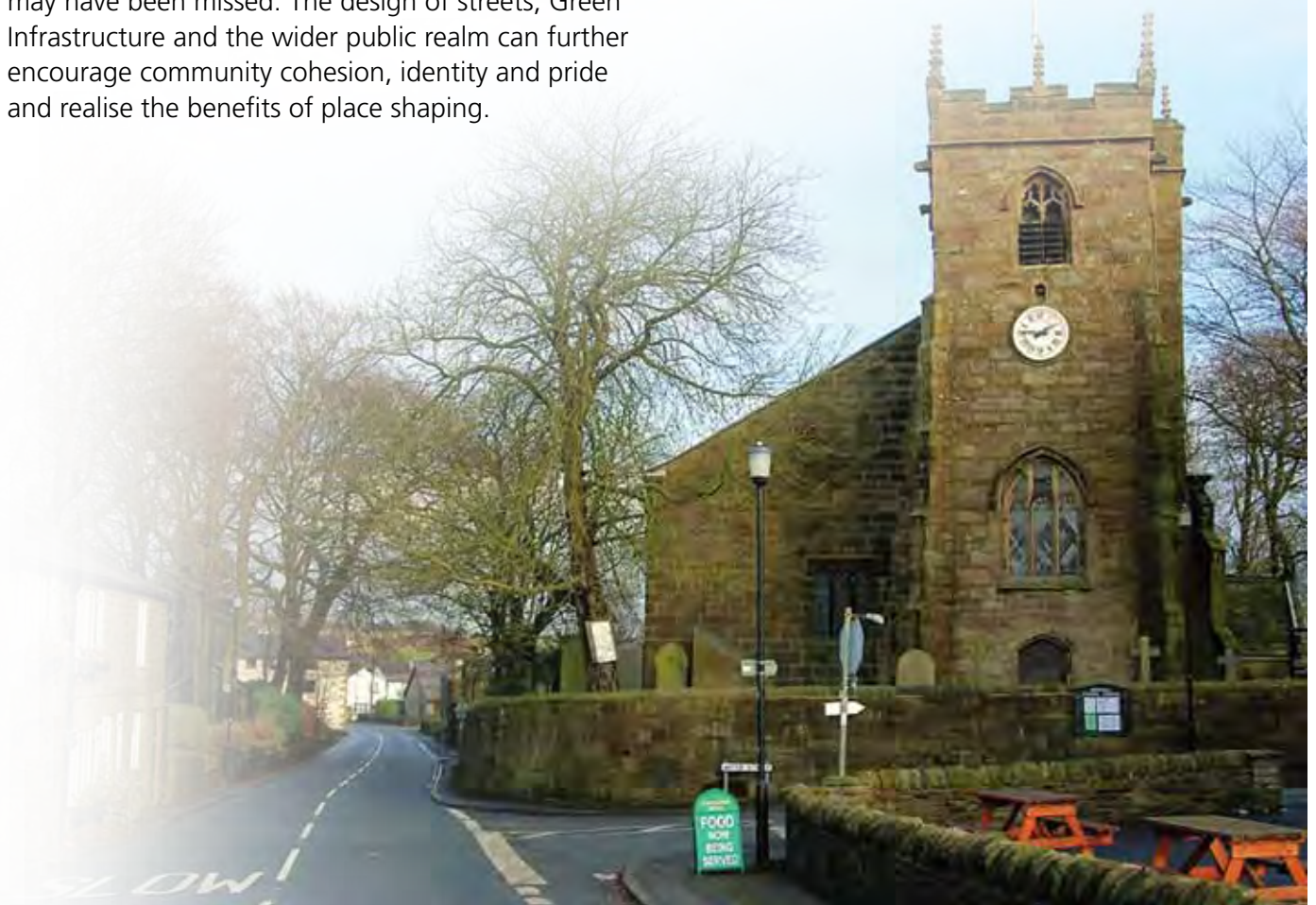
High Quality Design within New Developments

10.7 The importance of high quality design is integral to the Core Strategy and thus central to the planning of new developments. The need for development to respect local character and 'build in context' with its surroundings is a key area of the following policy. The 'Building in Context' concept was developed by English Heritage and the Commission for Architecture & the Built Environment (CABE) to stimulate a high standard of design when development takes place in historically sensitive contexts. The founding principle is that successful design solutions depend on allowing time for a thorough site analysis and character appraisal of context. This approach can be applied to all developments, not just those in 'special' areas. Where the local environment is poor, good building design is key to enhancing its identity and sense of place, as well as increasing local pride in an area.

10.8 It is important that new developments take account of layout, landscaping and accessibility in order to be sympathetic to their location, as well as enhancing the area where previous opportunities may have been missed. The design of streets, Green Infrastructure and the wider public realm can further encourage community cohesion, identity and pride and realise the benefits of place shaping.

10.9 There are now no extensive areas of despoiled land in Central Lancashire. Considerable work has already taken place to restore and remediate contaminated and derelict land including the former coal workings in the south of the plan area. Although there are still some small scale local areas of despoiled land, they are not considered a significant spatial issue. However hazards in relation to old mine workings may still exist so it is appropriate to address these if they arise.

10.10 A Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) will be produced alongside the Core Strategy to deal with new developments from housing to retail, commercial and industrial. The aim of the Design Guide will be to encourage high quality design of places, buildings and landscaping; identifying how best to integrate new development into the existing settlement patterns and landscape character across Central Lancashire.



Policy 17: Design of New Buildings

The design of new buildings will be expected to take account of the character and appearance of the local area, including the following:

- (a) siting, layout, massing, scale, design, materials, building to plot ratio and landscaping.**
 - (b) safeguarding and enhancing the built and historic environment.**
 - (c) being sympathetic to surrounding land uses and occupiers, and avoiding demonstrable harm to the amenities of the local area.**
 - (d) ensuring that the amenities of occupiers of the new development will not be adversely affected by neighbouring uses and vice versa.**
 - (e) linking in with surrounding movement patterns and not prejudicing the development of neighbouring land, including the creation of landlocked sites.**
 - (f) minimising opportunity for crime, and maximising natural surveillance.**
 - (g) providing landscaping as an integral part of the development, protecting existing landscape features and natural assets, habitat creation, providing open space, and enhancing the public realm.**
 - (h) including public art in appropriate circumstances.**
 - (i) demonstrating, through the Design and Access Statement, the appropriateness of the proposal.**
 - (j) making provision for the needs of special groups in the community such as the elderly and those with disabilities.**
 - (k) promoting designs that will be adaptable to climate change, and adopting principles of sustainable construction including Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS); and**
 - (l) achieving Building for Life rating of 'Silver' or 'Gold' for new residential developments.**
 - (m) ensuring that contaminated land, land stability and other risks associated with coal mining are considered and, where necessary, addressed through appropriate remediation and mitigation measures.**
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Design in the Natural Environment

Green Infrastructure

10.11 The North West Green Infrastructure Guide defines Green Infrastructure as ‘the region’s life support system – the network of natural environmental components and green and blue spaces that lies within and between the North West’s cities, towns and villages which provides multiple social, economical and environmental benefits’. These benefits are further identified in the Lancashire Green Infrastructure Strategy.

10.12 Positive design of the Green Infrastructure network can create habitat linkages and reduce habitat and species fragmentation and isolation (in line with the wider requirements and importance of Ecological Networks). In addition it provides good quality, inclusive and sustainable ‘green wedges’ and open spaces within and throughout the urban core of the sub-region, for a variety of functions including recreation. Green wedges are substantial areas of open space which lie within the main urban areas of Central Lancashire, separating neighbourhoods, providing links to open countryside and acting as wildlife corridors. They may comprise public parks or significant private open spaces, such as golf courses or other outdoor recreational facilities. It is important to protect the integrity of these areas to keep the network of Green Infrastructure intact.

Policy 18: Green Infrastructure

Manage and improve environmental resources through a Green Infrastructure approach to:

(a) protect and enhance the natural environment where it already provides economic, social and environmental benefits;

(b) invest in and improve the natural environment, particularly;

i. the river valley networks including:

- **the River Ribble at Penwortham and south to Lostock Hall and Bamber Bridge, to create a ‘central park’ area incorporating footpaths, cycleways and a Local Nature Reserve;**
- **Savick Brook upstream of Preston;**
- **the River Darwen between Roach Bridge and Walton-le-Dale; and**
- **the Yarrow and Cuerden Valley Parks.**

ii. the canal networks including:

- **the Lancaster Canal into Preston; and**
- **the Leeds and Liverpool Canal through Chorley and Adlington.**

iii. where it contributes to the creation of green wedges and the utilisation of other green open spaces that can provide natural extensions into the countryside.

(c) secure mitigation and/or compensatory measures where development would lead to the loss of, or damage to, part of the Green Infrastructure network.



Figure 14: Green Infrastructure Key Assets

The Objective of the County Council is to protect and enhance the environment where the asset base is already significant (shown by the darker shading on the map) and where it contributes to economic, social and environmental wellbeing.

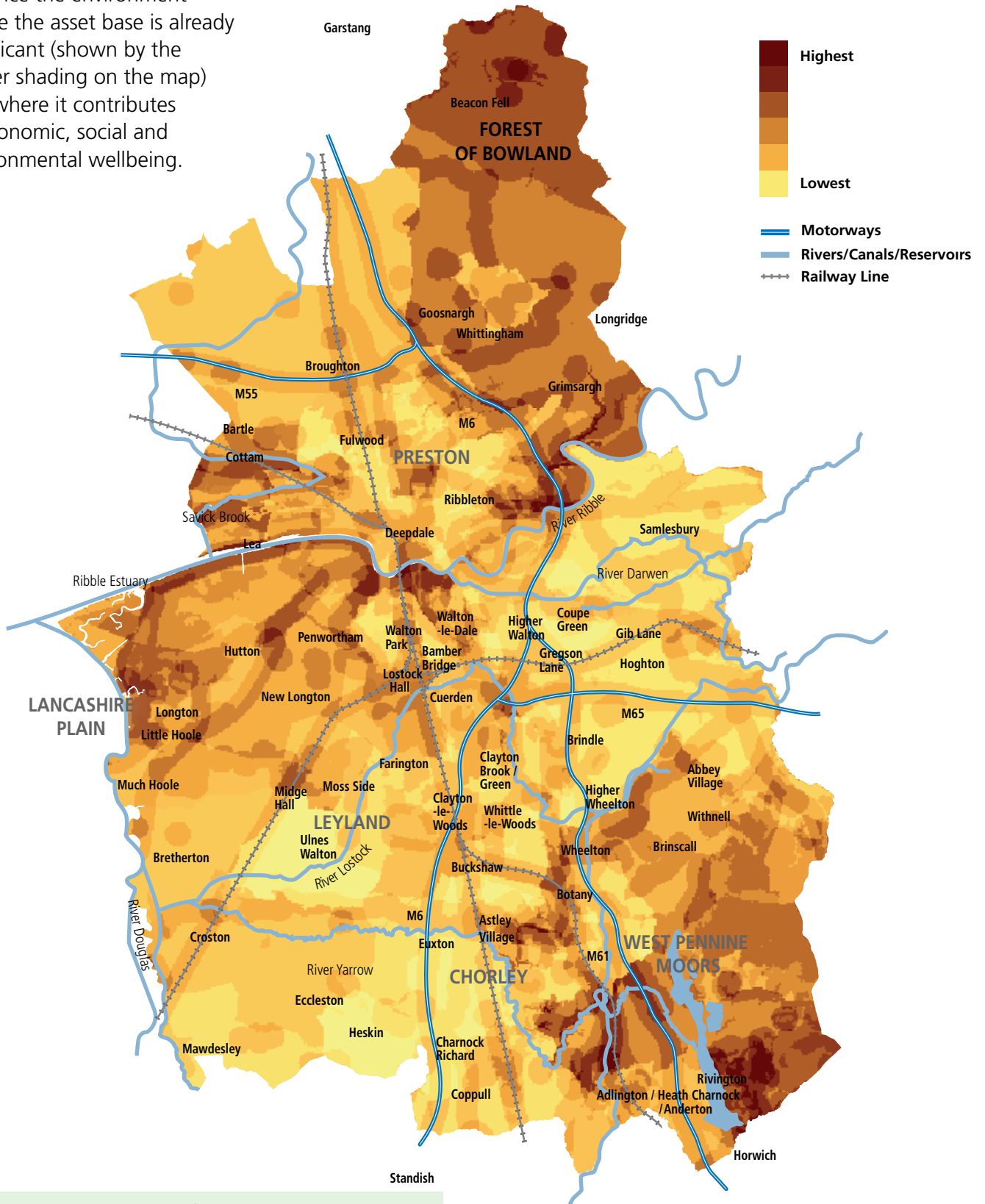
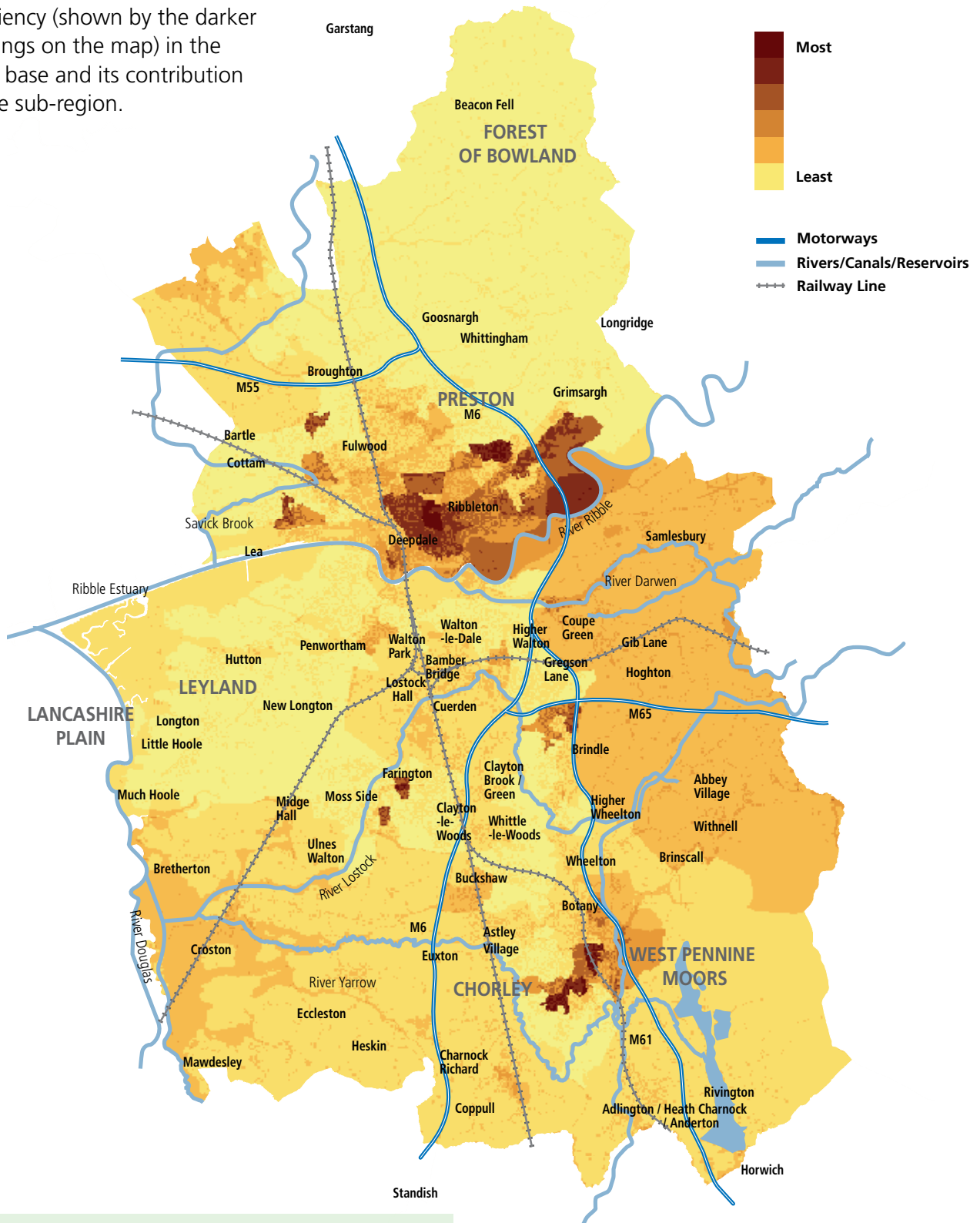


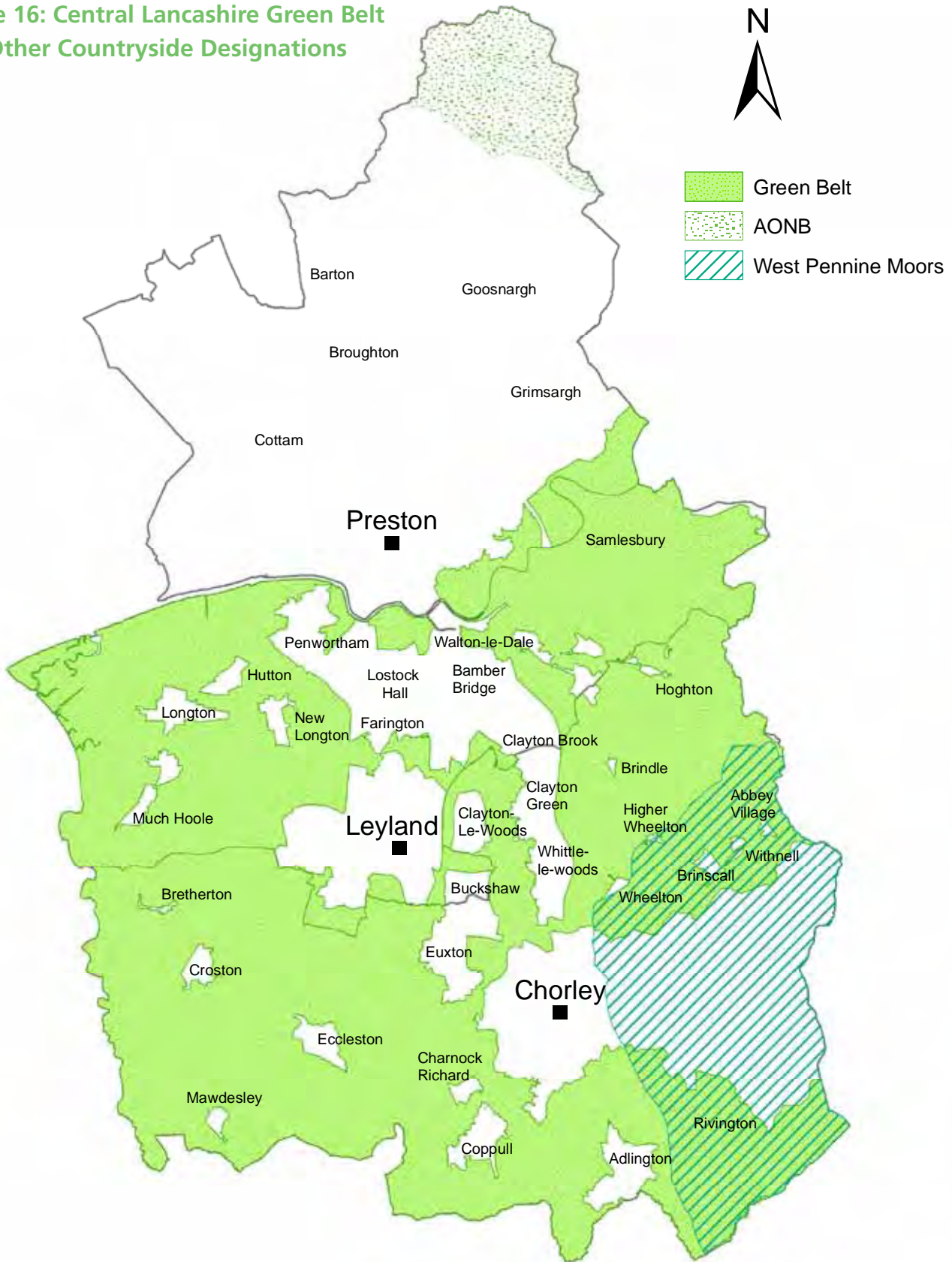
Figure 15: Green Infrastructure Areas for Improvement

The Objective of the County Council is to invest in and improve the environment where indicators show a real deficiency (shown by the darker shadings on the map) in the asset base and its contribution to the sub-region.



Source: Lancashire Green Infrastructure Strategy 2009

Figure 16: Central Lancashire Green Belt and Other Countryside Designations



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Green Belt

10.13 The Green Belt helps ensure that settlements do not coalesce. No changes are anticipated to the strategic extent of the Green Belt within Central Lancashire. There is a general presumption against inappropriate development in the Green Belt, and the very special circumstances needed to justify inappropriate development within it will not exist unless the harm, by reason of inappropriateness and any other harm, is clearly outweighed by other considerations.

10.14 In some parts of Central Lancashire there are relatively small amounts of open countryside between certain settlements. To help maintain the openness of these areas of countryside and the identity and distinctiveness of these settlements, Policy 19 identifies locations where Areas of Separation are needed. The policy will apply to all forms of development including that considered appropriate in the Green Belt.

10.15 Policy 19 also refers to Areas of Major Open Space. These areas differ from Areas of Separation in that they are neither within the Green Belt nor within the open countryside.

10.16 Two locations are identified within the urban boundary of Preston, where Areas of Major Open Space are valued as part of the local Green Infrastructure, and these spaces help to maintain the distinctiveness of the adjoining neighbourhoods and help protect Central Lancashire as a place with room to breathe. Detailed boundaries for these areas will be set out in the Site Allocations Development Plan Documents.

Policy 19: Areas of Separation and Major Open Space

Protect the identity, local distinctiveness and green infrastructure of certain settlements and neighbourhoods by the designation of Areas of Separation and Major Open Space, to ensure that those places at greatest risk of merging are protected and environmental/ open space resources are safeguarded.

Areas of Separation will be designated around the following northern settlements:

- (a) Broughton;**
- (b) Goosnargh/Whittingham; and**
- (c) Grimsargh;**

and between the following central and southern settlements:

- (d) Bamber Bridge and Lostock Hall;**
- (e) Walton-le-Dale and Penwortham;**
- (f) Farington, Lostock Hall and Penwortham;**
- (g) Chorley and Whittle-le-Woods; and**
- (h) Chorley and Euxton.**

Areas of Major Open Space will be designated within the Preston urban boundary, in particular areas between:

- (a) Ingol/Tanterton and Greyfriars/Cadley;**
- (b) Sharoe Green and Fulwood.**

Countryside Management and Access

10.17 The Ribble Coast and Wetlands Regional Park (Ribble and Alt Estuaries) is a National Nature Reserve and is one of the most important wildlife habitats in Europe. The Beacon Fell Country Park manages public access and conserves an upland area in the north east of Central Lancashire, which extend beyond the boundary into the Forest of Bowland Area of outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The West Pennine Moors Partnership plays a similar (but less formal) role in helping to co-ordinate the management of the 'Moorland Gateway' upland areas east of Chorley. Whilst the habitats are supported by international and national legislation, these areas are also important for the development of tourism and recreation and the Core Strategy continues to support their development.

Policy 20: Countryside Management and Access

Support the continued development of plans and proposals for the Ribble Coast and Wetlands Regional Park, Beacon Fell Country Park and the Moorland Gateway to the West Pennine Moors especially for the benefits to land management, nature conservation and sustainable access.



Landscape Character Areas

10.18 Landscape is important in the way that it contributes to an area's distinctiveness and key activities. All the 'natural' landscapes in Central Lancashire have been shaped by human activity over thousands of years. The Landscape Strategy for Lancashire (2000) produced by Lancashire County Council in partnership with the former Countryside Agency and the Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation identified a broad range of landscape character areas within Central Lancashire worthy of conserving, protecting and enhancing.

10.19 The character areas relevant for Central Lancashire may be summarised as:

- The moorland hills and fringes of Beacon Fell in the north (including part of the Forest of Bowland AONB) and West Pennine Moors in the south east, together with their industrial foothills;
- Wide areas of undulating lowland farmland to the north and west, and along the Ribble Valley in the east;
- The Ribble Valley itself, a dominating landscape running from the east of Central Lancashire, out to the valley estuary and the important coastal marshes to the west;
- The coastal plains of the Fylde, and the Longton-Walmer Bridge area, close to the urban centre of Preston;
- The mosslands at Hoole and Farrington to the west of Leyland and from Bretherton to Mawdesley.

10.20 This is not a comprehensive list but it highlights the variety of landscape character within Central Lancashire and, whilst not all are nationally significant, they are recognised as locally distinct and highly valued. New development in the countryside can, through its design, use of external materials and siting, integrate well into the local settlement pattern and through associated works can improve as well as conserve the character of the landscape.

Policy 21: Landscape Character Areas

New Development will be required to be well integrated into existing settlement patterns, appropriate to the landscape character type and designation within which it is situated and contribute positively to its conservation, enhancement or restoration or the creation of appropriate new features.



Biodiversity and Geodiversity

10.21 Biodiversity is the variety of life in all its forms; Geodiversity is the variety of rocks and landforms together with the processes that form them. It is important to recognise that the underlying geology affects the landscape of areas and the biological diversity that land can sustain. A wide range of sites important to wildlife habitats and species exist in Central Lancashire, and whilst some areas/sites are afforded greater protection through legislation, the Core Strategy recognises the ecological value of all levels.

10.22 Within Central Lancashire there exist elements of the entire hierarchy of designations. At the European level the Ribble and Alt Estuaries are designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA) for birds, a Ramsar International wetland, a National Nature Reserve and a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). There are significant areas of European Directive Priority Habitats (mainly saltmarsh and active blanket bog). The area also contains many regional and locally designated sites including several hundred Biological Heritage Sites (BHSs) and a number of Local Nature Reserves. Central Lancashire is home to various protected animals and plant species; Biodiversity Action Plans set out management strategies for their conservation, maintenance and enhancement. There are also 17 Geological Heritage Sites in the plan area.

10.23 The Core Strategy will help ensure that areas/sites with international, national and local designations will not be adversely affected by new development.

Ecological Networks

10.24 Design of the natural environment is equally important when considering the protection, maintenance, restoration and re-establishment and favourable condition of biodiversity and geodiversity. This can help to nurture and conserve habitat and species colonisation, and prevent fragmentation.

10.25 Ecological networks were introduced through national planning policies as an opportunity to design for the future of ecology through spatial planning. Policy 22 conforms to national guidance and will be further developed in future planning documents.



Policy 22: Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Conserve, protect and seek opportunities to enhance and manage the biological and geological assets of the area, through the following measures:

(a) Promoting the conservation and enhancement of biological diversity, having particular regard to the favourable condition, restoration and re-establishment of priority habitats and species populations;

(b) Seeking opportunities to conserve, enhance and expand ecological networks;

(c) Safeguarding geological assets that are of strategic and local importance.

Sustainability Appraisal

* Options have been developed as the most sustainable and in compliance with national policy

* The sustainability appraisal process noted that a combination of the preferred options was the most beneficial, as it allowed flexibility yet also protection for natural environmental assets.

* The options taken forward are as a response to the sustainability appraisal process and are deemed to have no significant adverse impacts.



Cross Cutting Themes

Achieving Good Design

Health is created and lived by people within the settings of their everyday lives. Good design can help to shape places so that healthy lifestyles are encouraged for example, by supporting Green Infrastructure and safe, sustainable transport networks, and the provision of a well-designed network of healthcare services. Good design can promote community cohesion and significantly reduce the risk of crime.

Tackling Climate Change

Climate change brings with it new health and wellbeing challenges. For example, more extreme weather events such as heat waves, floods and extreme cold weather spells are expected which have significant health impacts, especially on the elderly and infirm. Measures to promote healthier lifestyles, such as promoting walking and cycling, will lead to reductions in carbon dioxide emissions.

11.1 The World Health Organisation's defines health as "...a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity". Wellbeing is recognised as a broader concept, and can be defined as "a positive physical, social and mental state: it is not just the absence of pain, discomfort and incapacity. It requires that basic needs are met, that individuals have a sense of purpose, that they feel able to achieve important personal goals and participate in society."

11.2 The diagram overleaf (Figure 17) shows that many factors influence our state of health and wellbeing. Spatial planning can have a positive effect on these factors, and hence health and wellbeing is identified as one of the Core Strategy's main cross-cutting themes:

- providing and protecting green open spaces, which promote increased physical activity and exercise, and improve mental health and wellbeing;
- reducing motor vehicle traffic which in turn leads to reductions in air and noise pollution and road traffic accidents;
- promoting sustainable transport networks, especially cycling and walking, to provide access to services and employment;
- promoting greater prosperity and access to more and better jobs;
- improving the quality and type of housing available;
- encouraging access to healthy, fresh and affordable food whilst also seeking to manage the location of fast food outlets.

Figure 17: The Determinants of Health and Wellbeing in Our Neighbourhoods



Source: Barton and Grant (2006) based on a public health concept by Whitehead and Dahlgren (1991).

11.3 The general health of people in Central Lancashire is improving but challenges remain, with some public health issues common to all three districts including:

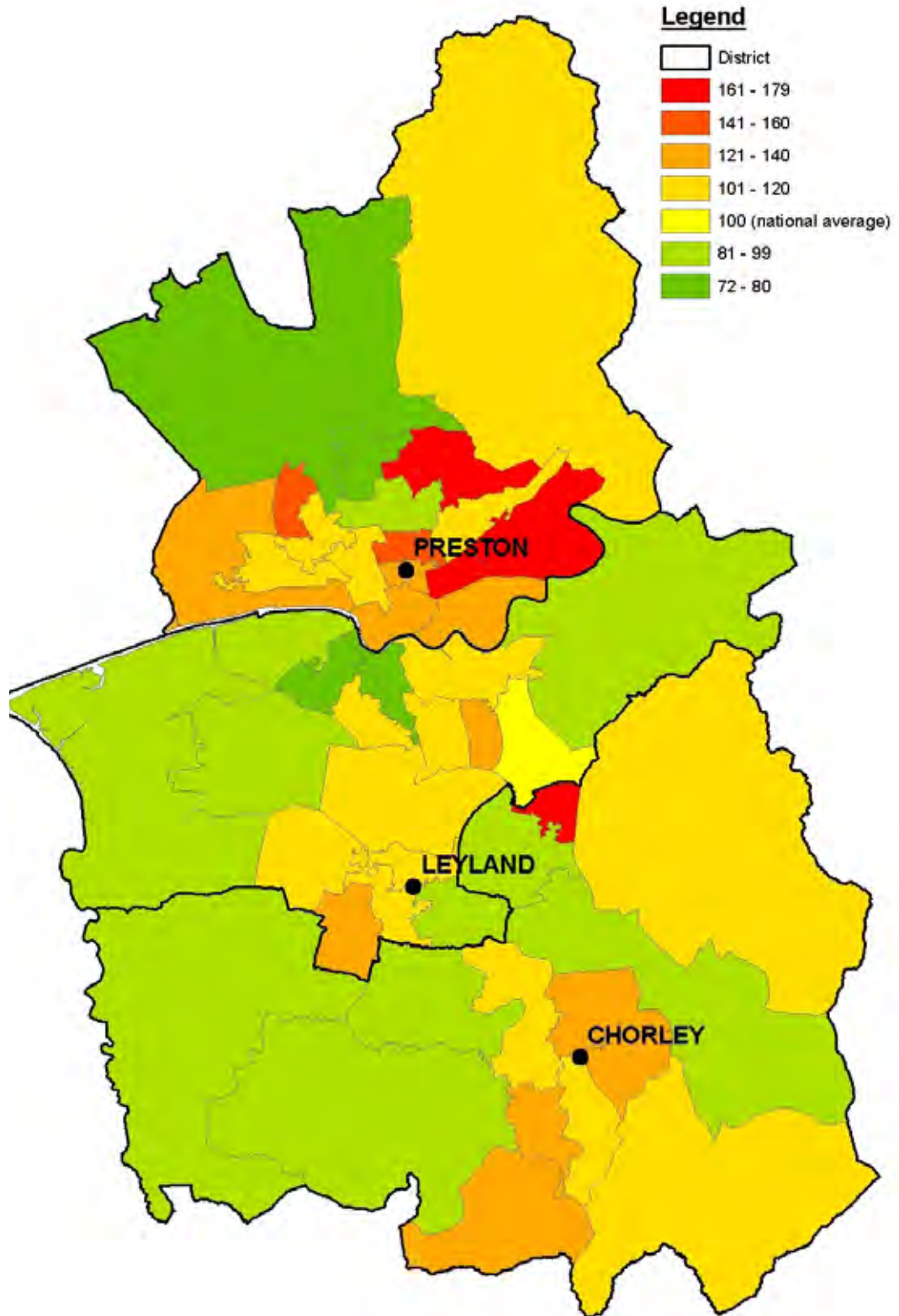
- alcohol abuse (binge drinking and hospital stays due to alcohol related harm);
- a high proportion of over-65s not in good health;
- relatively high levels of road injuries and deaths;
- increasing incidence of mental disorders and obesity-related illnesses.

11.4 There is a strong spatial relationship between social and economic factors that impact on health, such as low income and poor housing, and these issues have been highlighted nationally in the Marmot Review. Reducing health inequalities has been a priority for many years but they remain very persistent. The result is that the more deprived urban neighbourhoods and the eastern suburbs of Preston in particular show high levels of poor health, and so make particular demands on health and support services. Ultimately, health inequality manifests itself through significant differences in life expectancy between areas, and this is illustrated in (Figure 18).

11.5 Addressing these difficult issues requires the co-ordinated efforts of a number of different agencies, including the Primary Care Trusts (PCTs), local authorities and voluntary and community organisations involved in health and wellbeing. Preston is a WHO-designated phase V 'Healthy City'. This is a partnership between the Primary Care Trust and the City and County Councils, with the aim of "mainstreaming" health equity into all policies for local authorities and partnership agencies. It puts a special emphasis on health inequalities and urban planning. Health considerations must, therefore, be integrated into spatial planning.

11.6 Health and wellbeing considerations are referenced throughout this Core Strategy. The following policy concentrates on two particular aspects of healthy urban planning: the provision of health care services, and access to healthy food.

Figure 18: All Age, All Cause Mortality, Middle Super Output Areas: Chorley, Preston and South Ribble



Source: North West Public Health Observatory, 2020

Provision of Health Care Services

11.7 Primary health care (GP surgeries, health centres, clinics, and dental surgeries) is commissioned by the NHS Central Lancashire PCT although the northern parishes of Preston fall within NHS East Lancashire. Access to primary care in rural areas can be difficult, particularly for older people. There are no local GP services in the rural settlements north of Preston so residents must travel to Preston or Longridge. This can be a problem for those with limited access to transport. Mental health services are provided across Lancashire by Lancashire Care NHS Foundation Trust. The Lancashire Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust provides secondary care services throughout the area via two hospitals – the Royal Preston Hospital and the Chorley and District Hospital. Lancashire County Council also provides care services for older people and for children and young people, as do a number of private and third sector agencies.

11.8 The types of health care services provided and the methods of delivery continue to change. For example, some PCTs are developing “walk-in” centres for primary care, based in town or district centres, whilst others are developing GP led “polyclinics” which are intended to provide more specialist facilities than GP surgeries, and will therefore take some pressure off hospitals. New approaches to service provision in Central Lancashire include the Minerva Centre, a Long Term Conditions Centre within Preston North End football ground.

11.9 Where the PCT or other service provider identifies a need for a new facility, then the local authorities will assist with identifying a suitable site, and if possible, seek to identify land in their Site Allocations Development Plan Documents. Co-location of services (e.g. sharing the use of a building) will be encouraged. New housing development may create a need for new or expanded health care facilities. The local authorities will seek the advice of the Primary Care Trust in establishing whether new facilities are required to serve the development, and if this is the case, will seek appropriate developer contributions.

11.10 The second dimension of the policy is access to healthy food. The correlation between the quality of food we eat and our personal wellbeing is well documented. Concerns are increasing in the UK over levels of obesity and the consequent health issues, which impact disproportionately on poorer and disadvantaged communities. Community food growing schemes can help counter this by providing fresh, affordable food and also promote physical activity and social inclusion. It is important, therefore to safeguard allotments and other urban land that can support local food growing.

11.11 Another aspect to the lack of access to healthy food choices is the concentration of fast food takeaways in some locations, particularly in areas of poor health. The local planning authorities will work with partners to control this as part of a healthy eating and anti-obesity strategy, and consideration will be given to the preparation of a Supplementary Planning Document.

11.12 The effect that planning policies and proposals may have on the health of a community can be tested through “Health Impact Assessment” (HIA). This aims to ensure that any adverse impacts are reduced and positive impacts are maximized for all sections of the community. For the purposes of Policy 23, strategic development proposals are defined as those requiring an Environmental Impact Assessment.

Policy 23: Health

Integrate public health principles and planning, and help to reduce health inequalities by:

(a) Working with health care commissioners to support health care infrastructure and particularly to improve primary care and mental health care access and facilities.

(b) Where required by the priorities of health care commissioners, identifying sites for new facilities reflecting the spatial distribution of need, the importance of accessibility, and opportunities for different service providers to share facilities.

(c) Seeking contributions towards new or enhanced facilities from developers where new housing results in a shortfall or worsening of provision.

(d) Requiring Health Impact Assessment on all strategic development proposals on Strategic Sites and Locations.

(e) Working with partners, including the Primary Care Trust and local authority environmental health departments, to manage the location of fast food takeaways, particularly in deprived areas and areas of poor health.

(f) Safeguarding and encouraging the role of allotments; garden plots within developments; small scale agriculture and farmers markets in providing access to healthy, affordable locally produced food options.



Sport and Recreation

11.13 Regular physical exercise contributes to good levels of health and wellbeing. Aside from its benefits to the individual, increased participation in sport and physical activity can also have wider benefits in tackling social exclusion and reducing anti-social behaviour. It is important that people in all areas have access to good quality open spaces and the opportunity to participate in formal and informal recreation. Open spaces often have multiple uses: those designated for outdoor recreation, such as golf courses, bowling greens, public parks, and allotments also form part of the wider Green Infrastructure network (see Chapter 10).

11.14 A high proportion of adults and children do not exercise regularly. Increasing current participation rates in sport, physical activity and recreation requires the co-ordinated efforts of many partner organisations. Spatial planning's role involves protecting existing assets, and promoting provision through the planning process by making sure new development does not result in a shortfall in the provision of facilities. Central Lancashire's growth potential and ageing population means that provision for sport and recreation must keep pace with the community's needs. Based on local research, minimum local standards for provision will be developed and used to identify any shortfalls and to assess the impacts of new development. The Open Space, Sport and Recreation Review and Playing Pitch Strategies were published in mid 2012.

Policy 24: Sport and Recreation

Ensure that everyone has the opportunity to access good sport, physical activity and recreation facilities (including children's play) by:

(a) Devising robust minimum local standards based on quantified needs, accessibility and qualitative factors, through seeking developer contributions (either in the form of new provision or financial payment in lieu) where new development would result in a shortfall in provision.

(b) Protecting existing sport and recreation facilities, unless they are proven to be surplus to requirements or unless improved alternative provision is to be made.

(c) Developing minimum local sport and recreation standards in a Supplementary Planning Document.

(d) Identifying sites for major new facilities where providers have evidence of need.



Community Facilities

11.15 Community facilities, such as village shops, community centres, places of worship and health facilities act as the focus of community activity and contribute towards community cohesion. Community facilities are provided by a wide variety of agencies, including local authorities, other public service providers, churches and other religious organisations, and the voluntary and business sectors.

11.16 Urban and rural communities require access to core community facilities. The requirement for facilities is changing along with changes to the structure of the local population. As the proportion of people over 65 increases so demand for facilities catering for older people will rise. New facilities and services may be needed, particularly where a significant amount of new housing is proposed. In some rural settlements and inner urban areas, community facilities may struggle to remain viable when populations change.

11.17 To reflect the changing needs of the community, new ways of providing facilities continue to develop. For example, recent years have seen major investment in Children's Centres as part of a government initiative to provide integrated health, childcare and other services for pre-school children and their carers. Increasingly, service providers are looking to co-locate.

11.18 Spatial planning can help co-ordinate the provision of new facilities and new housing development, and obtain appropriate developer contributions. It can also resist the loss of existing facilities. The Councils will require that proposals for change of use are supported by evidence that the particular facility is no longer viable and explain the options that have been investigated to maintain the service, for example, through co-location with another complementary service. As new developments require good access to facilities and create additional demand for existing facilities, so any shortfall in provision must be addressed as part of the development.

Policy 25: Community Facilities

Ensure that local communities have sufficient community facilities provision by:

- (a) Working with public, private and voluntary sector providers to meet demonstrable need;**
- (b) Encouraging and coordinating new provision at locations that are accessible by all modes of transport;**
- (c) Resisting the loss of existing facilities by requiring evidence that they are no longer viable or relevant to local needs;**
- (d) Assessing all development proposals for new housing in terms of their contribution to providing access to a range of core services including education and basic health and care facilities.**

Crime and Community Safety

11.19 Crime and the fear of crime, is a major factor in determining people's quality of life. Crime levels are generally below average in Chorley and South Ribble, but the more deprived areas of Preston have crime levels within the worst 10% in England and Wales. The police and local authorities are working to reassure local communities with the advent of neighbourhood policing, and Police and Communities Together meetings. Partnership working between agencies includes Community Safety Partnerships which feed into the respective Local Strategic Partnerships.

11.20 Planning can help address crime through the design and layout of developments and individual buildings. "Secured by Design" is a national police initiative to promote awareness. It produces design guides and also has an accreditation scheme for residential and other types of development. Lancashire Constabulary employs a specialist Architectural Liaison Officer to advise developers and local authorities. Secured by Design principles concern the use of natural surveillance within developments, good lighting and the integration of security measures. Issues of road safety - particularly the reduction of accidents involving pedestrians and cyclists - is a matter relevant to the Sustainable Travel Chapter (Chapter 7).

11.21 Crime is often linked to other issues. For example, youth crime and anti-social behaviour may be reduced if there are adequate, affordable leisure and community activities in an area. In town centres, avoiding an over-concentration of pubs and bars in an area may help to disperse revellers so it is important that planning and licensing decisions complement each other. Introducing a greater mix of leisure uses into town centres may help to attract a wider age range of people.

Policy 26: Crime and Community Safety

Plan for reduced levels of crime and improved community safety by:

(a) Working with the police, community safety partnerships and other agencies to co-ordinate analysis and action.

(b) Encouraging the inclusion of Secured by Design principles in new developments.

(c) Providing adequate leisure and community facilities or activities, particularly in high crime areas, and especially for young people.

(d) Aiming to achieve a complementary mix of uses in the City and key service centres with appropriate controls over entertainment uses, taking account of the local authorities' Statement of Licensing policies.

Sustainability Appraisal

- * Including a chapter on Health and Wellbeing was a positive addition for the social aspect of the Sustainability Appraisal.
- * A combination of the preferred options was suggested to give the greatest opportunity for a sustainable outcome.
- * Option B to seek developer contributions for community facilities was not selected as seeking developer contributions from all developments irrespective of need may lead to some projects becoming unviable therefore there would be a negative impact on the economy.
- * Overall the policies taken forward are not deemed to have significant adverse impacts.



12

Climate Change

Strategic Objectives

SO 21 To reduce energy use and carbon dioxide emissions in new developments.

SO 22 To encourage the generation and use of energy from renewable and low carbon sources.

SO 23 To manage flood risk and the impacts of flooding especially adjoining the River Ribble and at Croston.

SO 24 To reduce water usage, protect and enhance Central Lancashire's water resources and minimise pollution of water, air and soil.



Cross Cutting Themes

Achieving Good Design

The design and layout of a building has a significant impact on its energy use. Before applying renewable energy technologies to new buildings to reduce carbon dioxide emissions it is therefore important to consider reducing the total energy requirement. This can be achieved by requiring new developments to be constructed to higher levels than those required by the Building Regulations.

Promoting Health and Wellbeing

The predicted effects of climate change, such as more frequent extreme weather episodes, will have a detrimental impact on the health and wellbeing of the population. Reducing energy use, improving insulation and promoting renewable energy generation in Central Lancashire will help tackle the threat that climate change has on health and wellbeing.

Tackling Climate Change

Almost a half of the UK's carbon dioxide emissions come from buildings. Controlling the energy use of new buildings is therefore essential in tackling climate change. Renewable energy has a key role to play in achieving this.

Built Environment

New Building Energy Efficiency and Low Carbon Energy Generation

12.1 Climate Change is the greatest long-term challenge facing the world today. Tackling Climate Change is a key Government priority for the planning system.

12.2 A key part of the government's climate change strategy is reducing carbon emissions to the atmosphere, through increased use of low or zero carbon and renewable energy sources as well as greater energy efficiency in the construction and use of buildings. This chapter sets out a framework for promoting and encouraging the use of renewables, and for low or zero carbon energy generation. It also considers other resource use issues affecting rivers, air and soil.

12.3 Climate change is a key consideration in sustainable development. It is a cross cutting theme throughout the Core Strategy, some aspects of which are dealt with in other chapters.

The spatial location of land use and associated activities can have a profound effect on energy use. Reducing the need to travel and the energy used in transport is considered in Chapter 7.

12.4 Planning for the sourcing and extraction of minerals and waste management is the responsibility of Lancashire County Council and these matters are dealt with in the countywide Minerals and Waste Development Framework, prepared jointly with Blackpool Council and Blackburn and Darwen Borough Council. However this Core Strategy can influence what, and how, materials are used for construction. Government guidance emphasises the importance of setting out locally robust policies for energy efficiency of building fabric and operation, by promoting minimum energy efficiency requirements. It also requires local authorities to set a target percentage of the energy used in new development to come from decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy sources where it is viable. When setting local requirements, local authorities must be able to clearly demonstrate that there are opportunities for significant use of decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy. Studies undertaken by the three authorities demonstrate that, given the specific natural resources of Central Lancashire, in particular wind, there are many opportunities for renewable energy generation to be integrated into developments (micro-generation) and for stand-alone renewable energy schemes.

12.5 Each type of energy capture technology has its own locational characteristics and specific requirements, and developers should consider a range of renewable energy technologies in order to achieve the requirements of Policy 27. Such technologies include wind turbines, hydro-power, solar power, ground source heat pumps and biomass. The same technology can operate at different scales. For example, wind power can be captured at the 'micro-generation' scale such as an installation on an individual building. A medium sized wind turbine could be considered as 'decentralised' generation where it serves a neighbourhood, whereas large scale energy capture includes 'wind farms' comprising several full size turbines. This Core Strategy deals with all these scales.

12.6 On the whole, areas of visual or historic sensitivity within Central Lancashire will be able to accommodate appropriate renewable energy features within the terms of Policy 27. It may be that the special circumstances of the statutory protection (for the building or area) would be compromised by the implementation of this policy. In those circumstances, the requirements of this policy may be waived. However, the Councils would need to be persuaded that a serious attempt had been made to integrate energy efficiency measures and renewable energy capacity in the building design. The fact that a building is listed, for its historic or architectural importance, would not be a reason to set aside the policy.

12.7 Central Lancashire is therefore well placed to provide new build development that can be designed in a sustainable way and incorporating sustainable resources e.g. through product substitution. The considerable natural renewable resources available make it feasible to integrate micro-generation technologies into building design. The Code for Sustainable Homes and the BREEAM standards apply to all relevant schemes as set out in Policy 27 irrespective of their scale. The requirement to meet the higher than national minimum Code Level and all other provisions of Policy 27 will apply unless the applicant can demonstrate, including through the use of open book accounting, that an individual site's circumstances are such that development would not be economically viable if the policy were to be implemented.

12.8 The approach will be to promote the development of renewable energy and to direct it to where the technology is most viable and environmental impacts can be minimised. Impacts may include visual effects, noise, odour or increased traffic arising because of the development. However these considerations, including viability, need to be treated with care because energy capture technologies are rapidly developing.

12.9 A further consideration is the design of individual buildings. Building orientation is significant as is the positioning of buildings in relation to each other and to trees. These factors can all help energy capture and efficiency. Additionally the 'future proofing' of new buildings should also be taken into account. Climate change is already occurring and in future is likely to bring about more extremes of weather locally such as higher winds, rising sea levels, periods of excessive rainfall, but also longer droughts, and greater extremes of heat and cold.

12.10 The Code for Sustainable Homes refers to some of these matters in the design of individual housing units and at the scale of residential estates. The government is planning to extend this approach to commercial buildings. Such national standards should be considered a minimum requirement.

Existing Buildings

12.11 Government guidance promotes more efficient use of land through the re-use of existing buildings and bringing vacant and underused buildings back into use. Although the conversion or re-use of buildings may not require planning permission, it is important that the principles of good design and sustainable development are considered in order to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and enable them to cope more effectively with the impacts of climate change.



Policy 27: Sustainable Resources and New Developments

Incorporate sustainable resources into new development through the following measures:

All new dwellings will be required to meet Level 3 (or where economically viable, Level 4) of the Code for Sustainable Homes. This minimum requirement will increase to Level 4 from January 2013 and Level 6 from January 2016. Minimum energy efficiency standards for all other new buildings will be 'Very Good' (or where possible, in urban areas, 'Excellent') according to the Building Research Establishment's Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM).

Subject to other planning policies, planning permission for new built development will only be granted on proposals for 5 or more dwellings or non-residential units of 500 sq metres or more floorspace where all of the following criteria are satisfied:

(a) Evidence is set out to demonstrate that the design, orientation and layout of the building minimises energy use, maximises energy efficiency and is flexible enough to withstand climate change;

(b) Prior to the implementation of zero carbon building through the Code for Sustainable Homes for dwellings or BREEAM for other buildings, either additional building fabric insulation measures,

or

appropriate decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy sources are installed and implemented to reduce the carbon dioxide emissions of predicted energy use by at least 15%;

(c) Appropriate storage space is to be provided for recyclable waste materials and composting;

(d) If the proposed development lies within a nationally designated area, such as a Conservation Area or affects a Listed Building, it will be expected to satisfy the requirements of the policy through sensitive design unless it can be demonstrated that complying with the criteria in the policy, and the specific requirements applying to the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM, would have an unacceptable adverse effect on the character or appearance of the historic or natural environment.

The integration of the principles above into other types of development will also be encouraged.

Policy 28: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Schemes

Proposals for renewable and low carbon energy schemes will be supported and planning permission granted where the following criteria are met:

- (a) The proposal would not have an unacceptable impact on landscape character and visual appearance of the local area, including the urban environment;**
- (b) The reason for the designation of a site with statutory protection would not be compromised by the development;**
- (c) Any noise, odour, traffic or other impact of development is mitigated so as not to cause unacceptable detriment to local amenity;**
- (d) Any significant adverse effects of the proposal are considered against the wider environmental, social and economic benefits, including scope for appropriate mitigation, adaptation and/or compensatory provisions.**



Water

Water Management

12.12 The Spatial Portrait refers to the environmental assets and water features in the area. These range from the internationally important estuary area to rivers, streams, canals and reservoirs that all play an important part in life in the area. They are vital natural resources that provide drinking water, wildlife habitats, and play a key role in recreational activity.

12.13 In recognition of the importance of water as a natural resource the European Water Frameworks Directive was issued in 2000. The purpose of the Directive is to establish a framework for the preservation and improvement of the water quality of inland surface waters, transitional and coastal waters and groundwater. The prime and overriding objective of the Directive is for all surface waters, artificial and heavily modified waters and ground waters to achieve 'good' ecological status by 2015.

12.14 Most surface water run-off enters water courses. River water quality across Central Lancashire has generally been improving in recent years as many sources of pollution have been removed. However, incidents of flooding, especially from surcharging sewers and overflows from sewage treatment plants on occasions quickly undo these improvements and reduce river biodiversity. There are also cases where water runoff polluted by agricultural activities is keeping river water quality low.

12.15 There is growing awareness that water resources are under increasing threat from climate change and flooding (which can also cause pollution), population growth, new developments and general increases in water use. However, Central Lancashire has an overall surplus of drinking water supply and this is forecast to remain the case up to at least 2035, which is beyond the Plan period for this Core Strategy. Some water abstraction from local rivers takes place but is again not considered to be reducing flow rates to levels that would endanger biodiversity or general amenity.

12.16 Despite having adequate water supply it is important to conserve and minimise the use of water for a number of reasons. As well as helping to maintain a balance between the demand and supply of water, there are costs associated with collection and purification, energy costs (both financial and environmental) related to distribution, pumping and wastewater treatment costs. Major new developments in some areas will also require significant new infrastructure to service them.

12.17 Changing the way that water is used makes good sense and contributes to the sustainable use of resources. It is important to ensure that new developments at least achieve the minimum standards for potable water efficiency as defined in the Code for Sustainable Homes. However, there is scope to go further. Annual rainfall levels are quite high in Central Lancashire and there is considerable scope to continue this within buildings such as for toilets, as well as re-use of 'grey' water (that was previously used for washing purposes) for watering gardens and other landscaping areas.

12.18 New developments will be expected to deal with surface water run-off. Traditional drainage practice is designed to move rainwater as quickly as possible to main watercourses or soakaways. This has implications in terms of flood risk, pollution and depletion of groundwater resources. National planning policy on development and flood risk states that local authorities should promote the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) for the management of surface water run-off (and thereby reduce flood risk). The regional water company - United Utilities - will not adopt SuDS structures although they do encourage their installation. Under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 Lancashire County Council may be required to adopt and maintain SuDS serving more than one property. Once the legislation is enacted Lancashire County Council, as the SuDS Approval Body for its area (unless the Minister makes other arrangements), would have to adopt and maintain those SuDS it approves in relation to construction work as defined under the Act.

Flood Risk

12.19 A phase 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) for Central Lancashire was completed in December 2007. It forms the key to meeting national policy requirements in relation to flood risk issues. The evidence base demonstrates that the catchments of three main rivers, the Ribble, Douglas and Wyre, define the main hydrological influences of Central Lancashire. Parts of these catchments in the west are tidally influenced. In summary, the evidence base identifies that the fluvial and tidal flood risk is low. Parts of Croston, Penwortham and Walton-le-Dale are identified as being at particular risk, together with a number of other smaller areas. The risk of sewer flooding is most likely to affect areas in Grimsargh, Walton-le-Dale and Euxton.

12.20 There is little risk of groundwater flooding although after sustained rainfall Preston and areas immediately south of Preston are at some risk of flooding to basements or underground car parking facilities. The risk of flooding from the canal network or reservoirs is also identified as low, though a residual risk remains.

12.21 The most appropriate approach is to direct development away from areas of flood risk and this is addressed in Chapter 5. Where this is not possible (having followed the 'sequential approach' set out in national policy) the development would need to provide wider sustainability benefits, be on brownfield land and be able to demonstrate that the site/area will be safe and will not increase risk elsewhere. Any site proposed for development in high flood risk areas will need to be subjected to more detailed assessment.

12.22 As they are interrelated, water supply and flood risk should be addressed together. This will help achieve the effective management of water and the delivery of the Water Framework Directive.



Policy 29: Water Management

Improve water quality, water management and reduce the risk of flooding by:

- (a) Minimising the use of potable mains water in new developments;**
 - (b) Working with the regional water company and other partners to promote investment in sewage water treatment works to reduce the risk of river pollution from sewage discharges;**
 - (c) Working with farmers to reduce run-off polluted with agricultural residues into watercourses;**
 - (d) Appraising, managing and reducing flood risk in all new developments, avoiding inappropriate development in flood risk areas particularly in Croston, Penwortham, Walton-le-Dale and southwest Preston;**
 - (e) Pursuing opportunities to improve the sewer infrastructure, particularly in Grimsargh, Walton-le-Dale and Euxton, due to the risk of sewer flooding;**
 - (f) Managing the capacity and timing of development to avoid exceeding sewer infrastructure capacity;**
 - (g) Encouraging the adoption of Sustainable Drainage Systems;**
 - (h) Seeking to maximise the potential of Green Infrastructure to contribute to flood relief.**
-



Air Quality

12.23 Spatial planning can affect air quality. The Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAS) for the three districts have been considered to ensure that proposed locations for development and investment will not adversely affect areas already suffering the most air pollution and in what ways the Core Strategy can improve air quality.

12.24 The AQMAS show that there are no major industrial sources of air pollution in Central Lancashire. They also show that transport and congestion are major contributors to air pollution locally and there is often a direct link between poor air quality and the main transport corridors. In view of this, improvements to air quality will be best achieved through the implementation of the Travel Strategic Objectives and policies. Chapter 5 considers how growth and development can be accommodated in locations that will reduce reliance on the car and seeks to encourage more sustainable transport arrangements.

12.25 There are many other ways in which this Core Strategy will contribute to overall improvements in air quality. For example improvements will be achieved by protecting, enhancing and investing to improve the Green Infrastructure network as set out in Chapter 10. This will include a number of factors that contribute directly to air quality improvements such as protecting existing trees and woodlands and encouraging the planting of more trees where opportunities exist.

Policy 30: Air Quality

Improve air quality through delivery of Green Infrastructure initiatives and through taking account of air quality when prioritising measures to reduce road traffic congestion.

Agriculture

Soil

12.26 National policies set out the need to maintain and enhance the resilience and quality of soils, and to encourage the sustainable use of soil resources, including protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land. Central Lancashire has large areas of good quality agricultural soils, especially in the west. Fertilisers and pesticides play an important part in the agricultural quality of land, but there is some evidence that farm run-off does pollute local rivers. Upland blanket bog on the moorland east of Chorley is an effective carbon store and is also a useful water management measure for controlling downstream flooding.

12.27 Chapter 9 refers to the likely changes in local agriculture and this will re-emphasise the importance of making good use of the best farmland as well as the need for responsible chemical applications to fields and crops. Achieving a balance between productivity needs and pollution and biodiversity implications is required.

Policy 31: Agricultural Land

Protect the best and most versatile agricultural land, (Grades 1, 2 and 3a) that occurs in the west of Central Lancashire when considering both agricultural and other forms of development to avoid irreversible damage to, and instead achieve the full potential, of the soil.

Sustainability Appraisal

- * The sustainability appraisal assessed a number of options and found the most sustainable option was a combination of all of the preferred options suggested.
- * Option B on micro generation was identified as the most sustainable option overall however, micro generation alone could not reach national and regional targets to reduce carbon dioxide emissions.
- * Option A avoiding development on all areas of flood risk was considered too restrictive as some sites were more prone to risk of flooding and to varying degrees but a combination approach with other proposed options would offer a more balanced approach.
- * The climate change policies are a combination of the preferred options taken forward into the publication version and thus the most sustainable option with no significant adverse impacts.





Appendix A: General Glossary of T

AAP	Area Action Plan – A plan for a specific area where significant change or conservation is needed.
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report – An annual progress report on progress of the preparation of LDF documents as set out in the LDS and monitoring their performance in terms of various indicators.
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty – An area with legal protection because of its natural beauty and high landscape quality.
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area – An area where levels of pollution and air quality might not meet national air quality objectives. If it does not a plan is prepared to improve the air quality - a Local Air Quality Action Plan.
Brownfield Land	Land that has been previously developed excludes the gardens of houses.
Building to Plot Ratio	The ratio of the area of the ground floor/footprint of a building to the area of the site.
Central Lancashire	The collective name for the administrative area covered by Preston, Chorley and South Ribble, which is the area covered by this Core Strategy.
Core Strategy	The key overarching policy document in the LDF that other DPD's and SPD's must conform with.
District Centres	Usually comprise groups of shops often containing at least one supermarket, and a range of non-retail services, such as banks, building societies and restaurants as well as local public facilities such as a library.
DPD	Development Plan Document - A statutory policy document of the LDF, such as the Core Strategy, Area Action Plan and Site Specific Allocations.
Developer Contributions	Monies collected from developers or direct works done by them to mitigate the impacts of new development where these cannot be satisfactorily addressed by conditions attached to a planning permission. This may include the creation of new wildlife areas or to provide additional infrastructure required by the development, such as new school facilities or provision of affordable housing.
Green Belt	Statutorily designated land around built-up areas intended to limit urban sprawl and prevent neighbouring settlements joining together. There is a strong presumption against inappropriate development. Not all greenfield land is in the Green Belt. There is no Green Belt land around the north of Preston or east of Chorley Town.

Greenfield Land	Land that is not built on, typically farm land but also playing fields, allotments and residential gardens.
Green Infrastructure	Open land in both the natural and built environments, from countryside through to urban parks and play areas that provide a range of functions, such as contributing to biodiversity, alleviating flood risk and provides recreation.
Growth Point	An initiative designed to support local communities who wish to pursue sustainable growth, including new housing, through a partnership with Government. Growth point funding will not continue after 2010/11.
Heritage Assets	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. Heritage assets are the valued components of the historic environment. They include designated heritage assets (World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated as such under the relevant legislation) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process (including local listing).
Infrastructure	Facilities, services, and installations needed for the functioning of a community, such as transportation and communications systems, water and power lines, and public institutions including schools and hospitals.
Key Diagram	A diagrammatic map showing the approximate location of spatial policies in a Core Strategy.
LDD	Local Development Document - All documents (statutory and non-statutory) making up the Local Development Framework.
LDF	Local Development Framework – A folder of all the documents that comprise the Local Development Plan and support it.
LDS	Local Development Scheme - A programme for production of the Local Development Framework (LDF) and identifies and describes what Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD's) will be produced and when.



Lifetime Homes

A home that is built to 16 specific design standards so that is accessible and adaptable and is suited to for a wide range of household types, from couples with young children through to older single people.

Local Centres

Include a range of small shops of a local nature, serving a small catchment, typically local centres might include, amongst other shops a small supermarket, a newsagent, a sub-post office and a pharmacy. Other facilities could include a hot food takeaway and laundrette.

Local Plan

Another name for the 'Development Plan', It is the terminology that the Inspector used for this Core Strategy in his final report into the Examination, referring to it as the 'Local Plan-strategic part'.

LSP

Local Strategic Partnership - An umbrella group of businesses, voluntary and statutory bodies, who are working together in an administrative area to deal with local priorities.

Major Developed Sites

Those as designated in the Green Belt on the Chorley and South Ribble Local Plan Proposals Maps.

MWDF

Minerals and Waste Development Framework – That part of the development plan that sets out policies for future minerals and waste development. The MWDF focuses on issues such as mineral extraction, waste management and recycling, protecting mineral resources and restoring minerals and waste sites.

The National Planning Policy Framework

The NPPF sets out the Governments planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It also sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It must be taken into account in the preparation of local and neighbourhood plans, and is a material consideration in planning decisions.

Northern Way

A cross regional strategy developed by 3 Regional Development Agencies in the North of England, and their partners, to create a step-change in economic growth across the regions and to reduce the gap in economic performance with the South of England (now no longer in existence).

NWDA

North West Development Agency – Responsible for preparing the Regional Economic Strategy - now abolished.

NWRA

North West Regional Assembly – The RPB (refer below) for the North West Region who prepared the North West RSS and became known as 4NW – now abolished.

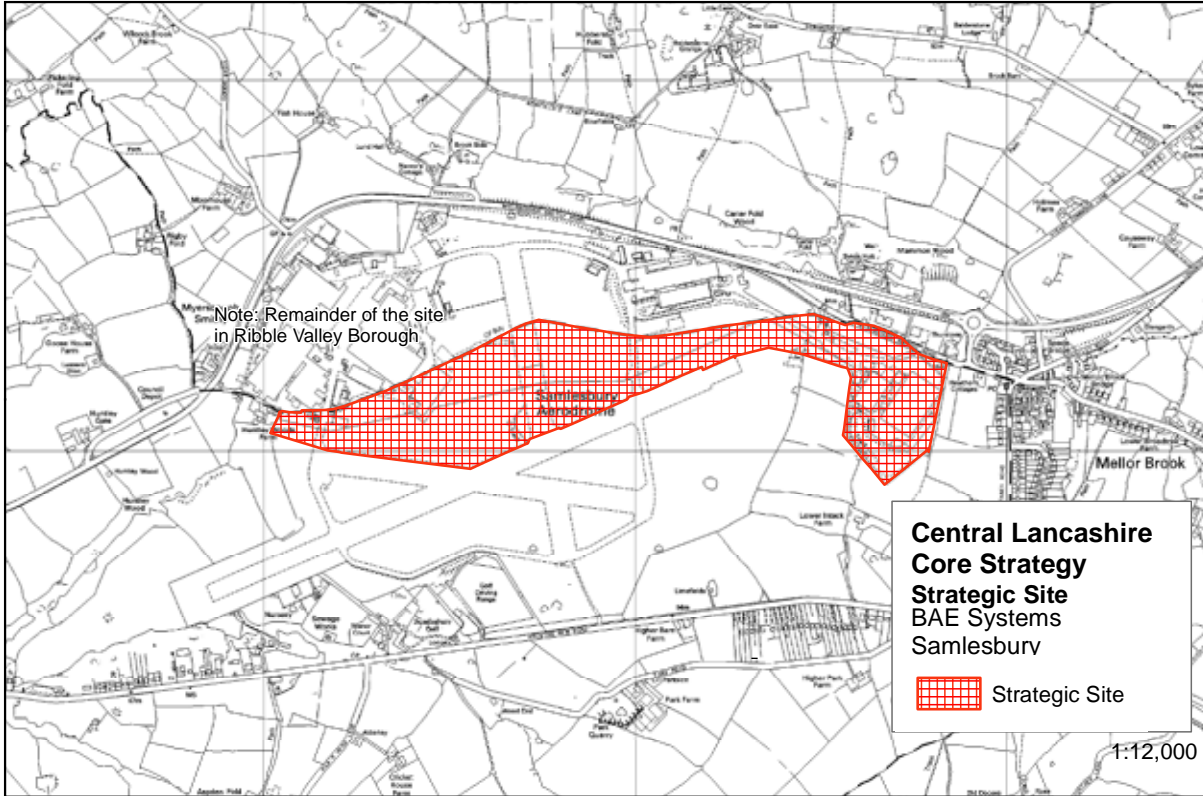
PCT	Primary Care Trust – Sub-regional agency that commissions a range of health care related services, activities and advice.
PINS	Planning Inspectorate – Responsible for the processing of appeals against the refusal of planning permissions and also for examining DPD's.
Preferred Option	When considering how to deliver the Strategic Objectives (below), there is typically a range of options available, all of which must be considered. Having regard to a range of considerations and the evidence available the Preferred Option will be the one that is considered best delivers the policy objective.
Proposals Map	A map that shows allocated sites for development, other land use proposals and protected sites.
RES	Regional Economic Strategy – A statutory document that takes an integrated and sustainable approach to economic development and regeneration by tackling business competitiveness, productivity and the underlying problems of unemployment, skills shortages, social exclusion and physical decay.
RPB	Regional Planning Body - Now no longer in existence but was responsible for developing and coordinating a strategic vision for improving the quality of life in the region. They were also responsible for preparation of the Regional Spatial Strategy (RS).
RS	Regional Strategy - Provides broad development strategy for the region for a 15 to 20 year period. The intention to abolish the RS is set out in the Localism Act but is still currently in existence.
Rural Exception Site	A site that is within or adjoins existing rural communities which may be subject to policies of restraint, such as Green Belt, and which would not otherwise be released for housing, but may only be developed in order to provide affordable housing to meet local needs in perpetuity.
SA	Sustainability Appraisal - An assessment that considers the environmental, social and economic effects of a plan and appraises them in relation to the aims of sustainable development. Refer to SEA below.
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement - Sets out how, when and where a council will consult with local and statutory stakeholders in the process of planning for the local authority area.



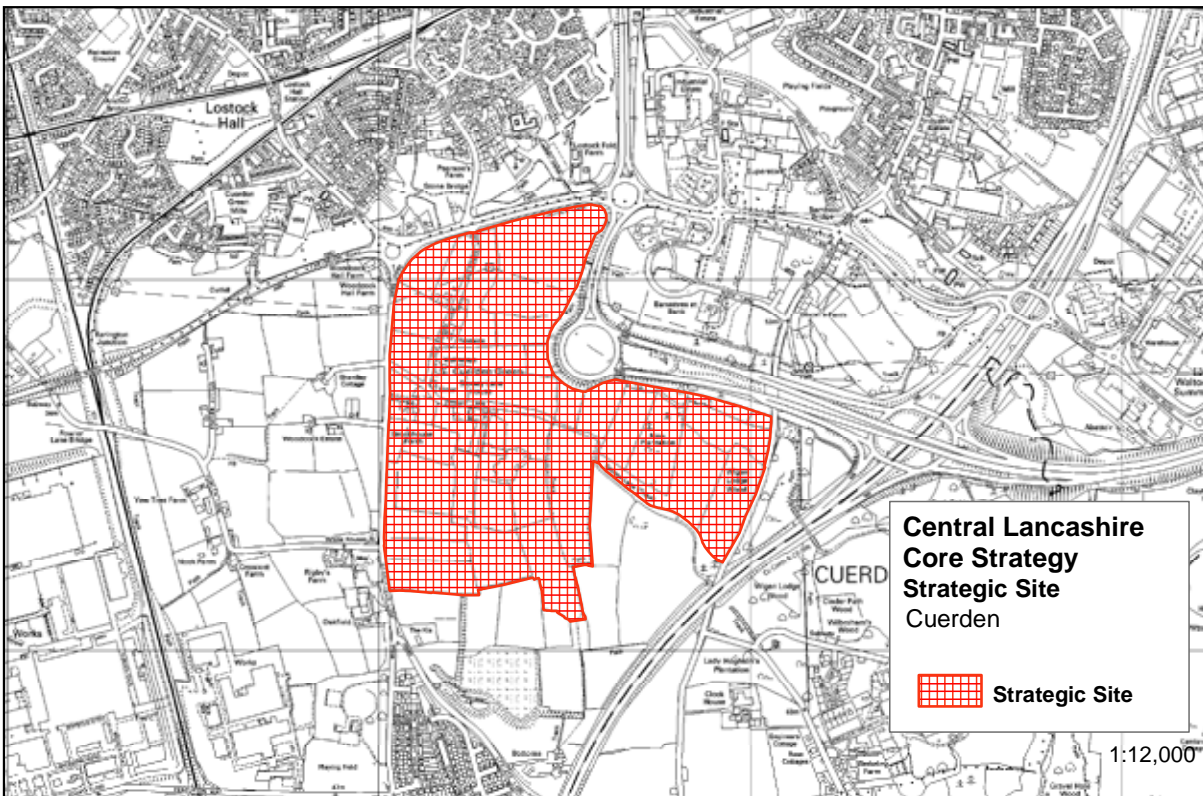
SCS	Sustainable Community Strategy - Prepared by Local Strategic Partnerships as a set of goals and actions which they wish to promote.
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment - A process of environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. Authorities which prepare and/or adopt such plans or programmes must among other things assess the likely significant environmental effects.
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment – Required to meet national and regional policy requirements in relation to flood risk in a local area.
Spatial Planning	Planning (used in preparing the LDF) which goes beyond traditional land uses to integrate policies for the development and use of land with other (non-planning) policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function.
Spatial Vision	The overall vision for an area that sets out how it should be at a date in the future.
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document - Gives guidance on specific policy topic areas or detailed guidance on the development of specific sites.
Strategic Locations	Broad areas identified as having strategic significance in implementing the Core Strategy.
Strategic Sites	Sites that have been identified as implementing being central to the Core Strategy and are allocated as such on the Proposals Map.
Strategic Objectives	These are a series of high level objectives that are aimed at achieving the Spatial Vision.
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems – Used to help control surface water run-off from developments.



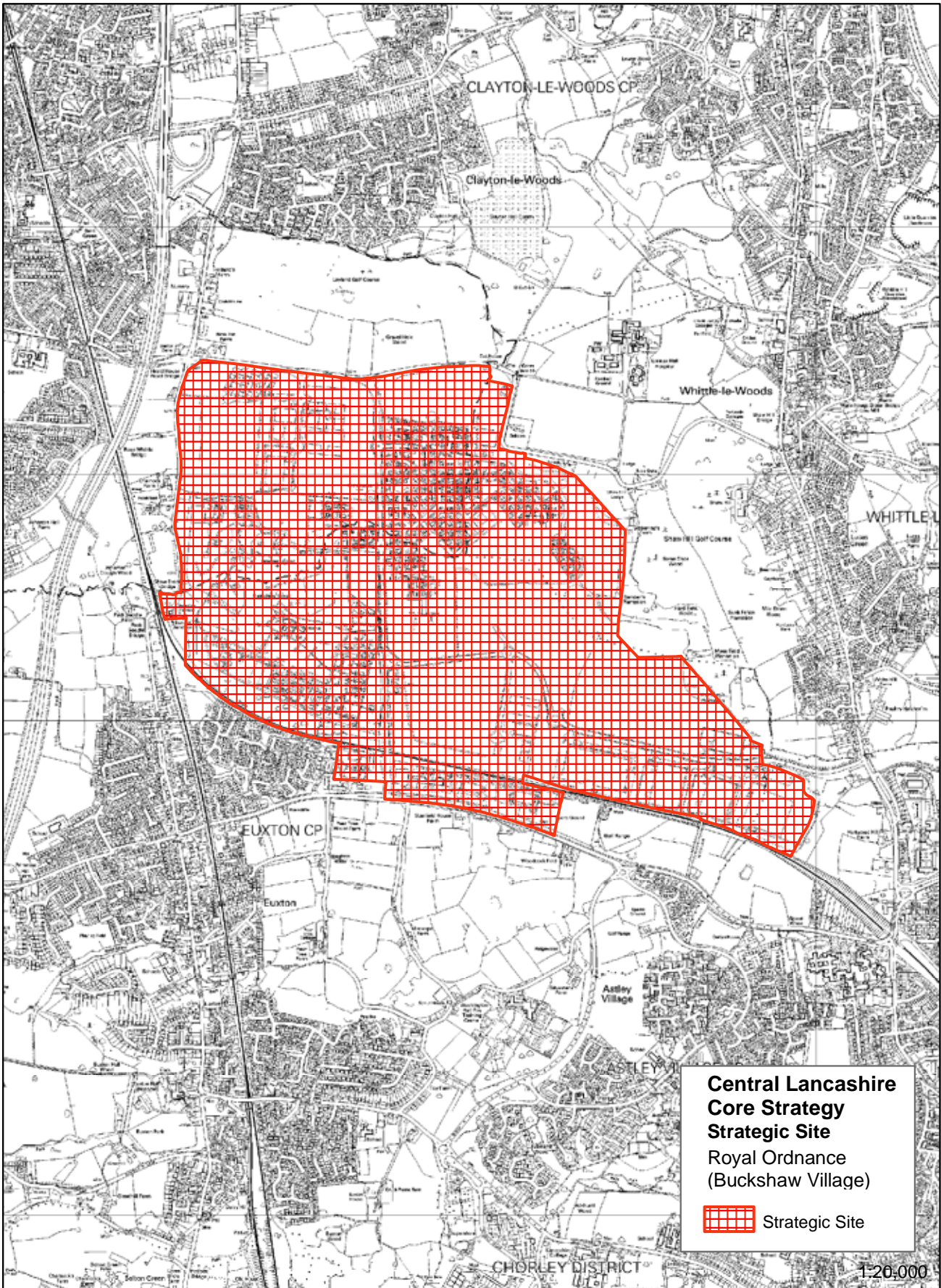
Appendix B: Strategic Sites Proposals Maps



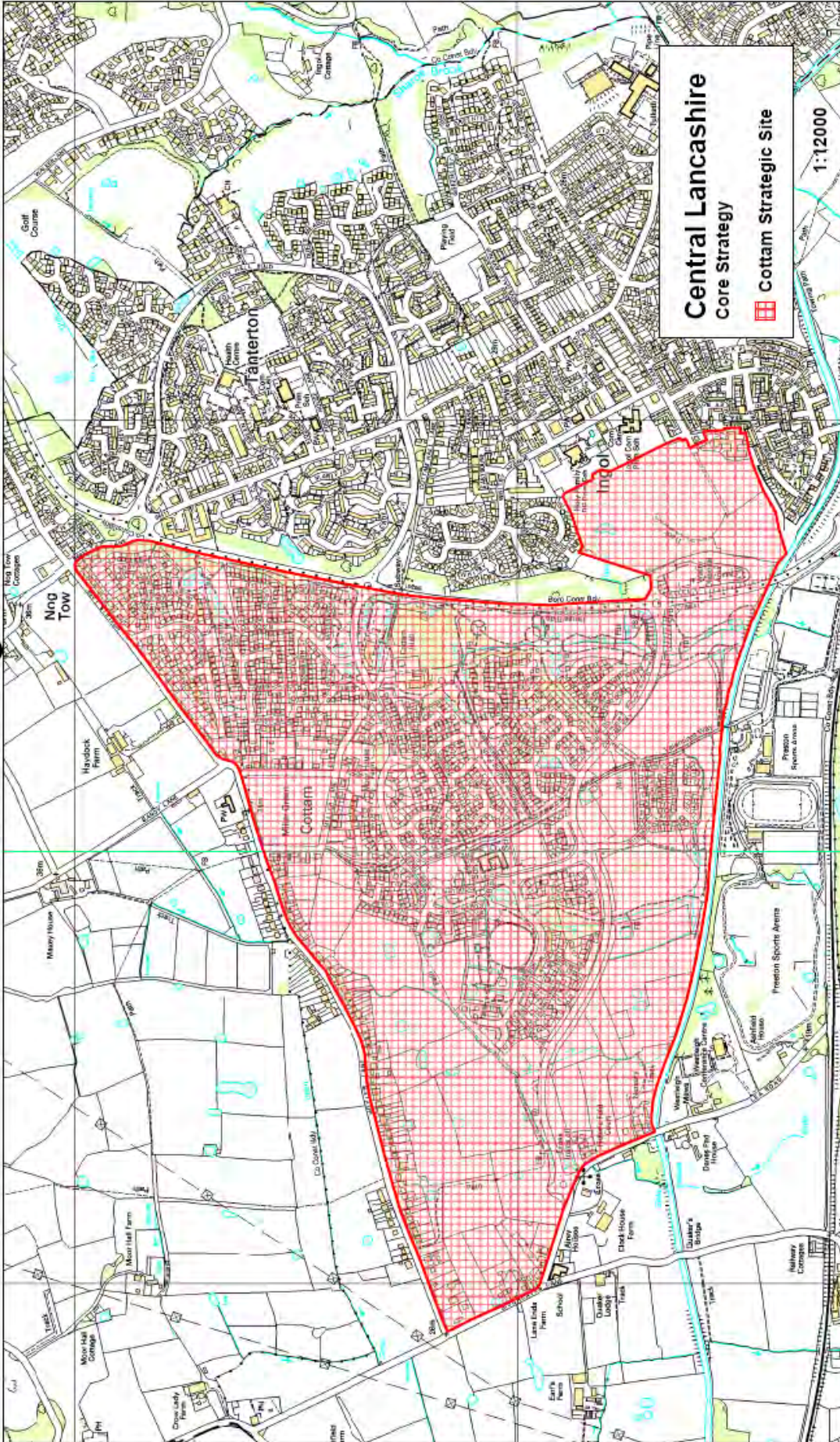
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Cottam Strategic Site



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Appendix C: Superseded Policies from Existing Local Plans

South Ribble Local Plan 2000 Policy	Superseded by
D1 – New Development	Core Strategy Policy 1 – Locating Growth
D11 – Best & Most Versatile Agricultural Land	Core Strategy Policy 31 – Agricultural Land
EMP5 – Business Use	Core Strategy Policy 10 – Employment Premises and Sites
ENV16 – Article 4 Directions	Core Strategy Policy 16 – Heritage Assets
ENV19 – Coastal Zone	Core Strategy Policy 20 – Countryside Management and Access Core Strategy Policy 29 – Water Management
ENV20 – Flood Risk	Core Strategy Policy 29 – Water Management
ENV21 – Groundwater Resources	Core Strategy Policy 29 – Water Management
ENV 22 – Pollution	Core Strategy Policy 29 – Water Management
ENV23 – Water Resources & Development	Core Strategy Policy 29 – Water Management
ENV25 – Hazardous Substances & Installations	Covered by Pollution Control Regulations
ENV26 – Development of Renewable Energy Schemes	Core Strategy Policy 27 – Sustainable Resources and New Developments Core Strategy Policy 28 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Schemes
H1 R – Housing (Interim Planning Policy)	Core Strategy Policy 4 – Housing Delivery
H2 R – Housing (Interim Planning Policy)	Core Strategy Policy 4 – Housing Delivery Core Strategy Policy 17 – Design of New Buildings Central Lancashire Design Guide SPD
H3 R – Housing (Interim Planning Policy)	Core Strategy Policy 10 – Employment Premises and Sites
H4 R – Housing (Interim Planning Policy)	Covered by NPPF
H5 R – Housing (Interim Planning Policy)	Core Strategy Policy 17 – Design of New Buildings Core Strategy Policy 27 – Sustainable Resources and New Developments
HP2 R – Affordable Housing (Interim Planning Policy)	Core Strategy Policy 7 – Affordable & Special Needs Housing
HP3 – Affordable Housing – Site Specific Targets	Core Strategy Policy 7 – Affordable & Special Needs Housing
HP5 – Rural Areas Exception Policy	Core Strategy Policy 7 – Affordable & Special Needs Housing

South Ribble Local Plan 2000 Policy	Superseded by
HP9 – Caravan Sites for Gypsies	Core Strategy Policy 8 – Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Show People Accommodation
OSR9 – Golf Courses	Core Strategy Policy 13 – Rural Economy Core Strategy Policy 24 – Sport and Recreation
OSR10 – Commercial Stables	Core Strategy Policy 13 – Rural Economy
OSR12 – Recreational Routes	Core Strategy Policy 18 – Green Infrastructure Core Strategy Policy 19 – Areas of Separation and Major Open Space
OSR13 – Disused Transport Routes	Core Strategy Policy 18 – Green Infrastructure Core Strategy Policy 19 – Areas of Separation and Major Open Space
OSR15 – Tourism Development	Core Strategy Policy 11 – Retail and Town Centre Uses and Business Based Tourism Core Strategy Policy 12 – Culture and Entertainment Facilities Core Strategy Policy 13 – Rural Economy
OSR16 – Small Scale Tourism	Core Strategy Policy 13 – Rural Economy
OSR17 – Holiday Caravans	Removed
QD12 – Telecommunications	Covered by other legislation - NPPF
T4 – Park & Ride	Core Strategy Policy 3 – Travel
T6 – Control of Development Affecting Trunk Roads	Policy not taken forward
T7 – Implications of Development for Non Trunk Roads	Core Strategy Policy 3 – Travel
T8 – Traffic Management	Core Strategy Policy 3 – Travel
T9 – Traffic Calming	Core Strategy Policy 3 – Travel
T13 – Pedestrian Movement	Core Strategy Policy 3 – Travel
T14 – Facilities in Highway Schemes	Core Strategy Policy 3 – Travel
T15 – Pedestrianisation	Core Strategy Policy 3 – Travel
Preston Local Plan 2004-Policy	Superseded by
DS3: Density of Housing Development	Core Strategy Policy 5 – Housing Density
DC16: Surface Water and Ground Water Supplies	Core Strategy Policy 29 – Water Management
DP3: Development and Flood Risk	Core Strategy Policy 29 – Water Management
H4: Caravan Sites for Gypsies	Core Strategy Policy 8 – Gypsy & Traveller & Travelling Show People Accommodation
RE2: Wind Energy	Core Strategy Policy 28 – Renewable & Low Carbon Energy Schemes

Chorley Borough Local Plan Review 2003-Policy	Superseded by
GN5: Design and Impact of Development	Core Strategy Policy 17 – Design of New Buildings
DC9 : Landscape Character Areas	Core Strategy Policy 21 – Landscape Character Areas
EP5: Wildlife Corridors	Core Strategy Policies 18 - Green Infrastructure Core Strategy Policy 22 – Biodiversity & Geodiversity
EP10: Landscape Assessment	Core Strategy Policy 21 – Landscape Character Areas
EP17: Water Resources and Quality	Core Strategy Policy 29 – Water Management
EP18: Surface Water Run-Off	Core Strategy Policy 29 – Water Management
EP22: Energy Conservation	Core Strategy Policy 27 – Sustainable Resources & New Developments
EP23: Energy from Renewable Resources	Core Strategy Policy 28 – Renewable & Low Carbon Energy Schemes
EP24: Wind Farms	Core Strategy Policy 28 – Renewable & Low Carbon Energy Schemes
HS4: Design and Layout	Core Strategy Policy 17 – Design of New Buildings
HS5: Affordable Housing	Core Strategy Policy 7 – Affordable & Special Needs Housing
EM3: Diversification of the Rural Economy	Core Strategy Policy 13 – Rural Economy
EM4: Protection of Employment Sites in Rural Settlements	Core Strategy Policy 10 – Employment Premises & Sites
EM9: Redevelopment of Employment Sites for Non- Employment Uses	Core Strategy Policy 10 – Employment Premises & Sites
PS 13: Travelling Showpeople	Core Strategy Policy 8 – Gypsy & Traveller & Travelling Show People Accommodation
PS14: Gypsies and Other Travellers	Core Strategy Policy 8 – Gypsy & Traveller & Travelling Show People Accommodation

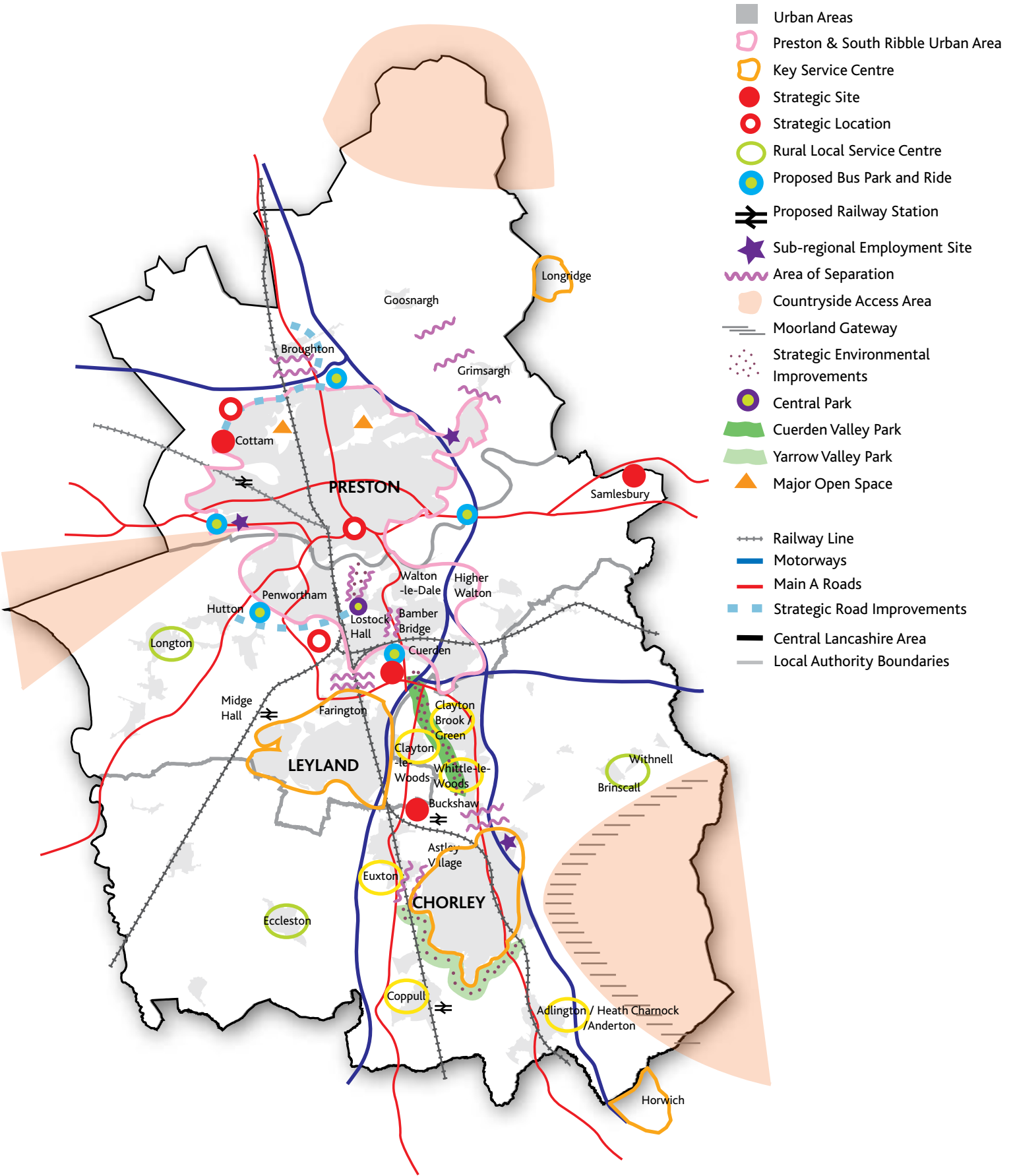
Appendix D: Performance Monitoring Framework

No	Policy	Indicator	Target	Trigger	Contingencies
1	1: Locating Growth	Provision of housing developments by location	Cumulative housing completions from April 2011 located within: Preston/South Ribble Urban Area: 48% (25% within Strategic Sites & Locations) Buckshaw Village: 10% Key Service Centres: 25% Urban Local Service Centres: 9% Rural Local Service Centres and elsewhere: 8%	+/- 20% variance from distribution of development	A. Identify the problem and causes of the variance B. Consider if it is appropriate to change the policy phasing of sites C. Work closer with key partners, developers and landowners to better manage the delivery of development (eg access to finance, including grants, consider reviewing s106 agreements and contributions) D. Consider a review of the Policy
2	2: Infrastructure	Value of developer contributions collected (and spent on infrastructure priorities)	Monitor each year	Decrease in s106/CIL infrastructure funding of more than 20% on a rolling three year average	A. Identify the problem and causes of the variance B. Work closer with key partners, developers and landowners to better manage the delivery of development (eg access to finance, including grants, consider reviewing s106 agreements and contributions) C. Consider reviewing the operation of CIL D. Consider a review of the CIL Charging Schedule
3	3: Travel	Changes to road traffic congestion	Year on year reduction	Increase in road traffic congestion by more than 5% on a rolling three year average.	A. Identify the problem and causes of the variance B. Seek to introduce high vehicle occupancy lanes earlier than planned C. Re-prioritise Park and Ride site developments and Bus Rapid Transit routes
4	4: Housing Delivery	Net additional dwellings completed	Annual housing completions against requirement targets	Shortfall of housing completions (by quantity) of more than 20% on a rolling three year average.	A. Identify the problem and causes of the variance B. Consider if it is appropriate to change the policy phasing of sites C. Work closer with key partners, developers and landowners to better manage the delivery of development (eg access to finance, including grants, consider reviewing s106 agreements and contributions) D. Consider a review of the Policy

5	7: Affordable Housing	Number of affordable homes built	Annual affordable housing completions against requirement targets: Preston: 46 South Ribble: 30 Chorley: 50 <hr/> Total: 126 pa	Shortfall of new affordable housing completions of more than 20% on a rolling three year average	A. Identify the problem and causes of the variance B. Consider if it is appropriate to change the policy phasing of sites C. Prioritise the use of local authority land and/or led acquisitions to bring forward sites D. Work closer with key partners, developers and landowners to better manage the delivery of development (eg access to finance, including grants, consider reviewing s106 agreements and contributions)
6	9: Economic Growth and Employment	Employment land take-up	Cumulative take-up of land for employment development from April 2009 compared to plan period requirements: Preston: 118.5ha South Ribble: 223.5ha Chorley: 112ha	Shortfall of (pro-rata) employment land release of more than 20% on a rolling three year average	A. Identify the problem and causes of the variance B. Consider if it is appropriate to change the policy phasing of sites C. Work closer with key partners, developers and landowners to better manage the delivery of development (eg access to finance, including grants, consider reviewing s106 agreements and contributions) D. Consider a review of the Policy
7	15: Skills and Economic Inclusion	Working age population qualified to NVQ Level 4 or higher	Better or equal to regional averages in each Council	Lower than the regional average performance for three years running	A. Identify the problem and causes of the variance B. Seek to enable additional land/facilities available for educational and training uses if appropriate C. Develop a training charter with job centres/local employers/colleges/ UCLAN D. Work closer with key partners including LCC/ colleges/UCLAN to provide improved/increased education facilities
8	16: Heritage Assets	Number of Heritage Assets at Risk	No net increase No Heritage Assets at risk by 2026	No progress at reduction on a rolling five year time period Any increase in the number of Heritage Assets at risk	A. Identify the problem and causes of the variance B. Prioritise conservation advice and provide assistance where appropriate C. Investigate funding availability from a variety of sources (eg CIL, EH, HLF or other grants) D. Activate compensation, enforcement or mitigation mechanisms

9	17: Design of New Buildings	Higher quality building design	All housing developments (over 5 hectares) to achieve a 'good' Building for Life rating by 2016, and 'very good' by 2021. All major non-residential developments to achieve a score of 3 in the Places Matter assessment, increasing to 4 by 2021.	More than 5% of all developments assessed failing to meet required standards, on a rolling three year average	A. Identify the problem and causes of the variance B. Work harder with developers at pre-application stage to ensure 'Building for Life' or 'Places Matter' criteria are incorporated into scheme designs
10	18: Green Infrastructure/ 24: Sport and Recreation	Amount of sport, recreation and informal open space lost to other uses	No net loss	Any significant unmitigated loss to other uses of sport, recreation and informal open space	A. Identify the problem and causes of the loss B. Undertake further work with Leisure Services departments, key partners, developers and landowners to protect and enhance sport, recreation and open space C. Investigate funding availability from a variety of sources (eg CIL, HLF or other grants) D. Enforce corrective action or mitigation on individual schemes or features
11	22: Biodiversity	Change in areas of biodiversity importance	No net loss	Any loss in areas of biodiversity importance	A. Identify the problem and causes of the loss B. Work closer with key partners, developers and landowners to protect and enhance biodiversity significances C. Activate compensation, enforcement or mitigation mechanisms
12	23: Health	Improving community health	Undertake Health Impact Assessments (HIA) for major planning applications on Strategic Sites and Locations, with outcomes implemented	Any consents granted on relevant sites without an HIA	A. Identify the problem and causes of the variance B. Devote more time to working with development land owners to produce viable and suitable schemes, incorporating HIA requirements C. Enforce corrective action or mitigation on individual schemes
13	27: Sustainable Resources and New Developments	Planning to adapt to climate change	All housing developments to meet the Code for Sustainable Homes standards: January 2013: Level 4 January 2016: Level 6 All non-residential developments to be BREEAM rated Very Good or Excellent by 2016, and Outstanding by 2026	More than 5% of all developments failing to meet required standards, on a rolling three year average	A. Identify the problem and causes of the variance B. Increase use of planning briefs and partnership working with developers to facilitate compliance with the latest standards C. Enforce corrective action or mitigation on individual schemes

Figure 19: Key Diagram



- Urban Areas
- Preston & South Ribble Urban Area
- Key Service Centre
- Strategic Site
- Strategic Location
- Rural Local Service Centre
- Proposed Bus Park and Ride
- ≡ Proposed Railway Station
- ★ Sub-regional Employment Site
- ~ Area of Separation
- Countryside Access Area
- ≡ Moorland Gateway
- Strategic Environmental Improvements
- Central Park
- Cuerden Valley Park
- Yarrow Valley Park
- ▲ Major Open Space
- Railway Line
- Motorways
- Main A Roads
- Strategic Road Improvements
- Central Lancashire Area
- Local Authority Boundaries

