

Executive Cabinet

Agenda and Reports

For consideration on

**Thursday, 6th September
2007**

In the Council Chamber, Town Hall, Chorley

At 5.00 pm



PROCEDURE FOR PUBLIC QUESTIONS/SPEAKING AT EXECUTIVE CABINET MEETINGS

- Questions should be submitted to the Democratic Services Section by midday, two working days prior to each Executive Cabinet meeting to allow time to prepare appropriate responses and investigate the issue if necessary.
- A maximum period of 3 minutes will be allowed for a question from a member of the public on an item on the agenda. A maximum period of 30 minutes to be allocated for public questions if necessary at each meeting.
- The question to be answered by the Executive Member with responsibility for the service area or whoever is most appropriate.
- On receiving a reply the member of the public will be allowed to ask one supplementary question.
- Members of the public will be able to stay for the rest of the meeting should they so wish but will not be able to speak on any other agenda item upon using their allocated 3 minutes.

Chief Executive's Office

Please ask for: Tony Uren
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Date: 29 August 2007

Chief Executive: Donna Hall

Chorley
Council

Town Hall
Market Street
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Dear Councillor

EXECUTIVE CABINET - THURSDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER 2007

You are invited to attend a meeting of the Executive Cabinet to be held in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, Chorley on Thursday, 6th September 2007 at 5.00 pm.

AGENDA

1. **Apologies for absence**
2. **Declarations of Any Interests**

Members are reminded of their responsibility to declare any personal interest in respect of matters contained in this agenda. If the interest arises **only** as result of your membership of another public body or one to which you have been appointed by the Council then you only need to declare it if you intend to speak.

If the personal interest is a prejudicial interest, you must withdraw from the meeting. Normally you should leave the room before the business starts to be discussed. You do, however, have the same right to speak as a member of the public and may remain in the room to enable you to exercise that right and then leave immediately. In either case you must not seek to improperly influence a decision on the matter.

3. **Minutes (Pages 1 - 6)**

To confirm as a correct record the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Cabinet held on 9 August 2007 (enclosed).

4. **Public Questions**

Members of the public who have requested the opportunity to ask a question(s) on an item(s) will be asked to put their question(s) to the respective Executive Member(s). Each member of the public will be allowed to ask one supplementary question within his/her allotted three minutes.

HEALTH, LEISURE AND WELL BEING ITEM (INTRODUCED BY THE EXECUTIVE MEMBER, COUNCILLOR M PERKS)

5. **Sports Village - Feasibility Study (Pages 7 - 52)**

Report of Director of Leisure and Cultural Services, with accompanying Feasibility Study (enclosed).

Continued....

The Consultants commissioned to produce the feasibility study, Strategic Leisure, have been invited to make a short presentation on their findings.

EXECUTIVE LEADER'S ITEM (INTRODUCED BY THE EXECUTIVE LEADER, COUNCILLOR P GOLDSWORTHY)

6. **Forward Plan (Pages 53 - 58)**

To receive and consider the Council's Forward Plan for the four months period commencing 1 September 2007 (enclosed).

CORPORATE POLICY AND PERFORMANCE ITEMS (INTRODUCED BY THE EXECUTIVE MEMBER, COUNCILLOR MRS P CASE)

7. **The Chorley Partnership - Progress Report (Pages 59 - 64)**

Report of the Director of Policy and Performance (Assistant Chief Executive) (enclosed).

8. **A Sustainable Community Strategy for Chorley, 2007 - 2025 (Pages 65 - 92)**

Report of Director of Policy and Performance (Assistant Chief Executive), with attached draft of the refreshed Community Strategy for Chorley (enclosed).

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND REGENERATION ITEMS (INTRODUCED THE EXECUTIVE MEMBER, COUNCILLOR P MALPAS)

9. **Chorley Local Development Framework - Sustainable Resources Development Plan - Submission Document (Pages 93 - 132)**

Report of Director of Development and Regeneration, with accompanying Submission Document (enclosed).

10. **Strategic Housing Priorities (Pages 133 - 138)**

Report of Director of Development and Regeneration (enclosed).

STREETSCENE, NEIGHBOURHOODS AND ENVIRONMENT ITEM (INTRODUCED BY THE EXECUTIVE MEMBER, COUNCILLOR E BELL)

11. **Car Parking Strategy (Pages 139 - 142)**

Report of Director of Streetscene, Neighbourhoods and Environment (enclosed).

12. **Any other item(s) that the Chair decides is/are urgent**

13. **Exclusion of Press and Public**

To consider the exclusion of the press and public for the following item of business on the ground that it involves the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972.

STREETSCENE, NEIGHBOURHOODS AND ENVIRONMENT ITEM (INTRODUCED BY THE EXECUTIVE MEMBER, COUNCILLOR E BELL)

14. **Refuse and Recycling Contract - Options Appraisal (Pages 143 - 150)**

Report of Director of Streetscene, Neighbourhoods and Environment (enclosed).

Yours sincerely



Chief Executive

ENCS

Distribution

1. Agenda and reports to all Members of the Executive Cabinet, Lead Members and Chief Officers for attendance.

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આ માહિતીનો અનુવાદ આપની પોતાની ભાષામાં કરી શકાય છે. આ સેવા સરળતાથી મેળવવા માટે કૃપા કરી, આ નંબર પર ફોન કરો: 01257 515822

ان معلومات کا ترجمہ آپکی اپنی زبان میں بھی کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ یہ خدمت استعمال کرنے کیلئے براہ مہربانی اس نمبر پر ٹیلیفون

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Executive Cabinet**Minutes of meeting held on Thursday, 9 August 2007**

Present: Councillor Peter Goldsworthy (Executive Leader in the Chair), Councillor Pat Case (Deputy Leader of the Council) and Councillors Eric Bell, Alan Cullens, Mark Perks and John Walker

07.EC.80 APOLOGY FOR ABSENCE

An apology for absence was submitted on behalf of Councillor P Malpas.

07.EC.81 DECLARATIONS OF ANY INTERESTS

There were no declarations of interest by any of the Executive Members in any of the agenda items.

07.EC.82 MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting of the Executive Cabinet held on 26 June 2007 were confirmed as a correct record for signature by the Executive Leader.

07.EC.83 PUBLIC QUESTIONS

The Executive Cabinet had not received any requests from members of the public to ask a question(s) on any of the meeting's agenda items.

07.EC.84 PROPOSED NEW CHORLEY REGISTER OFFICE

The Executive Leader welcomed Ms G Greeson (Superintendent Registrar for Lancashire), who had been invited to attend the meeting on behalf of the Registration Services Manager with Lancashire County Council to present the proposals for the development of the new Chorley Register Office on part of the West Street Car Park area.

Ms Greeson circulated sketch plans of the new facility to replace the current offices at St Georges Street, which were not now 'fit for purpose'. The new premises would be fully accessible by disabled persons, with separate entrances and waiting areas for wedding parties and persons registering births and deaths.

It was envisaged that the construction of the new Register Office would necessitate the loss of approximately 40 car parking spaces on the West Street Car Park, but the Executive Cabinet was advised that the Officers were currently reviewing the situation regarding town centre car parking to identify means of mitigating the anticipated loss of current spaces to the Register Office and the Market Walk extension.

The Cabinet was reminded that the application for planning permission for the new facility would be determined by the County Council and that the Borough Council would be invited to make appropriate representations on the proposal.

The Executive Cabinet and other Members present questioned Ms Greeson on a number of pertinent aspects of the plans, but generally welcomed and supported the new facility, which would improve the customer service and complement the Council's Corporate Strategy.

The Executive Leader thanked Mrs Greeson for her attendance at the conclusion of her address and debate.

07.EC.85 FIRST QUARTER PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT FOR 2007/08

The Director of Policy and Performance (Assistant Chief Executive) presented a report which set out and reviewed the Authority's performance on the delivery of key projects in the Corporate Strategy and against national Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPI) during the first quarter of 2007/08 ending on 30 June 2007.

The report revealed an overall commendable performance on the delivery of the Corporate Strategy's key projects, 66% of which had been completed and a further 25% progressing on course. Only four projects were currently behind schedule for completion, owing to varying degrees of over-run on time, but the Officers were optimistic that the projects would be delivered ultimately.

The Council's performance against the Best Value Performance Indicators also continued to improve, with only limited instances of deteriorating performance which were being carefully monitored, 66% of the indicators had showed improvement or consistent performance, and action plans had been developed to bring back on target the four BVPIs where performance was 5% or more below target.

In response to Members' enquiries, the Executive Member for Corporate Policy and Performance confirmed that mechanisms had been put in place to ensure that regular reports monitoring the performance of the Chorley Local Strategic Partnership in its delivery of identified key projects would be presented to future Executive Cabinet meetings.

Decision made:

That the report be noted.

07.EC.86 REVENUE BUDGET, 2007/08 - MONITORING

The Executive Cabinet received a report of the Director of Finance monitoring the Council's financial performance during the first quarter period of 2007/08 in comparison with the budgetary and efficiency savings targets for the current financial year in respect of the General Fund.

The report revealed a forecast overspend of £103,000 and highlighted the need for close scrutiny of a small number of budget areas, including housing benefit payments and the concessionary travel budget.

The Council's Officers were examining means of ensuring that budget spending and savings targets were achieved and were confident that further savings, particularly through staff turnover, would help to deliver a balanced budget at the financial year end.

Decision made:

That the report be noted.

07.EC.87 PLANNING FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE - WHITE PAPER

The Executive Cabinet considered a report of the Director of Development and Regeneration on the principal features of the Government's White Paper 'Planning for

a Sustainable Future' and outlining the likely implications of the proposals for the Borough Council.

The report summarised the main provisions of the White Paper which included plans for:

- a new policy framework for encouraging sustainable economic development;
- an independent Infrastructure Planning Commission to decide major infrastructure schemes and mechanisms to allow more opportunities for public engagement and Parliamentary scrutiny of the process;
- greater freedoms and flexibilities for minor extensions to homes, businesses and micro generation projects;
- the streamlining of the planning application process;
- the possible discretion for Councils to set planning application fee rates.

An appendix to the report contained the Director's suggested responses to the White Paper's consultation.

Whilst much of the White Paper concentrated on the streamlining of the processes required to deliver major physical infrastructure projects, few, if any, such schemes were likely to be undertaken in the Borough. The extension of permitted development rights would reduce the processing workload, but the need to respond to an increased number of enquiries into the types of development that would require permission, and more applications for lawful development certificates, would necessitate fees being charged to cover the advisory service. The possible discretion to allow local planning authorities to fix their own scale of fees for planning applications was also welcomed, provided that the current income source was not jeopardized.

Decision made:

That the report be noted and that the recommended responses to the consultation questions on the 'Planning for a Sustainable Future' White Paper be endorsed.

Reason for decision:

To ensure that the Borough Council's views and suggestions on the Government's plans to streamline aspects of the planning system are communicated to the Government.

Alternative option(s) considered and rejected:

None.

07.EC.88 NORTH WEST REGIONAL SPATIAL STRATEGY - KEY POINTS FROM THE EXAMINATION IN PUBLIC PANEL'S REPORT

The Executive Cabinet considered a report of the Director of Development and Regeneration on the key recommendations of the Panel appointed to hear and consider evidence on topics contained in the draft Regional Spatial Strategy for North West England produced by the North West Regional Assembly, in so far as the recommendations related to the joint representations of Chorley, Preston and South Ribble Councils to the draft Strategy. The new Regional Strategy, which would replace the current North West Regional Planning Guidance, would set out the strategic planning policies and issues for the region.

The report summarised the Panel's responses to the three authorities' joint representations, a number of which had been accepted and some of which had been rejected. The Officers highlighted in particular the Panel's reply to the

Councils' contention that the target for the proportion of new housing in brownfield land within the three Boroughs should be reduced from at least 80% to 75%, which had recommended a lower proportion of 70%.

The Panel had identified a number of weaknesses in the draft Strategy (summarised in the submitted report), which it considered could only be rectified through a further partial review. There was no formal opportunity for representations to be made on the Panel's findings, which would be considered by the Secretary of State prior to his publication of Proposed Changes to the Regional Spatial Strategy, expected in October 2007. The Local Development Framework was required to conform generally to, and derive much of its strategic content from, the Regional Strategy. Therefore, as the deficiencies in the draft Regional Strategy were likely to delay the production of the Local Development Framework if a further review of the Regional Strategy was required, the Officers were anxious for the Council's expressed concerns on the Panel's findings to be communicated immediately to the Government Office for the North West.

Decision made:

That representations be made to the Government Office for the North West expressing concern about the Panel's findings of deficiencies in the draft Regional Spatial Strategy and its recommendations concerning a partial review of the Strategy, urging the Secretary of State to find ways to bridge the deficiencies so that the Local Development Framework production can process on schedule on a firm, strategic policy foundation.

Reason for decision:

In order to ensure that the Government Office for the North West fully appreciates the Borough Council's concerns and, hopefully, increases the chances of a more complete Regional Spatial Strategy being produced.

Alternative option(s) considered and rejected:

The Council could await the Secretary of State's Proposed Changes, but this would preclude the implications of the Panel's recommendations at the local level from being expressed in an effort to identify present solutions.

07.EC.89 EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC AND PRESS

Decision made:

That the press and public be excluded from the meeting for the following item of business on the ground that it involves the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Paragraphs 1 and 4 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972.

07.EC.90 A CUSTOMER FOCUSED COUNCIL - IMPLEMENTING THE OUTCOMES OF CHORLEY'S BUSINESS PROCESS ARCHITECTURE PROJECT

The Chief Executive presented a report on the outcome of a recent major exercise to review the whole of the Council's business processes.

The project has resulted in recommendations to alter the Authority's top level management structure, entailing the disestablishment of one post and the pursuance of shared financial services with South Ribble Borough Council.

Decision made:

That the report be noted and the revised organisational structure set out in Appendix 2 to the submitted report be approved.

Reason for decision:

The new structure will assist the Council's endeavours to become an 'excellent' rated Council by ensuring that priority is focused on services being tailored to the needs of customers.

Alternative option(s) considered and rejected:

None.

Executive Leader

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Report of	Meeting	Date
Director of Leisure and Cultural Services (Introduced by the Executive Member for Health, Leisure and Well Being)	Executive Cabinet	06/09/2007

POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT OF A SPORTS VILLAGE IN CHORLEY

PURPOSE OF REPORT

1. To consider a feasibility study into the development of a Sports Village in Chorley.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

2. That the project does not move forward due to a lack of funding (capital and revenue) and a lack of any identified strategic context.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF REPORT

3. The report assesses the need for a Sports Village in Chorley, looks at the potential facility mix and the capital and revenue costings of such a facility and then brings this together into a conclusion and recommendation. Given the revenue and capital costs of the project and the lack of any strategic context, it is not considered appropriate to proceed with the project.

REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATION(S)

(If the recommendations are accepted)

4. As explained previously, the revenue and capital costs of the proposed project would, if it were to proceed, have a significant impact on the Council's revenue and capital budgets. There is no local strategic context for the project. If it were to proceed this would entail the Council and its partners revisiting all other previously agreed priorities. This course of action is not considered to be appropriate in the light of the feasibility study.

ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED

5. One option would have been to progress with the project. As previously mentioned, it is recommended that this option is not progressed for financial and strategic reasons.

CORPORATE PRIORITIES

6. This report relates to the following Strategic Objectives:

Put Chorley at the heart of regional economic development in the central Lancashire sub region		Improved access to public services	3
Improving equality of opportunity and life chance	3	Develop the character and feel of Chorley as a good place to live	3
Involving People in their Communities		Ensure Chorley is a performing Organisation	3

BACKGROUND

7. Following calls for the Council to consider a Sports Village project in the Borough, the Council obtained funding from the North West Development Agency to commission a feasibility study. The feasibility study was undertaken by Strategic Leisure and commenced in January 2007. The final report was prepared in July 2007.

FEASIBILITY STUDY

8. A copy of the feasibility study is attached to this report.
9. In addition to the report, Strategic Leisure will attend the Executive Cabinet meeting and give a presentation on the feasibility study.
10. As Members would expect, there is a lot of enthusiasm for new sports facilities within the Borough. This is evidenced by the favourable comments made by the organisations who were consulted.
11. However, the report identifies two significant areas of weakness. The first relates to the strategic context. The development of such a facility does not appear in the Borough's Community Plan or in the Council's Corporate Strategy. As Members will see in the feasibility study, it does not figure in the strategic thinking of many partner organisations. Clearly, if resources were to be diverted to a project of this nature, this would have a significant impact on the Council's ability to deliver the objectives in the Corporate Strategy and to contribute to the wider objectives in the Community Plan.
12. The second area of weakness relates to finances. The feasibility study identifies the capital costs for the project to be circa £10m and the revenue costs to be £300,000 per year. In terms of the capital costs, the study has identified that there are limited opportunities to secure external funding and if any funding was secured there would be a significant capital funding gap that would need to be bridged by the Council. With revenue funding of £300,000 required each year, it is also envisaged that the Council would be requested to make a significant contribution to this gap on an annual basis. Given the Council's current commitments, it is not considered affordable.
13. Following the recommendation in the study not to proceed, there are a number of actions that could be looked at in more detail. Some relate to wider sports provision in the Borough. Officers will review these in consultation with the respective Executive Members and include them in future Directorate Improvement Plans, as appropriate.

IMPLICATIONS OF REPORT

14. This report has implications in the following areas and the relevant Director's comments are included:

Finance	3	Customer Services	
Human Resources		Equality and Diversity	
Legal			

COMMENTS OF THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

15. As the Director of Leisure and Cultural Services has stated, the project, if it were to proceed, would require circa £10m of capital funding and in excess of £300,000 per year. Given the Council's current financial commitments, a project of this scale simply is not affordable.

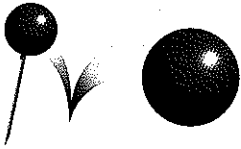
JAMIE CARSON
DIRECTOR OF LEISURE AND CULTURAL SERVICES

There are no background papers to this report.

Report Author	Ext	Date	Doc ID
Jamie Carson	5815	22 August 2007	

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Chorley Borough Council

**Feasibility Study into the
Potential Development of
a Sports Village**

A

Final Report

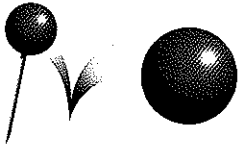
By

Strategic Leisure Limited

July 2007

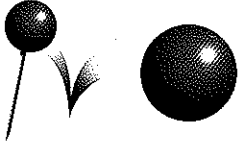
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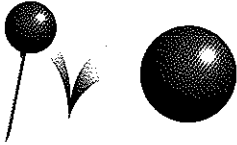
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APPENDICES

- APPENDIX 1 - Strategic Context**
- APPENDIX 2 - Study Consultees**
- APPENDIX 3 - GIS Mapping**
- APPENDIX 4 - Pitch Allocation Plan 2006-07**



Introduction

- 1.1 Strategic Leisure Limited (SLL) was commissioned by Chorley Borough Council (CBC) to undertake Feasibility Study into the proposals for the development of the Chorley Sports Village in January 07.
- 1.2 Proposals for the development of a 'Peoples' Stadium', and associated facilities, constituting a Sports Village, have been put forward in relation to future provision in Chorley.
- 1.3 Given the potential significance and scale of such a project in the Borough, and indeed at sub-regional level, the proposal for the development of a Sports Village, its concept and scale, need to be robustly assessed, to provide clear recommendations on the way forward.

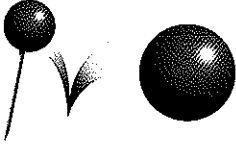
Our Approach

Study Objectives

- 1.4 The objective of the feasibility study is to assess the need for a Sports Village in Chorley taking into account:
 - The demand for such a facility
 - Facility mix
 - Location
 - Management options
 - Operational sustainability
 - Business plan
- 1.5 The study focuses on establishing the need for future sports facility provision in the Borough, and examines whether these needs have the potential to sustain the development of a Sports Village.

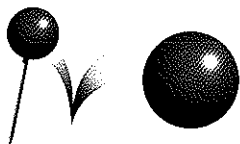
Background to the Proposals for a Sports Village in Chorley

- 1.6 The potential development of a Sports Village is linked to existing sports facility provision in the Borough.
- 1.7 Chorley Football Club (Victory Park) and an adjoining piece of land (Duke Street) are currently owned by a private developer, (Mr T Hemmings). There is currently a proposal related to Duke Street for the development of residential properties, which would realise planning gain for Chorley Borough Council. If Duke Street were to be developed, there is a possibility that the private owner may also choose to pull out of Victory Park, and realise its value through residential development. This would result in the loss of two pieces of open space, which are used, or have potential to be used, for recreational purposes.
- 1.8 The development of Victory Park would result in the loss of Chorley FC's ground, which has previously been used by local junior football clubs for training and some competition.



The loss of Duke Street, which is the old Leyland Motors sports facility site, would mean the loss of land which has previously had recreational use, and could have such use again.

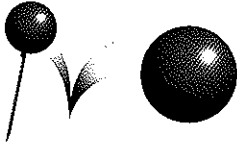
- 1.9 Located in between these two sites is the CBC owned Rangleys Recreation Ground; this site would require some investment and improvement if the other two sites were to be developed for residential use.
- 1.10 The development of a Sports Village would require a significant capital investment; it is anticipated that the development of both Victory Park and Duke Street sites could realise a capital contribution to the new facilities. The development of a Sports Village will also therefore require an alternative site in the Borough.
- 1.11 The initial concept for the Chorley Sports Village is the development of appropriate sports facilities for:
- Chorley FC - play in the Unibond League, but require facilities to be of Conference League standard
 - Chorley Linx Rugby Football Club (rugby league club now playing over in Blackpool)
 - Athletics (currently no provision in the Borough) -
 - Rugby Union (potentially)
 - Hockey (potentially, although if this is not a water-based pitch, then there may be capacity at the two existing artificial turf pitches in the Borough at Holy Cross Sports College, and Buckshaw)
- 1.12 The proposed development of this Sports Village will need to be considered in the context of its potential contribution to community safety, participation opportunities for young people, regeneration, training/skills, employment and the extended schools' agenda. Such a development may also provide a way forward for the development of a 'Lads and Girls' Club development, similar to the Bolton model, which has been identified as a strategic priority in addressing the needs of local young people.



Review of Strategic Context

- 2.1 A summary of the national and regional context is included in Appendix 1.
- 2.2 There is currently no strategic context for the development of a Sports Village in the Borough, and it is not identified specifically in either the Community Strategy or the Cultural Strategy as a facility priority, although the strategies do identify the need for facilities to improve health and well being of the local communities.
- 2.3 The proposal to develop a Sports Village is not included in any Council sports and leisure facility development plans; the concept of the Sports Village has developed primarily as a result of interested parties and individuals in the Borough of Chorley pushing the agenda for such a development forward.
- 2.4 A summary of the local strategic context has also been included in Appendix 1. The following documents have particular influence on the future development of sports and cultural provision in the Borough:
 - Corporate Strategy 2006/07-2008/09
 - Chorley Borough Community Strategy 2005/2025
 - Creative Connections: A Cultural Strategy for Chorley 2003/2008

Strategic Document	Summary
Chorley Borough Council Corporate Strategy 2006/07 – 2008/09	The Corporate Strategy identifies 6 Strategic Objectives, one being to develop the character and feel of Chorley as a 'good place to live'. The following key long term outcomes related to sport, leisure, recreation, health and fitness provision include the objectives for 'healthier communities and reduced health inequalities' and 'more people satisfied with Chorley as a place to live.'
Chorley Borough Community Strategy 2005-2025	The Community Strategy includes five priorities including the aim to develop the character and feel of Chorley as a good place to live and visit. A goal is identified to provide more leisure and entertainment opportunities and to encourage participation in leisure activities.
Chorley Cultural Strategy 2003/2008	The Cultural Strategy identifies the Council's vision: "To increase participation in Chorley's Cultural life. We want our citizens to take part in quality cultural experiences which we believe will increase their confidence, quality of life as well as improving the dynamic image of the Borough and making a contribution to improving its economy and environment."



Strategic Document	Summary
	The Cultural Strategy's aim is to promote the cultural well being of the area and includes achieving health and lifelong learning benefits from culture. The strategy identifies that this will be achieved through investment in to resources and provision through new private/voluntary section partnerships, particularly in terms of addressing new venues and sports facilities. There have been requests for new sporting venues including athletic facilities and a full size artificial turf pitch in the Borough.

- 2.5 There is existing assessment information on playing pitches in the Borough which has been produced through an initial PPG17 and Playing Pitch Plan 2006-07.
- 2.6 The assessment of the playing pitches in the borough has not highlighted significant deficiencies in current provision, although there is an aspiration to improve the location and quantity of junior football pitches.

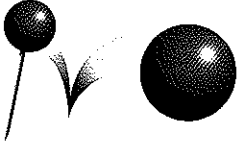
Facility Audit

- 2.7 An audit of grass pitches (full sized football pitch) in the Chorley area shows a significant under provision (per 1000 overall population) when compared to boroughs with a similar size population. The critical issue to consider, however, is the level of pitch provision compared to the actual proportion of the population who participate in pitch sports. This ratio will be produced as part of the PPG17 and Playing Pitch study.

Full Size Grass Pitch Provision: Source Sport England – Active Places

Local Authority	Population	Number of Grass Pitch Sites	Number of Grass Pitches	1000 Population per grass pitch
Crewe & Nantwich Borough	110,981	41	82	1353
South Ribble Borough	103,881	35	65	1598
Vale Royal Borough	122,114	38	74	1650
Warrington Borough	191,071	59	112	1706
Chorley Borough	100,446	26	49	2050

- 2.8 CBC Streetscene, Neighbourhoods and Environment Directorate produced a Pitch Allocation Plan for 2006-07. A copy of the plan is included in **Appendix 4**.
- 2.9 The current renovation of Astley Park resulting from the Heritage Lottery Funding has created the opportunity for pitch provision within the park to be modified.



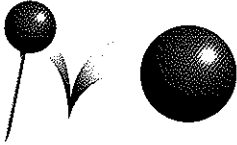
- 2.10 There has been a view for some time within the council that by re-allocating existing space in Astley Park it may be possible to provide junior football in the town from a central base. It is also suggested that by having junior football based on a central venue the authority may be better placed to attract external funding to enhance playing conditions within the Park.
- 2.11 As of the 2006/7 football season the council provides 17 full size football pitches alongside five rugby pitches. These are located together as follows:

Location	Football		Rugby	Changing Rooms
	Full Size	Junior		
Astley Park	5	1		YES
King George's, Adlington	3		1 (League)	YES
Jubilee Playing Fields, Adlington	2			
Westway	2		1 (Union)	
Chisnall Playing Fields, Coppull	1		3 (League)	YES
Wigan Lane, Duxbury	1			
Great Greens Lane, Clayton Brook	1			
School Lane, Brinscall	1			
Gillett Playing Fields, Limbrick	1			

- 2.12 CBC has identified that since 2001 there has been a steady growth in the number of teams involved in the local leagues.

Local Pitch Developments

- 2.13 Consultation with CBC highlighted that a number of new developments related to pitch provision are currently taking place in the Borough. Astley Park, as a result of Heritage Lottery Funding has raised the opportunity for pitch provision within the park to be modified. CBC considers that by re-allocating space in Astley Park, it may be possible to provide a central base for junior football in Chorley town.
- 2.14 Within the next two years CBC will be handed three full-size pitches and changing accommodation as part of the development alongside the Gillibrand link road.



- 2.15 In addition, one full size synthetic turf pitch will be provided, with changing accommodation as part of the Buckshaw Village development. They will be operated under a private management arrangement, separate to existing council facilities. There will also be two new grass pitches at Buckshaw.

Football Pitches

- 2.16 The Chorley Playing Pitch Plan was produced in 2006-07.
- 2.17 Consultation with the CBC representative responsible for pitch allocation, planning and bookings identified that at present CBC has 100% occupancy of the sports pitches and that each of the available facilities gets used at least once a week. This has resulted in CBC central football pitches now 'doubling-up' on Sundays i.e. pitches are used more than once on a Sunday. This is partly due to a number of junior schools not allowing junior football teams to book the school pitches.
- 2.18 In summary, the CBC representative reported that although the number of CBC pitches currently being provided is able to meet demand, there are limited alternatives for re-allocating these. This is principally as a result of the current shortage of changing facilities.

Synthetic Athletics Track Provision

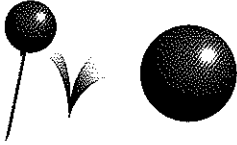
- 2.19 Chorley Borough does not have a synthetic athletics track, the closest facilities accessible from the Borough are those located in Horwich, Wigan, Blackburn and Preston.

Synthetic Turf Pitches

- 2.20 There is a full size synthetic turf pitches in the Borough at Holy Cross High School, a synthetic turf pitch (not full size) at Southlands High School and 2 small sized third generation pitches at Clayton Green Leisure Centre. The privately managed synthetic turf pitch at Buckshaw Village will open in 2007.
- 2.21 Outside the borough there are synthetic turf pitches at Runshaw College, Leyland, Lancashire FA, Leyland, Bolton Arena, Horwich and Leyland St Michaels School, Blackburn. There are two synthetic turf pitches at Witton Park, Blackburn.
- 2.22 The pitches are extremely well utilised, and bookings during the peak period of the year September – March are at a premium.

Key Stakeholder Consultation

- 2.23 The consultation undertaken to inform this feasibility study has included meetings with Chorley Borough Council officers, Chorley Borough councillors, Key Stakeholders, Political Leaders, Governing Bodies, Sports Organisations and Club Officials, and potential partners or tenants.
- 2.24 The aim of the consultation exercise was to identify the need for a Sports Village in the area, and assess the identity of potential major stakeholders with regard to any capital investment and management of the proposed Sports Village.



Chorley Football Club

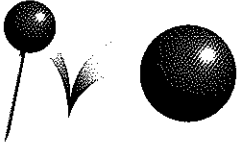
- 2.33 The local senior football team, Chorley Football Club, play in the Unibond Football League. Victory Park is in central Chorley and the stadium is in need of major refurbishment. The existing club site is surrounded by housing and buildings on three sides and there is no possibility of developing the existing site.
- 2.34 The club would be very interested to be a partner in the proposed Sports Village and relocate the club as part of the facility development.
- 2.35 Chorley Football Club needs a new stadium and training facilities and additional grass pitches for junior, youth and reserve team developments. A new stadium for the club would need to meet the Conference Football League Stadium Criteria as the club has aspirations to play at Conference level in the future.

Chorley Rugby Union Club

- 2.36 Chorley Rugby Union Club is active in the Chorley community operating a number of clubs and a developing junior section. The Rugby Club has made their pitches and facility available to a number of different sports clubs in the borough such as Astley Village Junior Football Club, Chorley Bowmen, Lancashire Cycle Club and a local American Football Club. Chorley Rugby Union Club owns the 15.2 acre site at the club and is looking to develop and improve the facilities in the future. Chorley Rugby Club officials support the development of a Sports Village in Chorley and would welcome the opportunity to be part of a Sports Village project in the future as long as they maintain a guarantee of security of tenure and ownership of the land.

Chorley Panthers Rugby League Club

- 2.37 Chorley Panthers Rugby League Club is based in Chisnell. It is a very active club with junior teams from under 7 years up to under 21 year olds. The club has established three girls' teams.
- 2.38 The club currently leases the pitches from CBC. The pitches get heavy use through games and training nights. In the winter the club books Southlands School synthetic turf pitch for training nights.
- 2.39 The club has to book the grass pitches at Southlands School due to the pitches at Chisnell being in poor condition.
- 2.40 The club has converted a building as a Club House; facilities are basic with only three showers available.
- 2.41 A representative of Chorley Panthers Rugby League Club would welcome the opportunity to enter into any discussions in relation to being a part of the proposed Chorley Sports Village.



Blackpool Panthers Rugby Club

- 2.42 Blackpool Panthers Rugby League Club was previously based in Chorley. Due to a number of reasons the club has now relocated to Blackpool and is based at Fylde Rugby Football Club. A representative from the club stated that any discussions regarding the club returning to Chorley would have to go before the Board of Directors with a more detailed outline of what is proposed and the likely management arrangements.

Chorley Sports Forum

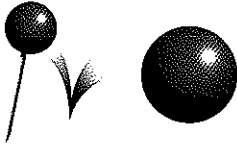
- 2.43 Chorley Sports Forum has been established to develop sports participation, development and opportunities in the Borough. The Chairman of Chorley Sports Forum believes that there is a major need for a Sports Village in Chorley to improve the quality of provision and opportunities for all members of the Chorley community, young and old, to participate in healthy and beneficial activities. The spokesperson from the Chorley Sports Forum stated that the proposed Sports Village should have as a minimum, in his opinion, an athletics track, gymnastics facility, dance performance centre, table tennis, badminton, netball and bowls.

Sport England North West

- 2.44 Sports England North West, although supportive of sports facility development projects in the region which will improve the sports and leisure stock and opportunity to participate and improve performance, confirmed that there are no plans to invest in a Sports Village or similar type of facility in Chorley at present.
- 2.45 Sport England is currently looking to test the principles of the 'Mapp' Sports Village Model on at least two national pilot projects before launching a national programme. Warrington Borough Council (Orford Park) has been invited to compete to become one of the national trailblazer pilots; Sport England, Warrington Borough Council and NWDA are currently working together to review the existing Orford Park proposals against the revised model to test whether these principles are achievable. It is therefore highly unlikely that any other Sports Village project in the North West requiring significant capital funding will be supported, (unless it follows the traditional model which has the potential to attract funding from the Football Foundation), until the national pilot projects have been robustly tested and assessed.
- 2.46 The Regional Development Agency (NWDA) has been asked by Sport England to work with them on the pilot project in Warrington to provide support in exploring and maximising the commercial development opportunities which may be afforded through the Orford Park development linked to facilitating its development (i.e. land remediation work, associated infrastructure costs) and supporting the development of the social enterprise.

North West Development Agency

- 2.47 The NWDA, as a regional development agency, does not prioritise the funding of individual sports projects, nor individual facility developments. The focus of the NWDA in relation to sport is the outcomes that sport, as part of a larger development can deliver in terms of

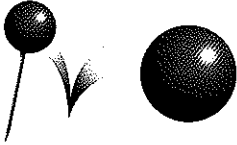


regeneration, employment, skill development, education and training, and critically, inward investment.

- 2.48 Whilst supportive of the Sports Village concept, and involved in the 'testing' of the Mapp model, the NWDA is unlikely to provide capital funds for such a project directly, and is also unlikely to consider any such funding until the outcomes of the Orford Park project are known.
- 2.49 The NWDA understands that it is Sport England's intention to confirm whether Warrington will be selected as a national trailblazer by June 2007.
- 2.50 The NWDA is not currently aware of any further information about their plans to launch a national programme for Mapp Sports Villages.

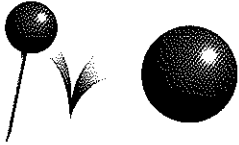
Lancashire Sport

- 2.51 Consultation with Lancashire Sport identified support for the Sports Village concept and highlighted that such provision has been successful in providing a good infrastructure for sport in the local area and will assist in allowing sport to diversify within the Chorley area.
- 2.52 Lancashire Sport highlighted that priority areas for the partnership are areas with identified lower levels of participation (Sport England Active People Survey) within the County namely Blackburn and Burnley, which are in the lower quartile.
- 2.53 Although the proposed site is not in the highest priority areas, Lancashire Sport reiterated their support for such a scheme which would undoubtedly be to the benefit for all of the local community.
- 2.54 Lancashire Sport advised that such a project requires as many partners as possible to increase 'buy in' to the project and to ensure its success.
- 2.55 According the Lancashire Sport health related problems linked to alcohol are a key issue in the Chorley area; there is potential to introduce initiatives to assist in addressing this issue, linked to a Sports Village concept.
- 2.56 A focus or a theme for the proposed Sports Village project is required if the scheme is to flourish; a football related facility would have a higher chance of coming to fruition with assistance with the Football Foundation. A football related scheme could also link to work being undertaken by NACRO and focus on youth inclusion and reducing crime.
- 2.57 Lancashire Sport highlighted the lack of a FA Women and Girls Football Centre of Excellence in Lancashire; there is potential for this to be considered as a part of the proposed Chorley development.
- 2.58 Lancashire Sport would like to commit their support to any such scheme and would like to be involved where possible



Summary

- 2.68 It is clear from the consultation exercise that there is significant local support and aspiration for a Sports Village in Chorley, particularly amongst local clubs. The facility audit and consultation exercise has identified that there is a lack of a central sports facility in Chorley that can offer the local community a base for field sports.
- 2.69 The neighbouring boroughs do have field based sports provision which is well used by governing bodies, local leagues, education and clubs.
- 2.70 Neighbouring boroughs have excellent sports provision which can accommodate a variety of field based sports. These centres include Preston Sports Arena, Wigan Stadium, Witton Park and Bolton Arena.
- 2.71 Consultation identified the lack of one dedicated sporting venue in Chorley, especially for 'field' sports. The sports facility mapping exercise supports this view; whilst there are a number of playing pitches across the Borough, the majority of these are single, or at most 2 pitch sites (See Appendix 3 Maps 3, 4 and 5) which do not provide a focus for training, development and competition for a range of pitch sports. The Astley Park development will however address the need for a central junior football base.
- 2.72 Children and young people in the area are able to gain some opportunities for grass roots sports development, such as football and athletics, but if they show any potential/talent they are directed out of the Borough to clubs that can take them to the next development level and offer them better facilities. The Chorley Harriers Athletics Club representative, who does a great deal of schools coaching programmes and leads the athletics club, stated that athletes are leaving Chorley due to lack of facilities and they move on to clubs in Wigan or Horwich which have track and field training facilities.



Developing a Sports Village in Chorley

- 3.1 It is important to consider the potential scale and facility mix of a Sports Village were such a concept to be developed in Chorley

Potential Facility Mix

- 3.2 The potential facility mix for the proposed Sports Village has been developed from an assessment of current provision and the feedback from the consultation.
- 3.3 For the purpose of this feasibility study the core facility mix for the proposed Sports Village is as follows:

- New Chorley Football Club Ground (to meet Conference League minimum requirements)
- Full size 3rd Generation Football Pitch
- Athletics Arena (stand and seats 400)
- Grass Pitch within the Athletics Track
- Full size grass pitch
- 6 x Junior football pitches

Description of Facilities

New Chorley Football Club Ground

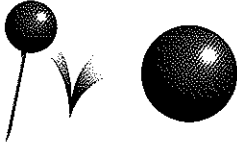
- 3.4 Chorley Football Club has aspiration to progress to the Conference League. It is the Club's senior officials and management belief that with the correct resources they will be in a position to gain Conference League status. It is therefore necessary to plan the new ground so that it meets Conference League Minimum Criteria standards. These include a minimum capacity of 4,000 with a minimum of 500 seats. The ground must have a clubhouse and floodlights of lux level 120. The criteria are specific and detailed.

- 3.5 As a minimum the new ground should accommodate the following:

- Dressing rooms
- Offices
- Large function room
- Community changing facilities/rooms
- Match day bar
- Community room
- Classrooms for sport/coaching/educational/lifelong learning/PCT purposes

Full size 3rd Generation Football Pitch

- 3.6 A 3rd generation pitch is the latest revolution in artificial turf pitches providing an 'all weather' playing surface that looks and feels like grass. The product has been approved by the Football Association.



Athletics Arena

3.7 The athletics arena would need to meet UK Athletics and IAAF standards and should include the following:

- 400m track
- Long & triple jump
- Water jump
- Javelin
- Discuss and hammer
- Discuss
- Pole vaults
- Shot put
- High jump
- Finish line

3.8 The Athletics Arena would include a small stand on the finishing length which will seat a minimum of 400.

3.9 The Athletics Arena is a separate facility not linked to the proposed stadium.

Grass Pitch within the athletics track

3.10 The grass pitch within the athletics track would be a maximum size of 105m. The Football Association rules allow for the length of a football pitch to be a minimum of 90m to a maximum of 120m. The grass pitch within the athletics track does not provide sufficient pitch length for senior rugby union or rugby league to be played as they require as a minimum 130m in length.

Full size grass pitch

3.11 The full size grass pitch would need to be a minimum of 130m x 90m to allow for the playing requirements of rugby union, rugby league and association football.

Junior football pitches

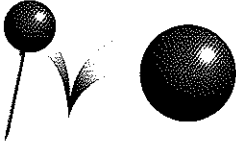
3.12 Six small sided natural turf pitches that conform to mini soccer standards.

Facility Location and Site Assessment

3.13 The site for the proposed Sports Village is critical to the success of the project and the long term sustainability of the Sports Village.

3.14 Criteria used to identify the location include the following:

- Accessibility – location and physical
- Site size
- Current and previous use of site



- Proximity to other provision/education sites/town centre etc
- Ground condition e.g. slope
- Potential planning issues
- Proximity to public transport

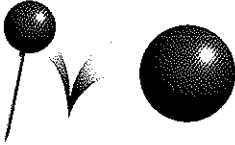
- 3.15 The proposed facility mix will require a 20 acre site to accommodate the full sports and ancillary facilities.
- 3.16 In consultation with CBC Planning Officers two sites were identified as possible locations for the proposed Sports Village
- 3.17 The two sites identified to accommodate the Sports Village are the Chorley Rugby Club site at Astley Village and Buckshaw Village.

Chorley Rugby Club Site

- 3.18 The Chorley Rugby Club site is 15.2 acres, but the club has plans in the future to sell 6 acres for residential development and develop the rugby club facilities on the remaining 9 acres. Plans to develop the area will not take place for a minimum of 2 years due to land ownership issues.
- 3.19 The rugby club site does not provide sufficient space to accommodate the overall facility mix for the proposed Sports Village.
- 3.20 Chorley Rugby Club has their own plans to develop a new club house and training facilities, but through negotiation, a guarantee of security of tenure and ownership of the land, the rugby club would consider being a part of a Sports Village project.
- 3.21 The identified Sports Village facility mix would have to split if the Sports Village was to be located at the Chorley Rugby Club site. Initial consultation with the Rugby Club identified that they would accommodate the community sports provision and pitches, but not the relocation of Chorley Football Club to the current Chorley Rugby Club site.
- 3.22 CBC is planning to develop 12 junior football pitches at Astley Park with funding from the Football Foundation. Such a development would impact on any application for Football Foundation funding for the Sports Village at the rugby club site due to its proximity to CBC's development at Astley Park.

Buckshaw Village

- 3.23 Buckshaw Village is a development of 2000 new homes, and an 80 acre Business Park with further commercial plans. The master plan for the site has been established and is predominately for housing, offices and other business developments. The area will provide employment for up to 5,900, a district shopping centre, provision for a railway station, park and ride, primary school, health centre and outdoor sports amenities such as a full size synthetic turf pitch.



- 3.24 There is a possible option to develop the BAe Systems site. Development and planning for this area is in the early stage of decision making and any site developments will not take place for about 5-6 years.
- 3.25 The main issue is that BAe Systems would wish to maximise income and development and they may realise greater profits developing alternative facilities to a Sports Village.

Alternative Locations

- 3.26 A number of additional alternative locations for a proposed Sports Village were identified through consultation. These include the following:
1. Euxton – the privately owned land opposite Bolton Wanderers Football Ground
 2. Clayton New Town
 3. Birkacre
 4. Charnock Richard
- 3.27 The feasibility study has identified a number of priority locations for the proposed Sports Village, but the site identification will require a much more detailed investigation when the facility mix has been finalised and the exact footprint established.

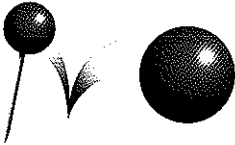
Capital Costs

- 3.28 Capital costs are directly linked to the proposed facility mix for the Sports Village.
- 3.29 The capital costs for the proposed Sports Village are identified below. These indicative capital costs have been provided by Sport and Landscape Development (SLD), a division of SLL, who specialise in developing field based sports facilities.

Sports Village Component	£ Cost
Football ground – basic option	4,000,000
Football ground pitch	250,000
Football ground flood lights	50,000
Full size 3g pitch	480,000
Athletics track, grass pitch and floodlights	750,000
Athletics arena stand	250,000
Senior natural turf pitch x 1	250,000
Junior natural turf pitch x 6 (120,000 per pitch)	720,000
Total - estimate	6,750,000

- 3.30 This capital cost excludes the following:
- Ground Conditions
 - Planning Fees
 - VAT (if applicable)
 - Fit Out
 - Inflation
 - Contingency

- 3.31 As a guide the total capital cost is likely to be circa £10m.



Funding Sources

- 3.32 A critical element of the proposed development of the Sports Village is identification of the funding sources which could support the development.
- 3.33 The capital costs are high for the overall facility mix and significant capital funds will be required if the development is to become reality.

Chorley Borough Council

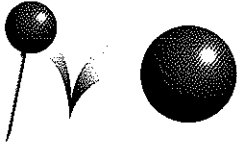
- 3.34 CBC has not currently included the development of the Sports Village in any future facility development plans or local development documents that provide the framework for planning in local authority areas. As a result CBC funding for such a development has not been identified. CBC does not have any capital or revenue funding to contribute to the development of a Sports Village. Allocation of future capital funds from CBC would need to be identified, planned and agreed as a corporate priority, if CBC were to commit capital or revenue funding to the project.

Duke Street & Victory Park

- 3.35 There is the potential to realise some planning gain for CBC from the development of the old Leyland Motors site (Duke Street) and Victory Park, Chorley Football Club Ground. Both pieces of land are owned currently by a private developer.(Mr Trevor Hemmings).
- 3.36 An application has previously been made to develop the Duke Street site which was unsuccessful. The land is currently fenced and vacant.
- 3.37 Development of the Victory Park Ground would be expensive as a consequence of the extensive demolition and remediation costs required.
- 3.38 It is important to recognise that any capital raised by the development of Duke Street and Victory Park will not automatically go towards the development of a new ground for Chorley Football Club. Current CBC policy is that any money gained from such developments should be used for community leisure developments such as improving the Rangleys Recreation Ground and other recreational provision in the vicinity of Duke Street and Victory Park. It is estimated that development of the sites will potentially realise capital that can be used as a contribution for community leisure.
- 3.39 Close to Victory Park and Duke Street is the land previously owned by Lex Auto Logistics, which has been sold to Redrow Developers. The development of this land will realise additional capital that can be used for community leisure and recreation.

Football Foundation

- 3.40 The Football Foundation does have grants for developing provision for football in the community. The Football Foundation grants can provide a substantial contribution towards a football development scheme providing opportunities for increased participation in football at all levels and ages.



- 3.41 The Football Foundation will not provide funding for the development of 3rd generation pitch that would be primarily used by Chorley Football Club for first team or reserve team training.

Football Association

- 3.42 The Football Association does have grants available for football stadium developments and this will need to be investigated further by Chorley FC, if the Club decides to develop new facilities, irrespective of location.

Sport England North West

- 3.43 Sport England is in the process of evaluating the 'Mapp' Sports Village model, and is unlikely to fund any other Sports Village projects in the region, until the pilot in Warrington has been tested and assessed.
- 3.44 Sports England is therefore not at present in a position to provide any funding towards the proposed development of a Chorley Sports Village.

NWDA

- 3.45 The NWDA supports the plans/intentions of Sport England to test the Mapp model before launching a national programme. Until there is such a programme launched, there is no initiative for potential Sport Village developments to bid into, unless the more traditional funding route is followed through the Football Foundation.
- 3.46 It will be important, if any national Mapp Village Model is launched, that the Regional Development Agencies (RDAs), provide the appropriate nature and level input, as agreed with Sport England. This input and potential support will need to clearly reflect the NWDA's criteria for funding projects; one of these is clearly the strategic 'fit' of any proposals with the Regional Economic Strategy and the sub-regional action plan.

Lancashire Sport

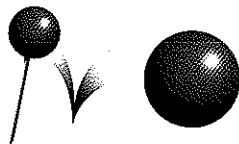
- 3.47 Lancashire Sport would support a Sports Village development in Chorley but do not have any direct funds to provide capital investment. Lancashire Sport would be influential in supporting any applications for funding or grants from governing or national bodies.

UK Athletics

- 3.48 UK Athletics has plans in place for development of, and investment in, athletics facilities; however, Chorley has not been identified as an priority area for investment in the immediate future. A case would have to be put to UK Athletics to convince them of the need to invest in, and support, the development of an athletics track in Chorley Borough.

Chorley Rugby Club

- 3.49 Chorley Rugby Club has potential to become a major partner in the development of a Sports Village in Chorley. The Club is in a strong position in that they own 15.2 acres of land and they have plans for development in the future.



- 3.50 Although the club may not be in a position to provide capital, they may be in a position to provide the land for development as part of any future negotiations.

Government

- 3.51 The local MP for Chorley commented during consultation that Sports Village grants are available via government. If the Chorley Sports Village project is to move to the next stage of development, the support and contacts of the local MP would be invaluable, especially in forging partnerships and gaining any funding.

Potential Partnerships

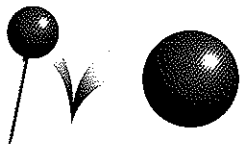
- 3.52 The development of a Sports Village in Chorley will require both significant partnership and an innovative approach to bring together the required resources to develop the project and ensure its long term operational sustainability.
- 3.53 Bolton Wanderers Football Club has a first team training venue in Euxton which includes physiotherapy units. The club operates their 'Football in the Community' programmes from Bolton Arena. There is a potential partnership that may be formed with Bolton Wanders Football Club in developing the Sports Village that is worthy of further investigation.

Enabling Development

- 3.54 Enabling developments are facilities which are developed as part of a wider master plan for a specific site or area, and which can help to provide capital funding for community provision, particularly the type of community provision, such as sports and leisure which require a revenue subsidy to operate effectively.
- 3.55 Enabling developments which complement the proposed facility mix of the Sports Village would be the initial option, e.g. commercial leisure and recreation provision. For example, the new Leigh Sports Village will also accommodate retail facilities, restaurants, bowling alley, hotel and conference centre.
- 3.56 The enabling development would be part of the Sports Village facility mix on a long term lease; they could provide not only initial funding for the capital costs, but also provide an income stream in the form of rent to offset any operational costs of the Sports Village.
- 3.57 A Sports Village project, partially or wholly funded through enabling developments may fit with the new Buckshaw Village development, and provide the vehicle for new community sports, leisure, recreation and retail provision.

CBC Leisure Facility Rationalisation

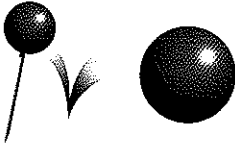
- 3.58 The development of a Sports Village in Chorley could also provide an opportunity to consider rationalisation of the existing CBC portfolio, particularly if there is an opportunity to relocate an existing ageing facility, and realise a capital receipt from the sale of the land.
- 3.59 This approach could then realize a new leisure facility (potentially wet and dry), within the Sports Village, similar to the approach taken for the Orford Project in Warrington.



- 3.60 There is currently significant investment in CBC sports and leisure facilities. A new health and fitness centre has been installed at All Seasons Leisure Centre and the swimming pool will undergo refurbishment during 2007. All Season and Clayton Green Leisure Centre are undergoing a £1.2 million investment and improvement scheme.
- 3.61 There will soon be a £190,000 refurbishment scheme at Brinscall Pool.
- 3.62 Given the current and planned investment programmes this option is not considered to be a viable.

5 Year Revenue Estimates

- 3.63 A number of assumptions have been built into development of the business plan:
- It is assumed that the Sports Village operation is divided into two elements. Chorley Football Club Facility and a Community Sports Facility.
 - The new football ground will be managed and operated by Chorley Football Club. The stand at the new ground will be split into two with the club operating one half and the Sports Village operator having access to the other half to accommodate the administration office and changing rooms for community use.
 - The Sports Village Community Sports Village operator will manage the operation of the synthetic turf pitches, athletics track and grass pitches.
 - It is envisaged that Chorley Football Club would be granted a long term lease of 20 years. This will allow the club to gain sponsors and enter into long term contracts which will make the club attractive for potential sponsors, clients, suppliers and partners.
 - The business plan assumes zero rental from Chorley Football Club, until such time as attendances go through a certain threshold.
 - Chorley Football Club would have a 'full repairing' lease on the ground and half the stand that they have exclusive use. The football club would be responsible for all maintenance and repair of the building and for the maintenance of the pitch.
 - The club would be responsible for all operational costs of the ground including utilities (floodlights etc).
 - Chorley Football Club would be responsible for gaining the relevant licenses and insurance to operate the club and adhere to all health and safety requirements.
 - The Sports Village operator would manage the letting and maintenance of half of the main football ground stand, the synthetic turf pitch, the athletics track and the grass senior and junior football pitches.
 - Income projections are considered achievable and pricing set at a level acceptable to the local community.



- The Sports Village operator will be in the form of a leisure trust. It is assumed that the trust will gain 80% NNDR relief.

3.64 A summary of the business plan income and expenditure projections for a 5 year period are as follows:

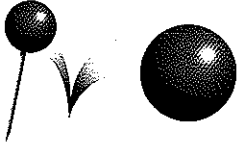
Five Year Summary: Sports Village Business Plan

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Athletics	11,889	17,834	19,815	20,806	21,846
Football	56,268	84,402	93,780	98,469	103,392
Secondary Spend	19,006	28,508	31,676	33,260	35,089
Total Income	87,163	130,744	145,271	152,535	160,328
Staffing	161,931	188,176	193,821	200,605	207,626
Premises	101,800	112,650	123,500	127,298	131,228
Admin & Marketing	27,015	29,886	33,206	34,369	35,572
Supplies & Services	14,003	13,586	15,095	15,624	16,170
Contingency	7,619	8,607	9,141	9,447	9,765
Total Expenditure	312,368	352,905	374,763	387,342	400,361
Profit(Loss)	-225,205	-222,161	-229,492	-234,807	-240,033
Sinking Fund	80,340	80,340	80,340	80,340	80,340
Total Costs	-305,545	-302,501	-309,832	-315,147	-320,373

- 3.65 The business plan includes a breakdown of how the income projections are calculated and are considered realistic and achievable.
- 3.66 Staffing levels are based at a level to cover the Sports Village basic operational hours. Staff levels do not include coaches or instructors to operate any community holiday/evening programmes.
- 3.67 A sinking fund has been included to maintain half of the stand at the football, replace the synthetic turf pitch, athletics track and stand.
- 3.68 The business plan, including the sinking fund, identifies an annual subsidy of over £300,000 a year.

Operational Management Approach

- 3.69 CBC has made it clear that if developed, the Sports Village must be revenue neutral to the Council. Public sector sports and leisure facilities and provision, whether managed in-house directly or via a Trust operate at a cost.
- 3.70 The level of deficit is dependent upon the facility mix, support from other agencies, governing bodies, sponsors, income generation and operating costs.
- 3.71 There are a number of operational management options for the proposed Sports Village.



Option 1: Council Managed Sports Village

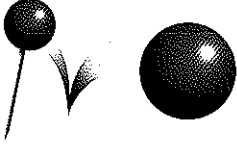
- 3.72 CBC manages the Sports Village and takes responsibility for the management and maintenance of all its separate elements.
- 3.73 CBC could lease the football ground to Chorley Football Club and allow them to use the main stand to generate additional income through office rental and events in the main function suite/room.
- 3.74 The additional sports and leisure facilities could also be managed by CBC. Chorley Football Club would have to book synthetic turf pitch space through CBC, although it is envisaged that they would get first choice on two nights a week for first team and reserve team training nights. During the rest of the week the facility would be available for community, educational and CBC hire.
- 3.75 The advantage of this option is that CBC retains control over the Sports Village, the football club do not monopolise use of the synthetic turf pitch, and therefore community use will be high. Chorley Football Club would not have to concern themselves with maintenance issues as this would be the responsibility of CBC, allowing them to focus on the operation of the football teams.
- 3.76 CBC would be responsible for the upkeep, maintenance, depreciation and operation of the Football Ground.

Option 2: CBC retains ownership and procures the management and operation of Sports Village

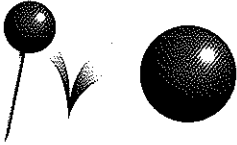
- 3.77 CBC currently externalises management of the sports and leisure service, including the golf course in Chorley to private leisure management operators, namely Community Leisure Services and Glendale Golf.
- 3.78 An existing leisure trust operating outside the borough, such as Middlebrook Leisure Trust (Bolton Arena) could similarly provide an option for management and operation of the Sports Village.
- 3.79 CBC could externalise the management and operation of the Sports Village and ensure that within the management agreement Chorley Football Club is the sitting tenant of the Football Ground; use of the offices and conference space would generate essential income for operational sustainability.

Option 3: CBC retain ownership, a newly formed Sports Village Trust to manage and operate the Sports Village

- 3.80 A Sports Village Trust could be established with the Trust Board being made up of individuals from the main stakeholders i.e. CBC, Chorley Football Club, Athletic Clubs, Hockey Clubs, Rugby Clubs, Chorley Football Development Group, LCC Youth Service, Lancashire FA, Lancashire Sports etc.



- 3.81 The Sports Village Trust would ensure that the Sports Village operated for the whole community, providing services and opportunities that will benefit all across a number of areas, i.e. sport, health, and education.
- Option 4: Chorley Football Club build football ground independently and provide the capital for community leisure facility 'Sports Village**
- 3.82 The development of Duke Street and Victory Park will realise some capital that CBC can invest into community leisure projects.
- 3.83 Chorley Football Club will require the support of a benefactor or private investor to relocate and build a new ground.
- 3.84 Chorley Football Club would have 100% ownership and management of the football club and ground and be responsible for the upkeep and maintenance.
- 3.85 The control, ownership and management of the athletics track and synthetic turf pitch would be the responsibility of the CBC, who may decide to operate it in-house or externalise the operation as is the case with the other CBC owned sports and leisure facilities in the Borough.



- 4.1 There are a number of key challenges relating to the development of the proposed Chorley Sports Village, as set out below:

Assessment of Need

- 4.2 Whilst it is clear that local clubs see a need for a Sports Village and it could provide an opportunity for some of them to work in partnership, the identified need for additional junior football pitches is being addressed through current CBC development proposals e.g. Astley Park.
- 4.3 There is potential to provide new rugby union and league facilities in the Borough, which would ensure that clubs who have moved out of the Borough return to Chorley; however, these plans do not depend on the development of a Sports Village.
- 4.4 Chorley Football Club evidently requires improved facilities, but this alone is not a sufficient driver for a Sports Village development; the level of resources they can contribute to any improvements is critical to the potential Sports Village proposal.
- 4.5 The need for an athletics track is not supported by the national Governing Body, given the existing level of facility provision neighbouring Chorley.
- 4.6 Additional synthetic pitch provision is planned for Chorley over the next few years, which will more than address any existing unmet demand.

Strategic Need

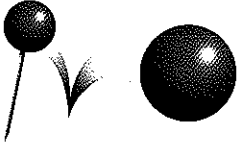
- 4.7 The need for a Sports Village in Chorley is not currently stated in any corporate CBC documentation; specifically, there is no need identified for such a development in a Sports Facility Strategy, Playing Pitch Assessment and Strategy or PPG17 Assessment.
- 4.8 This situation means that no capital or revenue budgets have been identified to support the development of a Sports Village, as funding of this level would need to be clearly linked to agreed corporate priorities.

Location

- 4.9 A site for the proposed Sports Village would need to be identified that will allow easy access and meet planning requirements.
- 4.10 The proposed facility mix is extensive and the site will have to be a minimum of 20 acres to accommodate a Sports Village.

Facility Mix

- 4.11 Local sports groups and governing bodies all have different needs and user requirements.
- 4.12 It is essential that any synthetic turf pitch element of the proposed Sports Village allows for multi use sport. This type of facility would both address the identified local demand, and is likely to provide greater opportunities for participation for more individuals.



- 4.13 Chorley Football Club and the Football Development Group would, however, prefer a synthetic turf pitch to be a 3rd Generation type of surface which has been developed specifically for football.
- 4.14 The synthetic pitch allows for a football boot to be worn and the synthetic turf is approximately 3cm long. This prevents activities such as hockey, tennis and netball being played on the surface.

Partnership

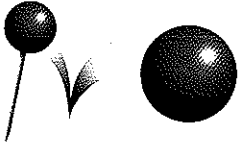
- 4.15 The partnership behind a Sports Village concept is critical; to move any proposals forward in Chorley, there will need to be a clear understanding of who is involved, what they bring to the table i.e. funding, personnel resources, what their minimum facility requirements are, appropriate timescales, and an outline agreement of how the partners will work together.

The role of Chorley FC

- 4.16 The role of Chorley Football Club is fundamental to both the Sports Village concept, and any partnership behind it.
- 4.17 It will be critical for the Club to be clear about its future facility requirements, and how it intends to resource new/improved provision, before it is possible to integrate these into an overall Sports Village concept, particularly in terms of capital funding, and subsequent operational management.

Capital Funding

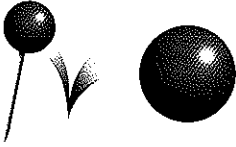
- 4.18 It is clear from this study that whilst there are a number of potential sources of capital funding, there is no definite commitment from any partner, or any funding source, to provide capital monies for the development of a Sports Village in Chorley.
- 4.19 Capital Funds are not available from the Council to develop the proposed Sports Village; there are no funds identified in the CBC capital plan nor is such a facility development highlighted in any CBC strategic plans.
- 4.20 Any capital investment from Chorley Football Club can only be realised if the existing ground is sold for development, either commercial or residential, and a part of the S106 agreement is that money is invested into a Sports Village. This can only happen through the planning agreement. The Council has identified that there is an over supply of housing in the Chorley area. There is a need for more 'affordable housing' in the area and the Council would not object if there was a minimum of 30% of affordable housing.
- 4.21 It is also important to stress that any external funding support which may, in the future, become available, will only be accessed if a strategic case can be made for a Sports Village development. The current lack of any strategic need for such a development will need to be addressed if such funding is to be accessed.

**SECTION IV - CHALLENGES TO BE ADDRESSED IN
DEVELOPING A SPORTS VILLAGE IN CHORLEY****Revenue Funding**

- 4.22 There is no clear source of revenue funding to support the operational management and therefore sustainable operation of a Sports Village in Chorley at this current time.
- 4.23 The identification of revenue funding is, to a large extent, dependent on the commitment of capital to develop the facility, and the establishment of a partnership to support the facility development.
- 4.24 Revenue funding is unlikely to be committed from any source unless there is evidence of strategic need and support for the Sports Village in Chorley.

Options for Operational Management

- 4.25 The options for managing a Sports Village in Chorley have been discussed above. It is important to stress that the management and delivery of such a project is directly linked to the extent and nature of the partnership behind the development, to ensure all partners' needs can be met and addressed; it is also related to the level and sources of revenue funding. These issues would need to be addressed before the project could move forward, so that all partners would be clear about roles, responsibilities, level of commitment, and the implications of the options for operational management.
- 4.26 Consultation with CBC Officers identified that it would not be a priority for CBC to manage the proposed Sports Village; in addition any such facility would have to be revenue neutral to the Council.
- 4.27 It is current Council policy to externalise such leisure provision. The management and operation of CBC's sports and leisure centres is externalised to Community Leisure Services. Glendale Golf is contracted by CBC to manage Duxbury Park Golf Course on their behalf.
- 4.28 Chorley Football Club only has two full time employees and they are in no position to manage a complex the size of the proposed Sports Village. A key issue will be how the proposed Sports Village will be managed to ensure both operational sustainability and that the needs of the stakeholders are addressed.



Conclusion

- 5.1 This feasibility study has identified local support and aspirations for the proposed Sports Village, but there is no strategic rationale to underpin this need, at local or Governing Body level.
- 5.2 There is a need in Chorley Borough for a field sports venue that can provide the base for a variety of sports clubs and a central point for sports development and sporting excellence in the region.
- 5.3 A Sports Village could reduce the current migration of sporting talent from the Borough, and help individuals achieve their full potential in their chosen sport.
- 5.4 A Sports Village would also be able to offer a venue for more than just sport, through partnership with the PCT, and social services, for uses such a lifelong learning centre, educational use, meetings and conferences.

Location

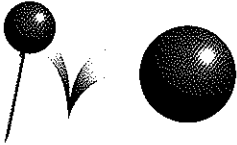
- 5.5 In consultation with CBC Planning Officers two potential sites were identified to accommodate the Sports Village. The Buckshaw Village site is not feasible for approximately 5-6 years. Locating the Sports Village at the site of Chorley Rugby Union Club would have to be on a smaller scale, could not accommodate Chorley Football Club and would not be possible till 2009 due to land issues.
- 5.6 A more detailed study to identify a Sports Village site is required if a decision is made to progress to the planning and development stage.

Funding

- 5.7 Capital costs for the proposed Sports Village facility mix are high. With the support of local clubs, local and national government, NWDA, Sport England, Football Foundation and any potential private investors and enabling developers it may be possible for the capital can be found to develop the Sports Village. However, there is currently no confirmed capital available to support the proposed facility development.

Chorley Football Club

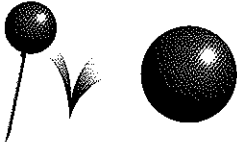
- 5.8 Chorley Football Club is in a vulnerable position and could easily become a casualty of the Sports Village development. Chorley Football Club does not own any assets, land or ground. The owner of the land and ground has made it known that he has no long term interest in being linked to the club.
- 5.9 Chorley Football Club is not entitled to any profits if its existing ground is sold for development. The club would be left with no ground and zero resources to relocate and build a new ground. The club is 'in the hands' of the current owner.



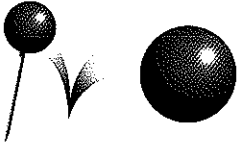
- 5.10 The Club can continue to stay at Victory Park as long as the current owner is happy to maintain the current ground to keep it operational or hope that the current owner acts as a benefactor for a new ground to provide a legacy for the many years he has supported the club.
- 5.11 There are a number of key challenges which need to be addressed before the Sports Village project could realistically move forward; these challenges are important to recognise and address, as they actually provide the rationale and framework for such a major facility development.

Recommendations

- 5.12 **Based on the work undertaken to address the scope of this study, the recommendation has to be that the project does not currently move forward due to a lack of funding (capital or revenue) and a lack of any identified strategic context.**
- 5.13 However, we recognise and understand that there is momentum behind the project and a great deal of local interest, support from the Chorley community and a need for a central base in the borough for field based sports with good quality changing facilities.
- 5.14 Therefore if the potential partners want to progress the Sports Village we suggest that there are there are some fundamental prerequisites and actions that must be met. These include the following:
- **ACTION 1 Establish the Position of Chorley Football Club**
- 5.15 **The inclusion or exclusion of Chorley Football Club as a part of the proposed Sports Village complex is critical in determining the size of the Sports Village, the level of capital, the facility mix and the required footprint. The report has identified the issues that surround Chorley Football Club and their dependence on the club owner for the future direction of the club.**
- **ACTION 2 Conclude the PPG17 Study**
- 5.16 **Central Government require all local authorities to undertake a PPG17 audit and assessment of open space, sport and recreational facilities based on local needs. The PPG17 assessment will identify the existing provision levels within Chorley and identify surplus and deficiencies of provision in terms of quality, quantity and accessibility based on local demand and local needs. The output is the development of local standards of provision that meet the aspirations of local people.**
- **ACTION 3 Undertake a CBC Playing Pitch Assessment and Strategy**
- 5.17 **The PPG17 Assessment and audit of provision will apply best practice and recognised methodologies including the Sport England 'Towards a Level Playing Field' criteria to identify supply and demand of all pitches within the borough and to establish Team Generation Rates, standards of provision and future needs.**



- 5.18 **The playing pitch strategy will guide future planning policy by being intrinsically linked to the PPG17 standards. This study will cover both grass and synthetic pitch provision.**
- **ACTION 4 Develop a Sports & Leisure Facility Strategy**
- 5.19 **A CBC Sports & Leisure Facility Strategy is required to identify the current provision in the borough, the spatial distribution and accessibility of the facilities, quality of provision and any under or over provision of facilities such as sports halls, swimming pools and health and fitness stations.**
- 5.20 **The Sports & Leisure Facility Strategy will determine at a 'high level' the way forward for CBC in relation to the sports and leisure provision in the borough.**
- 5.21 **A strategy would identify the need for new or replacement of sports and leisure facilities and may highlight the need for a rationalisation of the provision to enable new developments to be included in any future planning.**
- **ACTION 5 Include the Sports Village Proposal in the Local Plan**
- 5.22 **The proposed Sports Village is currently not included in any proposed strategic plans or CBC Local Plan. A detailed Sports & Leisure Strategy, linked to the PPG17, is required to identify the need for a Sports Village and facilitate its inclusion in CBC Local Development Framework. (Formerly Local Plan).**
- **ACTION 6 Undertake a more detailed site assessment**
- 5.23 **Following a detailed and robust identification of need for a Sports Village a more detailed site assessment needs to be undertaken which will identify the potential sites for the development of the proposed Sports Village against a specific set of criteria, related to accessibility, affordability etc. Confirmation of the site for development will then allow refinement of the proposed facility mix, and preparation of detailed capital costings.**
- **ACTION 7 Await outcome of the Orford Park Development**
- 5.24 **Any proposed Sports Village development will require the support of Sport England to endorse the project and assist possibly with lottery funding or for gaining funding for other sources such as the Football Foundation. Sport England NW is not in a position to support any new development till the evaluation and appraisal of the Orford Park Development has been undertaken. This support will be needed whether a Sports Village in Chorley were to be developed through some Football Foundation funding, or using the new Mapp model.**
- **ACTION 8 Establishment of Partnership**
- 5.25 **If there remains a desire to progress the proposed Sports Village development, it is critical to establish the partnership for the project.**



- 5.26 **This process should focus initially on clarifying the input and expectations of partners, funding contributions, timescales, minimum facility requirements, any other specific conditions, and an understanding of the commitment necessary in terms of revenue funding and operational management.**

APPENDIX 1 – LOCAL STRATEGIC CONTEXT

Document name	Organisation / Partnership	Vision / Aim / Objective	Key priorities and relevant information
<p>CORPORATE STRATEGY 2006/07 – 2008/09</p>	<p>Chorley Borough Council</p>	<p>Vision: “to make Chorley the place of choice to live, work and invest in the North West”</p> <p>6 Strategic Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Put Chorley at the heart of regional economic development in the Central Lancashire 2. Reduce pockets of inequality 3. Get people involved in their communities 4. Improved access to public services 5. Develop the character and feel of Chorley as a good place to live 6. Ensure Chorley Borough Council is a performing organisation 	<p>Key long term outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A vibrant local community 2. Healthier communities and reduced health inequalities 3. Involving people in decision making and in improving the well being of their communities 4. Accessible well used and high quality public services through a range of efficient channels 5. More people satisfied with Chorley as a place to live 6. Community aspirations delivered by the Council through efficient use of resources
<p>CHORLEY BOROUGH'S COMMUNITY STRATEGY 2005 - 2025</p>	<p>The Chorley Partnership</p>	<p>The Chorley Partnership has a vision: “By 2025 Chorley will be recognised as the most sought after place to live and work in the North West, offering an excellent quality of life to all its residents, and will be at the heart of regional developments whilst retaining its character.”</p> <p>The strategy is designed to improve the quality of life of people in the Borough of Chorley and sets out our major priorities for improving services in Chorley.</p> <p>The community strategy has three key components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An analysis of the challenges and opportunities facing Chorley. 2. A long-term vision for the area based on the collective views of partners and the wider community in the borough. 3. A set of priority areas for action that the partnership will focus on in achieving these outcomes. 	<p>The borough is relatively affluent when compared to regional and national indicators and unemployment is generally low. Chorley is well positioned for access regionally, nationally and even internationally. Chorley has the opportunity to benefit from the anticipated economic growth and regeneration of the North West as a whole driven by national initiatives such as the Northern Way and the proposed ‘Northern Growth Corridor’.</p> <p>The population of the borough is increasing and at the same time becoming more elderly. There is a shortage of affordable homes in the borough which will lead to a greater demand for housing.</p> <p>The Strategy outlines the following priorities:</p> <p>PRIORITY 1: Put Chorley at the heart of regional economic developments in the Central Lancashire sub-region (outcomes 1, 2, 3)</p> <p>GOALS: Strong Economy– A vibrant diversified economy with thriving, sustainable businesses which provide quality jobs with above average wages for local people and which service the needs of the community and its visitors with improved transportation</p>

APPENDIX 1 – LOCAL STRATEGIC CONTEXT

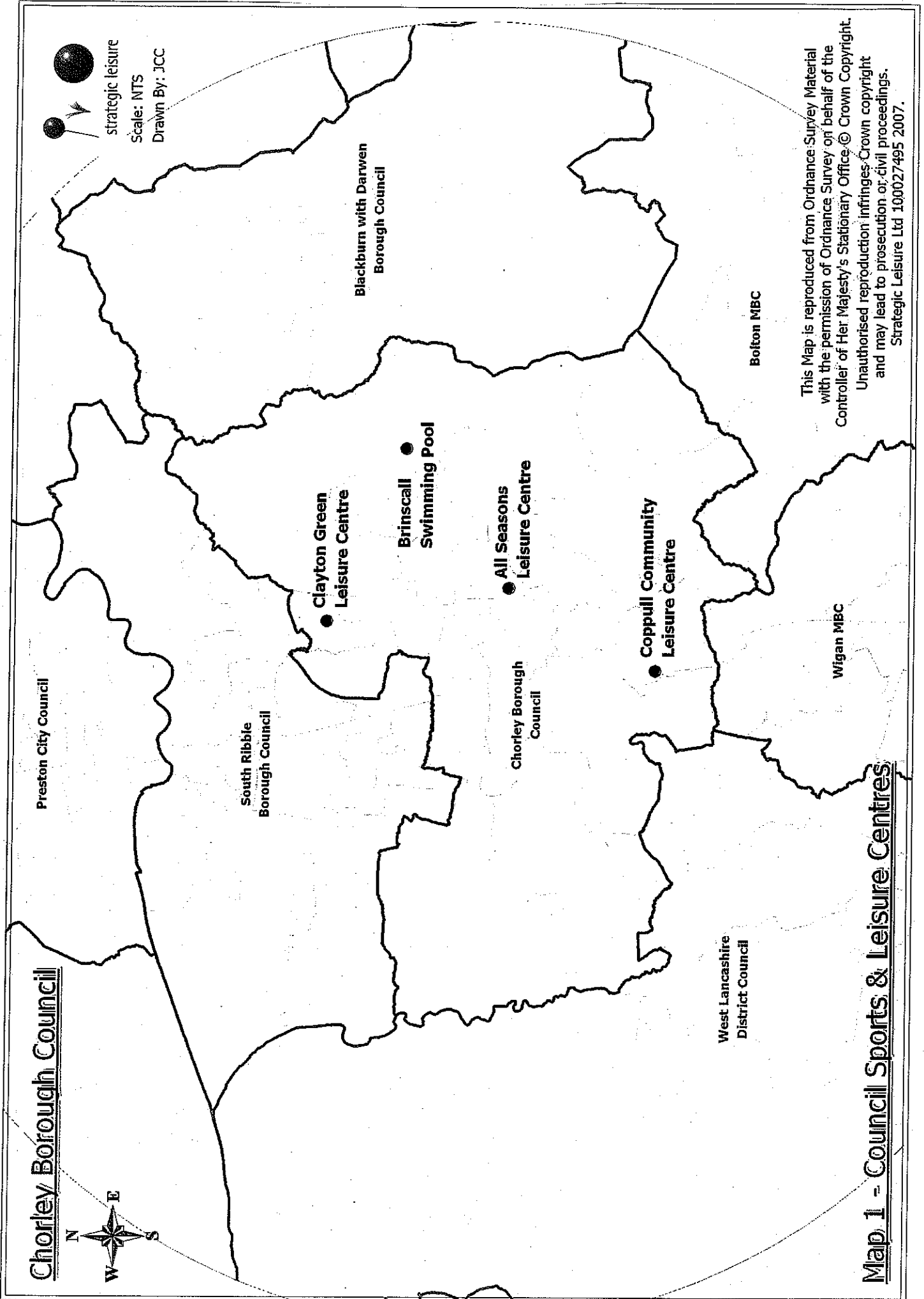
Document name	Organisation / Partnership	Vision / Aim / Objective	Key priorities and relevant information
		<p>Ten outcomes are stated:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More people in jobs with improved rates of pay 2. Chorley town centre will be thriving 3. A transportation infrastructure that facilitates the economic growth of the Borough 4. People in the borough will be safe and feel safe 5. No parts of the borough will be in deprivation 6. A strong and balanced housing market with an appropriate mix of housing suitable for the population 7. People will be involved in decision making and in improving the wellbeing of their communities 8. All people will have good access to good public services, including public transport 9. More people will be satisfied with the quality of life in the Borough 10. The Borough will develop its character and feel <p>An Action Plan accompanies this document, in which actions for each of the priority areas are outlined.</p>	<p>PRIORITY 2: Reducing 'Pockets Of Inequality' (outcomes 4, 5, 6)</p> <p>GOALS: Community Safety – To reduce crime and anti social behaviour and encourage the feeling of wellbeing in cohesive communities Equality – To identify social, health, education and economic inequalities and foster links between all partners to bridge these gaps Housing – To achieve a balanced housing market with good quality housing and more attractive neighbourhoods</p> <p>PRIORITY 3: Getting people involved in their communities (outcome 7)</p> <p>GOALS: Decision Making – Involving more people in the decision making process in their local area to promote cohesive communities Local Action – To increase the number of people that are involved in community, faith and voluntary activities</p> <p>PRIORITY 4: Improving access to and take-up of public services (outcomes 8, 10)</p> <p>GOALS: Tailored Services – To reduce the gaps in service provision and support increased access, choice and take-up through recognition of local needs Efficiency – To deliver more efficient high quality public services Public Transport – Better, more affordable public transport and an improved public transport Infrastructure</p> <p>PRIORITY 5: To develop the character and feel of Chorley as a good place to live and visit (outcomes 9, 10)</p> <p>GOALS: Environment – Improve our urban and rural surroundings and enhance the wildlife of the borough to provide an attractive environment for residents, visitors and investors Leisure and Recreation – More leisure and entertainment opportunities and encourage participation in leisure activities</p>

APPENDIX 1 – LOCAL STRATEGIC CONTEXT

Document name	Organisation / Partnership	Vision / Aim / Objective	Key priorities and relevant information
<p>CREATIVE CONNECTIONS: A CULTURAL STRATEGY FOR CHORLEY BOROUGH 2003 - 2008</p>	<p>Chorley Borough Council</p>	<p>Vision: <i>“to increase participation in Chorley’s Cultural life. We want our citizens to take part in quality cultural experiences which we believe will increase their confidence, quality of life as well as improving the dynamic image of the Borough and making a contribution to improving its economy and environment”</i></p> <p>The main aim of a Local Cultural Strategy is to promote the cultural well being of the area. This document provides a clear rationale why the local authority funds, manages, supports, encourages or regulates certain services and activities;</p> <p>Theme 1: Promoting community cohesion through culture Theme 2: Celebrating local distinctiveness Theme 3: Increasing cultural investment Theme 4: Achieving health and lifelong learning benefits from culture</p>	<p>Heritage and Arts – To develop the arts and heritage infrastructure for the benefit of residents and visitors</p> <p>Chorley Borough Council is not the sole provider of cultural opportunities in the Borough: the voluntary sector in Chorley is very strong with over 200 local clubs and societies providing a range of sporting and artistic opportunities and the Borough is the home to many large regional tourist attractions that operate in the cultural sector.</p> <p>The Strategy notes that weaknesses in the cultural ‘landscape’, as identified through the consultation, include the lack of a purpose built cinema, a lack of cultural opportunities for young people and the limited impact the National Lottery has had on the development of cultural buildings in the Borough.</p> <p>1 - PROMOTING COMMUNITY COHESION THROUGH CULTURE The aim of this theme is to increase the involvement of cultural activities of those experiencing social exclusion and hence improve the quality of life. Research will be undertaken into new opportunities available to extend and develop joint summer participative sport and arts schemes for young people particularly in high crime areas with the aim to increase participation and extend the range of creative programmes available throughout the Borough especially for low income families.</p> <p>2 - CELEBRATING LOCAL DISTINCTIVENESS This theme will focus on celebrating Chorley distinctiveness and local identity.</p> <p>3 - INCREASING CULTURAL INVESTMENT This theme will research how to use existing resources to attract new money through developing new private/volunteer section partnerships, particularly in terms of addressing new venues and facilities for sport and the arts.</p> <p><i>This theme will look at the support and training needed to help partnerships develop and eventually project manage a new facility.</i></p> <p>Strong partnerships and strategic alliances with private developers, education partners and the voluntary sector are at the core of realising new sporting venues, particularly athletic facilities and a full size artificial turf pitch, as well as a multi-purpose arts centre, and it is important to demonstrate that sustainable relationships of similar interest groups can be maintained to help access new resources.</p> <p>4 - ACHIEVING HEALTH AND LIFELONG LEARNING BENEFITS FROM CULTURE Cultural activities have the ability to have a direct, positive influence on physical health through activity and exercise and to improve mental health by providing social outlets, additional stimuli and</p>

Study Consultees

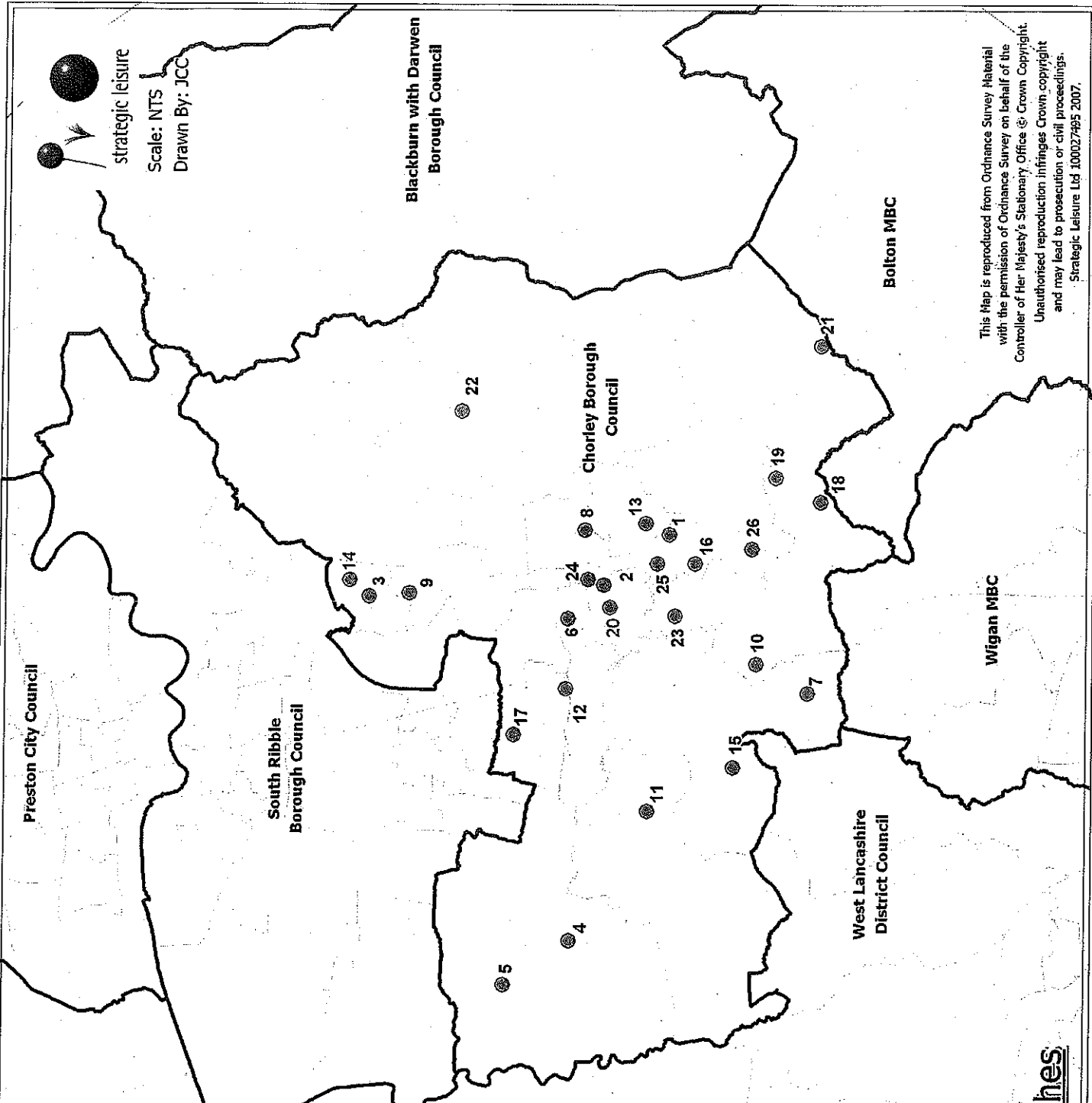
Name	Position	Organisation
Donna Hall	Chief Executive	Chorley Borough Council
Jamie Carson	Director of Leisure & Cultural Services	Chorley Borough Council
Jane Meek	Director of Development	Chorley Borough Council
Gary Hall	Director of Finance	Chorley Borough Council
Wendy Gudger	Development Control Manager	Chorley Borough Council
Lee Bowyer	Sports Development Officer	Chorley Borough Council
Mr Goldsworthy	Councillor	Chorley
John Goffee	Youth & Community	Lancashire County Council
Lyndsay Hoyle	Member of Parliament	Chorley Borough
Christain Duff	Chorley Contract Manager	Community Leisure Services
Mark Wilkinson	Chief Executive	Central Lancashire PCT
Patrick Hemmings	Director	Northern Holdings
Adrian Leather	Chief Executive	Lancashire Sport
Stewart Kellett	Chief Executive	Sport England NW
Anne Thompson	Head of Sport	NWDA
Derek Egan	Football Development Manager	Lancashire FA
David Young	Facility Manager	UK Athletics
Ken Wright	Chairman	Chorley Football Club
Tony Ingham	Chairman	Chorley Rugby Union Club
John Payne	Chairman	Chorley Athletics Club
Kevin Kealey	Member	Chorley Football Forum
Terry Dickenson	Chairman	Chorley Sports Forum
Caroline Duff	Vice Chairman	Chorley Panther RFL



Chorley Borough Council



ID	Name
1	ALBANY HIGH SCHOOL
2	ASTLEY PARK
3	BEECH TREE SCHOOL
4	BISHOP RAWSTORNE COFE COLLEGE
5	BRETHERTON RECREATION GROUND
6	BUCKSHAW HALL
7	CHISNALL PLAYING FIELDS
8	CHORLEY ST PETERS C OF E SCHOOL
9	MANOR ROAD PRIMARY
10	DARLINGTON STREET
11	ECCLESTON VILLAGE REC GROUND
12	EUXTON C OF E PRIMARY SCHOOL
13	GILLETT PLAYING FIELDS
14	GREAT GREENS LA
15	HESKIN PEMBERTONS C OF E PRIMARY
16	HOLY CROSS CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL
17	JIM FLOWERS MEMORIAL GROUND
18	JUBILEE FIELDS
19	KING GEORGE V
20	PARKLANDS HIGH SCHOOL
21	RIVINGTON AND BLACKROD HIGH SCHOOL
22	SCHOOL LANE
23	SOUTHLANDS HIGH SCHOOL
24	ST MICHAEL'S COFE HIGH SCHOOL
25	VICTORY PARK (CHORLEY FC)
26	WIGAN LA

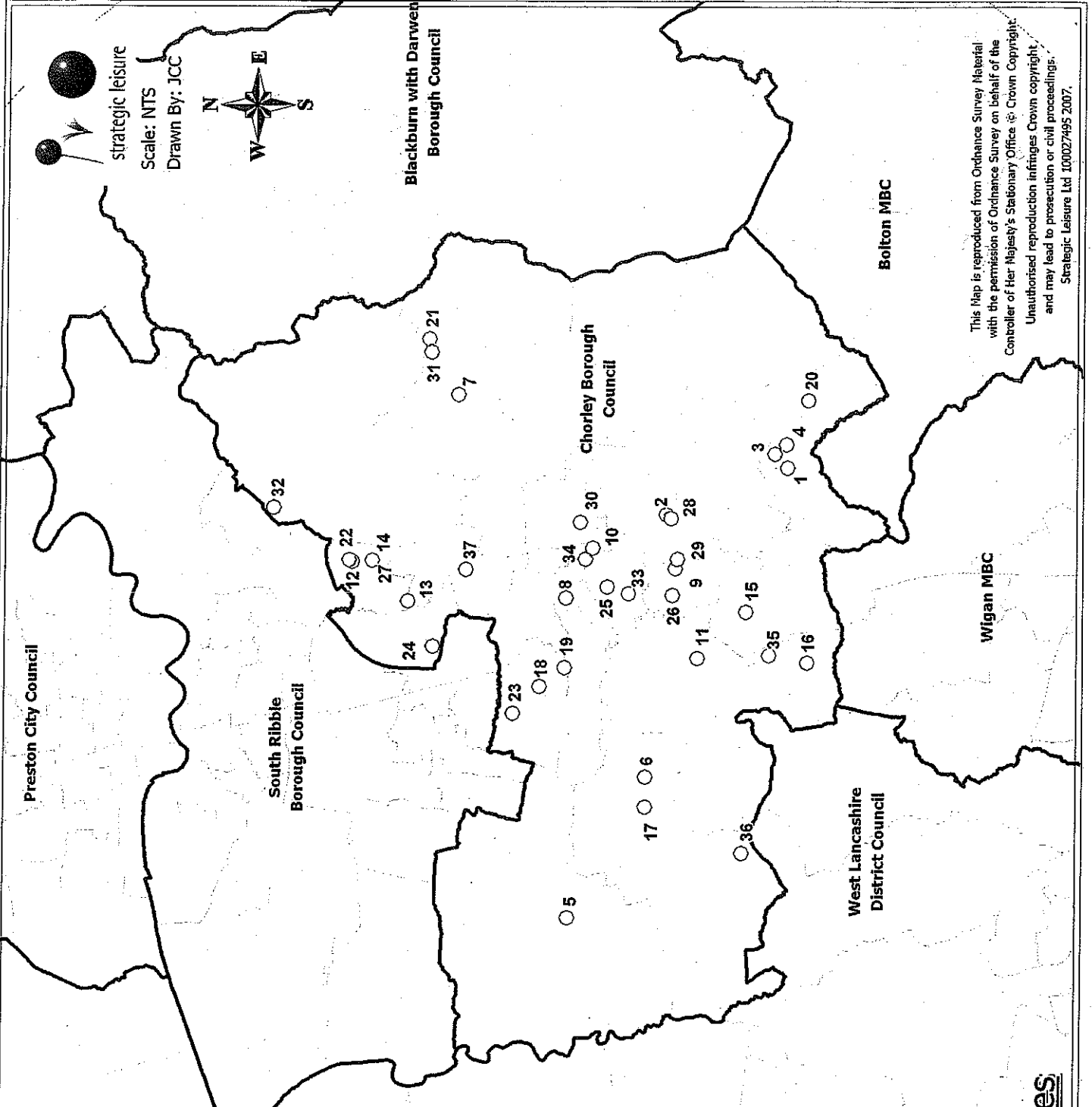


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Map 2 - Full Size Football Pitches

Chorley Borough Council

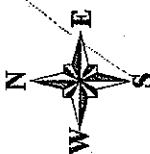
ID	Name
1	ADLINGTON ST PAULS C of E SCHOOL
2	ALBANY HIGH SCHOOL
3	ANDERTON PRIMARY SCHOOL
4	ANDERTON ST JOSEPHS CATHOLIC SCHOOL
5	BISHOP RAWSTORNE C of E LANGUAGE COLLEGE
6	BRADLEY LANE
7	BRINSCALL ST JOHNS C of E SCHOOL
8	BUCKSHAW HALL
9	CHORLEY ALL SAINTS C of E SCHOOL
10	CHORLEY, THE PARISH OF ST LAURENCES
11	CHRIST CHURCH CHARNOCK RICHARD C of E
12	CLAYTON BROOK PRIMARY SCHOOL
13	CLAYTON-LE-WOODS C of E PRIMARY
14	CLAYTON-LE-WOODS WESTWOOD PRIMARY
15	COPPULL PARISH C of E PRIMARY
16	COPPULL ST JOHNS C of E PRIMARY
17	ECCELESTON PRIMARY SCHOOL
18	EUXTON PRIMROSE HILL PRIMARY SCHOOL
19	EUXTON ST MARYS CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL
20	FIELD OFF RIVINGTON LANE
21	FOOTBALL PITCH
22	GREAT GREENS LA
23	JIM FLOWERS MEMORIAL GROUND
24	LANCASTER LANE COMMUNITY PRIMARY
25	PARKLANDS HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS HALL
26	SOUTHLANDS HIGH SCHOOL
27	ST BEDES RC PRIMARY SCHOOL
28	ST GEORGES CE PRIMARY SCHOOL
29	ST GREGORYS CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL
30	ST JOSEPHS CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL
31	ST JOSEPHS CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL
32	ST JOSEPHS RC PRIMARY SCHOOL
33	ST MARYS CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL
34	ST MICHAEL'S C of E HIGH SCHOOL
35	ST OSWALDS CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL
36	ST PETER & PAUL CATHOLIC PRIMARY
37	WHITTLE LE WOODS C of E PRIMARY SCHOOL



Map 3 - Junior Football Pitches

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Chorley Borough Council



Preston City Council

South Ribble
Borough Council

Blackburn with Darwen
Borough Council

Chorley Borough
Council

Chorley Rugby Club

Southlands
High School

Holy Cross Catholic
High School

Chisnall

Playing Fields

King George V

West Lancashire
District Council

Wigan MBC

Bolton MBC



strategic leisure

Scale: NTS

Drawn By: JCC

● Rugby Union
● Rugby League

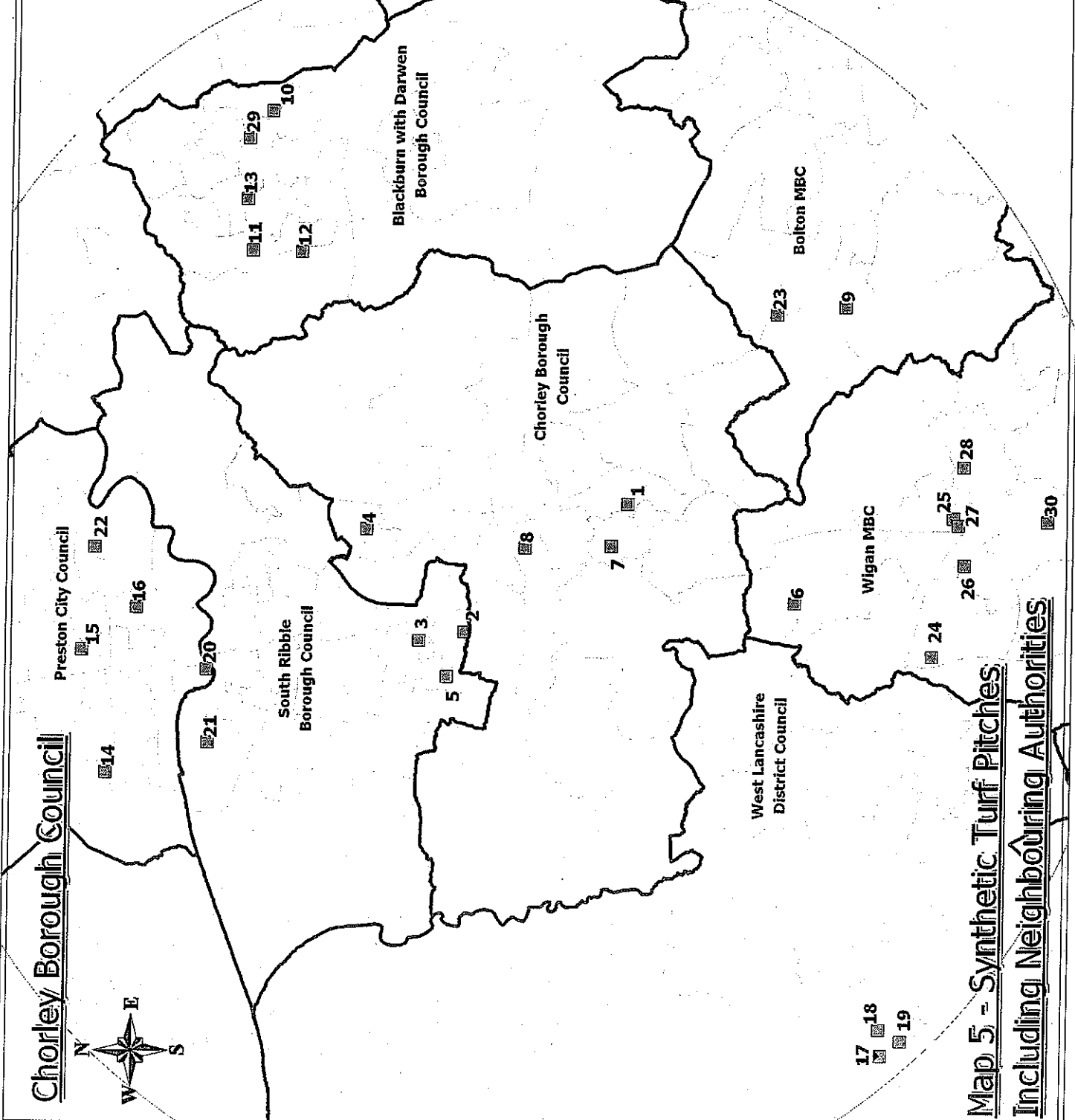
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Map 4 - Rugby League & Rugby Union Pitches



strategic leisure
Scale: NTS
Drawn By: JCC

ID	Name
1	Holy Cross Catholic High School
2	Runshaw College
3	Lancashire County FA
4	Clayton Green Sports Centre
5	Leyland St. Mary's School
6	Standish Community High School
7	Southlands High School
8	Buckshaw Village
9	Bolton Arena
10	Shadsworth Leisure Centre
11	Witton Park Athletics Track
12	St. Bede's R.C. High School
13	St. Wilfred's Technology College
14	Preston Sports Arena
15	Preston College Sports Centre
16	West View Leisure Centre
17	Ormskirk Grammar School
18	Ormskirk School
19	Sporting Edge
20	Preston Sports Club
21	Penwortham Leisure Centre
22	Preston Grange Primary School
23	Honwich Leisure Centre
24	St. John Rigby College
25	Wigan Hockley Club
26	Robin Park Arena and Sports Centre
27	The Deanery C of E High School
28	Rose Bridge Sports and Community Centre
29	Audley City School
30	Hawkey Hall High School



Map 5 - Synthetic Turf Pitches
Including Neighbouring Authorities

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CHORLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL FORWARD PLAN FOR THE FOUR MONTH PERIOD 1 SEPTEMBER 2007 TO 31 DECEMBER 2007

This Forward Plan sets out the details of the key decisions which the Executive Cabinet, individual Executive Members or Officers expect to take during the next four month period. The Plan is rolled forward every month and is available to the public 14 days before the beginning of each month.

A Key Decision is defined as:

1. Any executive decision (as opposed to a regulatory decision) which is likely to result in the Council incurring significant expenditure or the making of savings where there is:
 - A change in service provision that impacts upon the service revenue budget by £100,000 or more, or
 - A contract worth £100,000 or more, or
 - A new or unprogrammed capital scheme of £100,000 or more.
2. Any executive decision which will have a significant impact in environmental, physical, social or economic terms on communities living or working in two or more electoral wards - This includes any plans or strategies which are not within the meaning of the Council's Policy Framework set out in Article 4 of the Council's Constitution.
3. As a matter of local choice, the Forward Plan also includes the details of any significant issues to be initially considered by the Executive Cabinet and submitted to the Full Council for approval.

The current members of the Executive Cabinet are:

Councillor Peter Goldsworthy	Leader of the Council
Councillor Patricia Case	Deputy Leader and Executive Member for Corporate, Policy and Performance
Councillor Eric Bell	Executive Member for Streetscene, Neighbourhoods and Environment
Councillor Alan Cullens	Executive Member for Resources
Councillor Peter Malpas	Executive Member for Economic Development and Regeneration
Councillor Mark Perks	Executive Member for Health, Leisure and Well Being
Councillor John Walker	Executive Member for Customer, Democratic and Legal

Anyone wishing to make representations about any of the matters listed below may do so by contacting the relevant officer listed against each key decision, within the time period indicated.

Under the Access to Information Procedure Rules set out in the Council's Constitution, a Key Decision may not be taken, unless:

- It is published in the Forward Plan;
- 5 clear days have lapsed since the publication of the Forward Plan; and
- If the decision is to be taken at a meeting of the Executive Cabinet, 5 clear days notice of the meeting has been given.

The law and the Council's Constitution provide for urgent key decisions to be made, even though they have not been included in the Forward Plan in accordance with Rule 18 (General Exception) and Rule 19 (Special Urgency) of the Access to Information Procedure Rules.

Copies of the following documents may be inspected at the Town Hall, Chorley, PR7 1DP or accessed from the Council's website: www.chorley.gov.uk

- Council Constitution
- Forward Plan
- Reports on the key decisions to be taken
- The minutes or decision notice for each key decision, which will normally be published within 5 working days after having been made

Members of the public are welcome to attend meetings of the Executive Cabinet which are held at the Town Hall, Chorley. The dates and times of the meetings are published on www.chorley.gov.uk or you may contact the Democratic Services Section on telephone number 01257 515118 for further details.

D Hall
Chief Executive

Publication Date: 17 August 2007

Details of the Decision to be taken	Decision to be taken by	Relevant Portfolio Holder	Earliest Date decision can be taken	Proposed Consultees	Method(s) of Consultation	Documents to be considered by Decision taker	Representations may be made to the following officer by the date stated
Approval of terms for acquisition of property required to construct the Gillibrand Link Road	Executive Cabinet	Executive Member for Resources	4 Oct 2007	None	None	Report of the Arbitrator appointed to determine compensation due	Director of Development and Regeneration Tel: 01257 515285 jane.meek@cho.rley.gov.uk Monday 20 August 2007
Approval of the Council's revised Corporate Equality Scheme	Executive Cabinet	Executive Member for Corporate Policy and Performance	4 Oct 2007	Internal Stakeholders	Revised Equality Scheme to be circulated	Revised Equality Scheme	Director of Policy and Performance Tel: 01257 515323 ann.fenton@cho.rley.gov.uk Monday, 10 September 2007

Details of the Decision to be taken	Decision to be taken by	Relevant Portfolio Holder	Earliest Date decision can be taken	Proposed Consultees	Method(s) of Consultation	Documents to be considered by Decision taker	Representations may be made to the following officer by the date stated
Approval of the Council's Corporate and Financial Strategy for 2007/08 - 2009/10	Executive Cabinet	Executive Leader	4 Oct 2007	Internal Stakeholders	Draft Strategy to be circulated	Corporate Strategy	Director of Policy and Performance Tel: 01257 515323 lesley-ann.fenton@cho.rley.gov.uk Monday, 10 September 2007
Approval of the Council's Consultation and Participation Strategy, 2007/08	Executive Cabinet	Executive Member for Corporate Policy and Performance	4 Oct 2007	Internal and External Stakeholders	Draft Strategy to be circulated	Draft Strategy	Director of Policy and Performance Tel: 01257 515323 lesley-ann.fenton@cho.rley.gov.uk Monday, 10 September 2007
Approval of Pay and Workforce Strategy	Executive Cabinet	Executive Member for Resources	15 Nov 2007	Trade Union's, Staff Members, Staff Forum and Strategy Group	Draft Plan to be circulated and available for comments on the website	Draft Plan	Director of Human Resources Tel: 01257 5151 lorraine.charlesworth@chorley.gov.uk Monday, 22 October 2007

Details of the Decision to be taken	Decision to be taken by	Relevant Portfolio Holder	Earliest Date decision can be taken	Proposed Consultees	Method(s) of Consultation	Documents to be considered by Decision taker	Representations may be made to the following officer by the date stated
Approval of Neighbourhood Management and Engagement Strategy	Executive Cabinet	Executive Member for Streetscene, Neighbourhoods and Environment	15 Nov 2007	Internal and External Stakeholders	Draft Strategy	Report of the Director of Streetscene, Neighbourhoods and Environment	Director of Streetscene, Neighbourhoods and Environment Tel: 01257 515720 john.lechmere@chorley.gov.uk Monday 22 October 2007
Approval of a Joint District and LCC Locality Plan for Chorley	Executive Cabinet	Executive Leader	6 Dec 2007	Internal LCC and Stakeholders	Draft Document to be circulated	Locality Plan	Director of Policy and Performance Tel: 01257 515323 lesley-ann.fenton@chorley.gov.uk Monday, 10 September 2007

Details of the Decision to be taken	Decision to be taken by	Relevant Portfolio Holder	Earliest Date decision can be taken	Proposed Consultees	Method(s) of Consultation	Documents to be considered by Decision taker	Representations may be made to the following officer by the date stated
Approval of Streetscene Strategy Document	Executive Cabinet	Executive Member for Streetscene, Neighbourhoods and Environment	6 Dec 2007	Internal Stakeholders	Draft documentation to be circulated	Strategy Document	Director of Streetscene, Neighbourhoods and Environment Tel: 01257 515720 john.lechmere@chorley.gov.uk Monday, 12 November 2007

Report of	Meeting	Date
Director of Policy & Performance (Assistant Chief Executive) Introduced by the Executive Member for Policy and Performance	Executive Cabinet	6 th September 2007

THE CHORLEY PARTNERSHIP – A PROGRESS REPORT

PURPOSE OF REPORT

- To outline the improvements made to the Chorley Partnership (the Local Strategic Partnership for Chorley) and to keep Cabinet informed about the current work being co-ordinated by the LSP, as well as future plans for the LSP.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

- That the report be noted.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF REPORT

- This report outlines the progress made to date on strengthening the Chorley Partnership, the Local Strategic Partnership for Chorley.

Since re-structuring in 2006, the progress to date includes:

- 6 projects have been commissioned by the LSP, match funded by partners, to deliver joined-up multi agency projects in targeted areas
- Full membership of the Board, consisting of 40 representatives from the public, private, voluntary, community and faith sectors
- Re-freshing of the Community Strategy
- Performance Management Framework developed
- Constitution formalised
- Chorley People quarterly newsletter developed
- Chorley Partnership website developed

The months ahead will be challenging:

- Publication of the Community Strategy and Action Plan
- IDeA Peer Review of the LSP
- Embedding performance management throughout the LSP
- External accreditation from GONW in the new year.

In 2008, CPA will be replaced by CAA (Comprehensive Area Assessment) which will focus much more on the LSP and how well structured and managed it is to deliver multi-agency services in partnership with other organisations. Therefore it is crucial we embed performance management into the LSP and ensure it is performing effectively against the targets outlined in the Action Plan.

REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATION(S)

- 4. To keep Members informed about the progress of and work being carried out by the Chorley Partnership, and to highlight the importance of the LSP to the new performance regime, Comprehensive Area Assessment, being implemented in 2008.

ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED

- 5. N/A

CORPORATE PRIORITIES

- 6. This report relates to the following Strategic Objectives:

Put Chorley at the heart of regional economic development in the central Lancashire sub region	X	Improved access to public services	X
Improving equality of opportunity and life chance	X	Develop the character and feel of Chorley as a good place to live	X
Involving People in their Communities	X	Ensure Chorley is a performing Organisation	X

BACKGROUND

The Chorley Partnership is the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) for Chorley. LSPs are identified in the White Paper as being the main vehicle for developing a vision for transforming a place and for tackling hard cross-cutting social problems affecting an area, that often require a joined-up multi-agency approach.

In 2006 the Partnership was re-structured in to make it fit for purpose in line with the increased emphasis placed on the LSP in the White Paper. The LSP structure is outlined in Appendix A. An overarching Board meets 4 times per year in various locations across the Borough. The Board is chaired by Lincoln Shields, a representative of the Business Sector, and is made up of 40 other members from across the public, private, community, faith and voluntary sectors.

The Executive sits below the Board and is the body responsible for the operational running of the Partnership. It monitors performance of the Community Strategy, expenditure on LSP-funded projects and promotes joined-up partnership initiatives between all sectors. The Partnership is to be recommended to consider the merger of the Executive with the Local Public Service Board. It is proposed that the new body will be chaired by the Leader of the Council, which means that its role in joining up public service delivery with our other public sector partners is even more paramount.

Underneath the Executive sits the 6 thematic partnerships, some of which are statutory bodies such as the Community Safety Partnership and the Children & Young People’s Partnership (now to be known as the Children’s Trust) and others that are non-statutory bodies but cover important cross-cutting themes, such as the Stronger and More Involved Communities sub-group.

The LSP’s key task is to oversee the production of Chorley’s Sustainable Community Strategy, which is delivered through an Action Plan owned and agreed by all Partners.

The Performance Advisor (Partnership) within the Policy & Performance Team (Claire Thompson) is responsible for the day-to-day co-ordination of the LSP and the performance management of its work streams.

In 2008, Comprehensive Performance Assessment (CPA) is being replaced by Comprehensive Area Assessment (CAA), which will focus much more on the LSP than before, and a crucial test will be how effective the LSP has been in joining up services and demonstrating service improvement and/or efficiencies generated by partnership working. We also need to demonstrate a robust performance management process is in place. Therefore it is critical that we strengthen the LSP this year.

2007 – PROGRESS TO DATE

7. Following on from the re-structure of the LSP in 2006, Chorley Borough Council allocated the LSP a budget of £85,000 to deliver cross-cutting, multi-agency projects to meet the objectives identified in the Community Strategy. This was then matched twice over from other Partners, including the NHS, the Police and the private sector, to name but a few.

These projects are:

- Marketing Chorley (Economic Regeneration Partnership)
- MATAC (Multi Agency Tasking and Co-ordinating) (Community Safety Partnership)
- Vulnerable households (The Local Public Service Board)
- Reducing Teenage Pregnancy in Chorley (The Children's Trust)
- Next Steps (Neighbourhood, Environment and Streetscene Partnership)
- Promoting Volunteering in Chorley (Stronger and More Involved Communities sub-group)

These exciting projects are already demonstrating how effective the LSP can be in bringing together partners to work together on challenging issues, streamlining resources and ultimately making a bigger impact on people's lives and service delivery in Chorley.

The MATAC project has recently been praised by the Home Office for its innovative use of technology and sharing information between partners to more effectively combine resources and target hotspot areas of crime.

8. The Partnership Board now has full membership. 40 people represent organisations from the public, private, voluntary, community and faith sectors. The LSP is chaired by Lincoln Shields, a representative of the business community.
9. The Community Strategy is currently being re-freshed, in time for the wider re-refresh of Ambition Lancashire, the county-wide community strategy and the new LAA in 2008. Now re-branded by the Government as the 'Sustainable Community strategy', this key document provides the strategic Vision for the town over the next 20 years. As ours was initially produced in 2005, it is scheduled to run until 2025, with re-freshes every 3 years.

By the end of September a final Sustainable Community Strategy for Chorley will be published. Its 5 key priorities for Chorley are:

- Ensuring that Chorley is the pulse of a thriving central Lancashire economy
- Improving life chances for all
- Developing local solutions to global climate change
- Developing the character and feel of Chorley as a good place to live, work and play
- Building Stronger Communities with improved access to public services

Following on from this will be a re-freshed Action Plan that will enable us to monitor progress against the community strategy.

10. A performance management framework has been designed for the Partnership. This will utilise the Council's Performance Plus information system, to allow progress against the community strategy targets to be monitored. Regular reports will be presented to the Executive, twice-yearly to the Board and on an annual basis to the Council.
11. A constitution for the Partnership has been formalised, stipulating Terms of Reference for each of the groups of the LSP, and setting out the role and responsibilities of the LSP.
12. A quarterly newsletter called the Chorley People is being produced to communicate to Partners and other stakeholders the work of the LSP.
13. The Chorley Partnership website www.chorleypartnership.co.uk, is being re-freshed on an ongoing basis. Minutes, agendas and details of future meetings can now be downloaded, as well as other key documents. Links to Partners' and other relevant external websites, are planned for the future.
14. In November, the Improvement and Development Agency (IDeA) will be conducting a Peer Review of the Chorley Partnership. The Review Team will be on site on 6th and 7th November and will be conducting interviews with members of the LSP, as well as staff working for partner organisations, a focus group of residents and Elected Members of the Council. The review will give us an indication of how well the LSP is progressing compared to other LSPs around the country and suggest areas for further improvement. Crucially. The Review will also help us to gauge how prepared we are for the new CAA arrangements in 2008.
15. In areas with NRF funding, LSPs are given a formal traffic light ranking by GONW. However this is not a requirement for LSPs in non-NRF areas as the LSP is not responsible for commissioning NRF monies. Following on from a successful IDeA Peer Review, we hope to have an informal visit from GONW that will rank us as an Amber/Green rated partnership.

IMPLICATIONS OF REPORT

16. This report has no implications in the following areas.

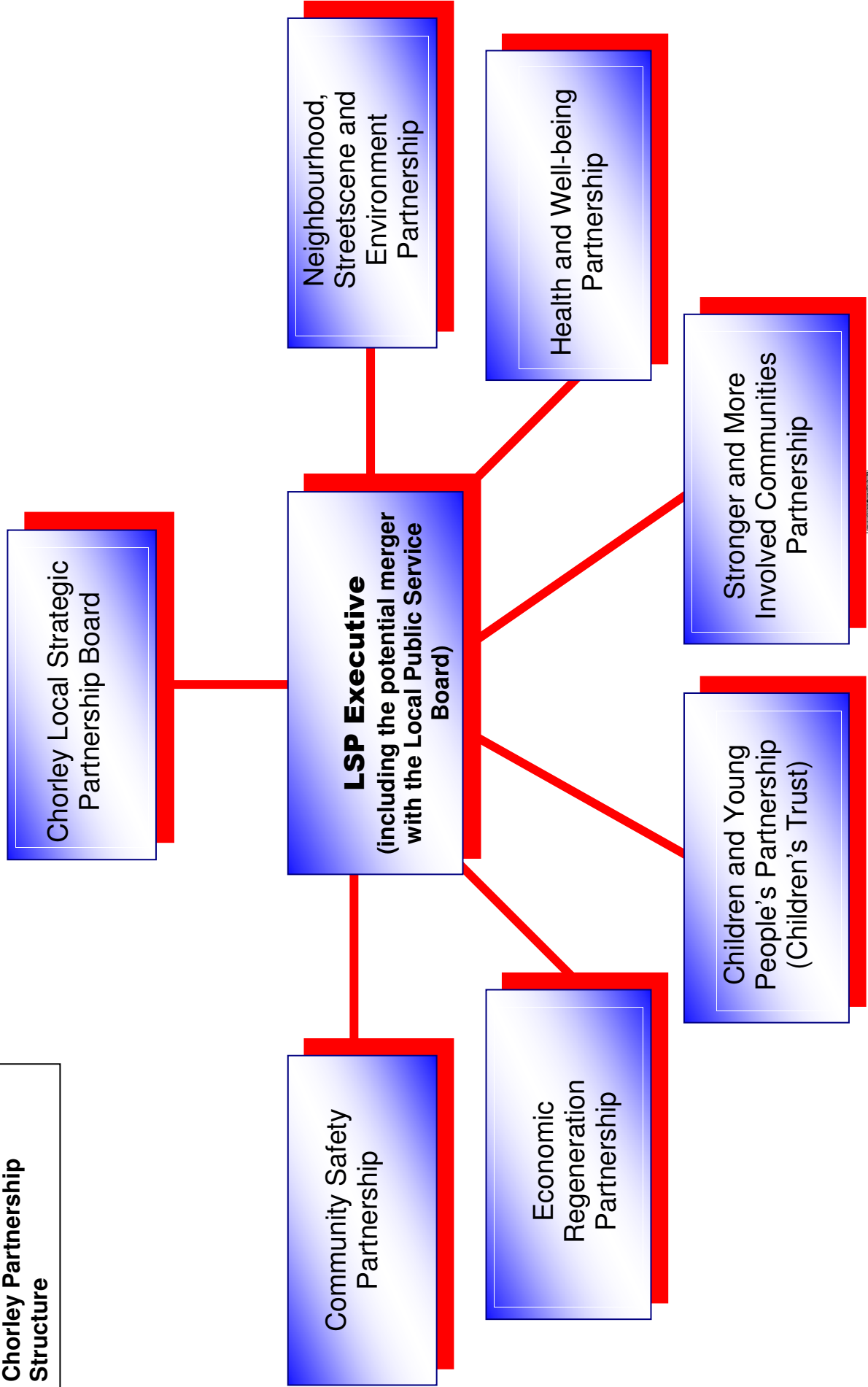
Finance		Customer Services	
Human Resources		Equality and Diversity	
Legal			

There are no background papers to this report.

Report Author	Ext	Date	Doc ID
Claire Thompson	5348	17 th August 2007	

APPENDIX A

Chorley Partnership Structure



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Report of	Meeting	Date
Director of Policy & Performance (Assistant Chief Executive) Introduced by the Executive Member for Corporate Policy and Performance	Executive Cabinet	6 th September 2007

THE RE-FRESH OF THE COMMUNITY STRATEGY

PURPOSE OF REPORT

- To bring to Executive Cabinet's attention the re-refresh of Chorley's Community Strategy and to seek feedback and comments on the revised priorities, objectives and key indicators.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

- That comments be fed back to the LSP via the Performance Advisor (Partnership) by 13th September 2007, which is the date of the next LSP Board meeting.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF REPORT

- The Community Strategy (now re-branded by Government as the Sustainable Community Strategy) is being re-refreshed to reflect the improvements that have been made to the LSP since 2005. It is also to co-incide with the re-refresh of the county-wide Ambition Lancashire later this year and the new LAA in 2008.

The 5 key priorities for the re-refreshed Sustainable Community Strategy are:

- Ensuring that Chorley is the pulse of a thriving central Lancashire economy
- Improving life chances for all
- Developing local solutions to global climate change
- Developing the character and feel of Chorley as a good place to live, work and play
- Building Stronger Communities with improved access to services

Please see the attached draft Sustainable Community Strategy for Chorley 2007 – 2025.

REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATION(S)

- In order to ensure that Council Members' views are able to be taken into account before the final version of the Strategy is agreed.

ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED

- N/A

CORPORATE PRIORITIES

5. This report relates to the following Strategic Objectives:

Put Chorley at the heart of regional economic development in the central Lancashire sub region	X	Improved access to public services	X
Improving equality of opportunity and life chance	X	Develop the character and feel of Chorley as a good place to live	X
Involving People in their Communities	X	Ensure Chorley is a performing Organisation	X

IMPLICATIONS OF REPORT

6. This report has no implications in the following areas.

Finance		Customer Services	
Human Resources		Equality and Diversity	
Legal			

LESLEY-ANN FENTON
 DIRECTOR OF POLICY AND PERFORMANCE (ASSISTANT CHIEF EXECUTIVE)

There are no background papers to this report.

Report Author	Ext	Date	Doc ID
Claire Thompson	5348	23rd August 2007	

DRAFT

A Sustainable Community Strategy for Chorley 2007 - 2025



Version 3.1

Foreword

Welcome to the re-freshed Sustainable Community Strategy for Chorley. First published in 2005, the strategy sets the vision for the future of Chorley over the next 20 years.

This re-freshed edition has been compiled as a result of the many improvements that have been made to the Chorley Partnership since 2005. We felt it was appropriate to take stock of how far we have come as a borough since 2005 and review where we want to be in 2025.

We have achieved a lot. The increase in jobs created is highest in Chorley than anywhere else in Lancashire. Similarly unemployment is one of the lowest levels in Lancashire. Crime is down and our streets the “cleanest in the County”.

Through feedback with partners and other stakeholders, this year we have re-freshed our long-term Vision and set five key strategic priorities that will guide the Chorley Partnership’s work over the next few years.

This strategy demonstrates the commitment to and success of partnership working in Chorley. Together we can ensure the continued long-term prosperity and regional importance of Chorley.

Insert signature
Lincoln Shields

Statement from Chair of Executive?

Introduction to Chorley’s Sustainable Community Strategy

The Chorley Borough Community Strategy was produced in 2005 by the Chorley Partnership, in consultation with over 150 organisations and individuals from the public, private and voluntary sectors within Chorley. The strategy was designed to improve the quality of life for the people of Chorley over the next 20 years. Since 2005, a lot of changes have occurred. The Chorley Partnership has been re-structured with new membership. More accurate and up to date information is now available to us on the current picture of Chorley and the challenges facing the borough. The national agenda is changing – climate change and the need to create sustainable communities is now a top priority for all local areas, for instance. A county-wide Local Area Agreement has also now been drawn up with central government, setting out the key targets Lancashire has to achieve.

We have also achieved a great deal since 2005 against our original set of priorities. With all this in mind, we have decided to re-fresh the Community strategy to reflect the priorities for the Borough from 2007 to 2025 and to celebrate the progress we have made since 2005 in achieving the aims of the original Community Strategy. The Community Strategy is now known as the Sustainable Community Strategy, in line with the Local Government White Paper’s emphasis on the importance of creating sustainable communities.

This Strategy is for the whole of the Borough of Chorley, from the contemporary market town centre to the beautiful villages, countryside and beyond. It is endorsed by all members of the Chorley Partnership and will be communicated widely to other organisations and groups. It will be reflective of county-wide issues and will be reflected in Ambition Lancashire, the county-wide Sustainable Community Strategy. It has been compiled as a result of listening to the people of Chorley and their vision of Chorley for the future.

What this Strategy means for Chorley

- ✓ Increased life expectancy and life opportunities for some of the most deprived areas
- ✓ £200m investment into the borough and an extra 6500 jobs
- ✓ The safest borough in Lancashire
- ✓ The cleanest streets in Lancashire
- ✓ Stronger communities
- ✓ More affordable housing

About the Chorley Partnership

The Chorley Partnership is the Local Strategic Partnership, or LSP for short, for Chorley. There are over 100 groups and organisations involved in some way with the Partnership. This is to make sure as many different Chorley voices as possible are part of the process.

The Chorley Partnership brings together many different groups and individuals to try to improve life for the people of Chorley. In 2006 there was a revamp of the Partnership, including new members and a new structure.

Chorley Strategic Partnership Board

The Partnership Board is the overarching strategic Partnership and meets four times a year in venues across the Borough. It is made up of over 40 members from the public, private, voluntary, community and faith sectors. The board acts as the centre of a communication network which ensures that key issues for the borough are raised and discussed at the LSP. It also scrutinises performance management information prepared by the Executive on the progress towards the targets in the community strategy.

LSP Executive

The Executive is made up of 8 members, including the chairs of the sub-groups. This group brings together the key decision makers in the borough, enabling them to take on a leadership and governing role. The Executive articulates the needs and aspirations of local people and works with the sub-groups to develop action plans to deliver improved local services.

This group ensures that the Community Strategy is being delivered at an operational level – checking that milestones and targets are being met. It provides the board with quarterly performance information.

The Executive is also made up of members of the former Local Public Service Board, which brought together all the major public sector agencies in the borough. The purpose of this Board was to promote joint planning and resource allocation between public sector organisations in Chorley. Now that the Executive and LPSB are one group, it is hoped that joint working arrangements between the LPSB and other private and VCFS organisations will occur.

Joint working means that financial and people resources are shared, creating efficiencies and drawing on expert advice and experience from Partner organisations. This is particularly important where public money is involved, in order to make the best use of this money and provide excellent value for money to our residents.

The sub-groups

There are 6 sub groups (known as thematic partnerships) that deliver projects on key themes:

Community Safety, Economic Regeneration, Children and Young People, Stronger and more Involved Communities, Health and Wellbeing, Neighbourhood, Streetscene and Environment. The sub-groups are tasked with identifying how best to achieve the partnership's targets. Each group brings with it a wealth of expertise from across the statutory, private and voluntary, community and faith sectors. Every subgroup brings an informed and specialised perspective to the problem solving table.

The sub-groups prepare action plans and deliver projects that make a real difference to Chorley. This is the place where the Chorley Partnership really connects with the wider community. The Partnership has commissioned 6 projects that require partners to work together to deliver on cross-cutting issues. Match funding from partners has meant that total funding for these projects comes to over £330,000.

LSP Projects for 2007 and beyond

The Executive – the Vulnerable Households project

The Executive is co-ordinating the Vulnerable Households project, which is a joint project with South Ribble LSP and will engage a multitude of public sector agencies such as the Police and the NHS. It will provide support to 'problem' families whose behaviour is impacting on other people's quality of life. The project will identify 15 families in Chorley and 15 in South Ribble, and target support services specific to family needs, and to reduce the negative impact on the rest of the community.

Economic Regeneration Partnership – Marketing Chorley

This project will develop the 'Marketing Chorley' strategy, to promote Chorley as a place to invest and bring more quality employment opportunities into the Borough. A high quality promotional brochure will complement the strategy to attract new businesses wanting to locate to the Borough.

Community Safety Partnership – the MATAC project

The MATAC (Multi Agency Tasking and Co-ordinating) project will to reduce crime in the Borough through better collaborative working with the police, the council and local residents. We are developing a GIS (electronic map) based system to make sure all partners share information about incidents of crime so that we can then target council and police resources into neighbourhood crime 'hotspots' so that future incidents can be prevented.

Children and Young People's Partnership – Reducing Teenage Pregnancy in Chorley

The Children & Young People's Partnership have obtained funding from the Chorley Partnership and the Teenage Pregnancy Local Implementation Grant (LIG) to deliver a targeted action plan for reducing teenage pregnancy in Chorley, by providing better education for young people and improved access to sexual health services.

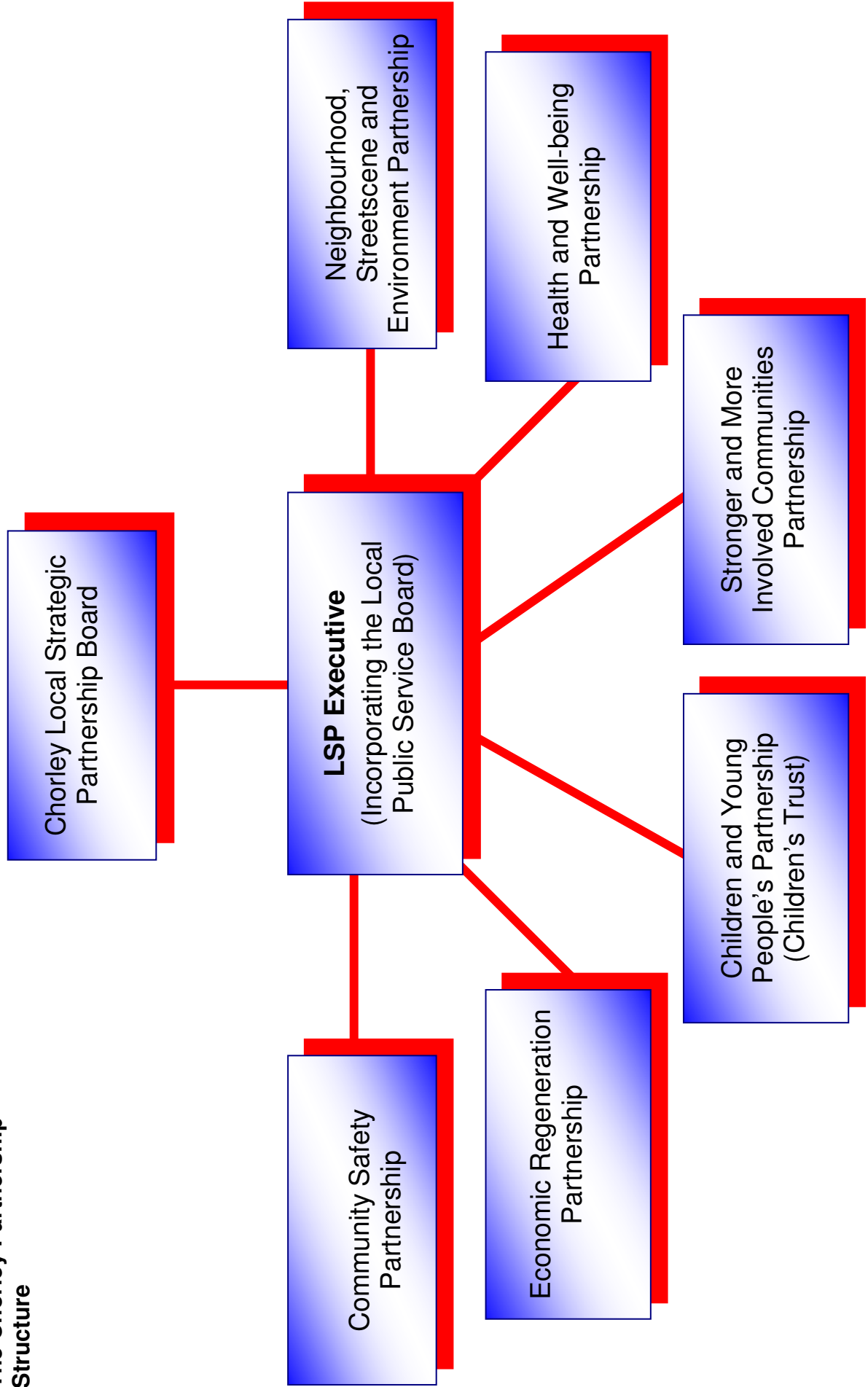
Neighbourhood, Environment and Street Scene Partnership – Next Steps

This project will engage the community in the improvement of the physical environment within the most deprived areas of the Borough. The public will be consulted on via the faith, voluntary and community groups in the Borough to identify small scale improvement projects, such as tidying up 'grot spots', a planting scheme, installation of benches, floral displays, etc.

Stronger and More Involved Communities Partnership – Increasing volunteering in Chorley

There is currently a wide network of community, voluntary and faith groups operating throughout the Borough, and there is a real need to promote volunteering opportunities in Chorley, so that as many people as possible can get involved. Not only does volunteering help groups with little cash undertake important work but it keeps volunteers active and can help people to secure paid work in the future.

The Chorley Partnership Structure



The Chorley Vision

By 2025, Chorley will be leading the way on safe, clean and sustainable neighbourhoods where everyone has equal opportunity to access to public services, good jobs and decent homes. Our contemporary market town of Chorley will continue to strive to be the place other towns aspire to.

Chorley in 2007

The Borough of Chorley is a unique place with real challenges and opportunities. The location of the borough, just north of the Greater Manchester conurbation, combined with its predominately rural nature with over 80 square miles of some of the most pleasant and varied countryside in Lancashire makes it an excellent location for work and leisure.

The borough is relatively affluent when compared to regional and national indicators. At a county level the figures show that Chorley is one of the least deprived districts in Lancashire. Of the six secondary schools in Chorley, four have higher pass rates than the national average. Despite fears of crime there are in fact low levels of crime in the borough. The level of violent crime has fallen, and compares favourably with Lancashire as a whole. Other crime rates compare favourably with the rest of the country.

Chorley has many of the key components of economic success – an accessible location for business at the heart of Lancashire; a high skilled labour force; well performing schools; an attractive environment with open countryside on the doorstep and a strong economic structure which has significantly out-performed surrounding areas.

Unemployment is generally low. The number of people in the borough claiming unemployment related benefits, at 1.6% of the Borough, is lower than the average figure for the County of Lancashire of 1.9% and the north west unemployment rate of 2.7%. Between 1998 and 2005, Chorley topped the Lancashire table in terms of job creation, having created 23.8% more jobs over this period, compared to a county average of 6.4% increase.

The proximity to the M6, M61 and M65 motorways, the West Coast and Preston to Manchester railway lines, as well as Manchester, Liverpool and Blackpool airports, mean that Chorley is well positioned for access regionally, nationally and even internationally. The borough also provides good access to other neighbouring towns and cities as well as the great outdoors such as the Lake District. Chorley has the opportunity to benefit from the anticipated economic growth and regeneration of the North West as a whole driven by national initiatives such as the Northern Way and the proposed 'Northern Growth Corridor'.

The borough is centred on the thriving market town of Chorley. Chorley is steeped in a rich historical heritage and has a busy town centre. The town centre operates in a very competitive retailing environment because of the number of larger towns located in close proximity to the borough. Preston, Bolton, Blackburn, Southport and Wigan Town Centres are only a short drive, bus or train ride from Chorley. The Town Centre also faces competition from Manchester City Centre and a number of out of town shopping centres such as the Trafford Centre.

Overall the combination of relative affluence, good countryside and accessibility to major centres for work and shopping mean that Chorley is seen as a good place to live and work. In the recent MORI satisfaction survey, 76% of residents said that they think that Chorley is a good place to live.

However, there are challenges facing the borough. The population of the borough is increasing and at the same time becoming more . The total population in Chorley is predicted to rise over the period from 100,449 in 2001 to about 107,700 by 2010 and 115,700 by 2020. During this time, there will be a significant increase in people aged over 55, and a reduction in younger age groups, especially between 30 and 40. As more people live to a greater age the need for care and new ways of providing access to services will increase.

Eight of the borough's Super Output Areas are in the bottom 20% for deprivation nationally. Whilst this is a relatively low number compared to other areas, we need to tackle the causes of deprivation in these areas in order to improve the quality of life for the people who live there.

There are significant inequalities relating to people's health in Chorley. According to the NHS Chorley Health Profile 2007, male life expectancy in Chorley is 76.3 years, which is similar to the national average, whereas female life expectancy, at 80.5 years, means that on average, Chorley females live shorter lives than the national average. Similarly, the binge drinking rate at 22.3%, is above the national average of 18.2%, especially for women. Liver disease caused by alcohol abuse is a particularly significant problem for the borough. When compared to places with similar characteristics nationwide the mortality rate in Chorley was worse than in any of these areas. Life expectancy also dramatically differs between wards in Chorley.

There is a shortage of affordable homes in the borough. A rapid increase in house prices has occurred over the last 2 years. In April 2007, the average house price in Chorley was £169,184, compared to the North West average of £153,112 and the county average of £145,791. Buying a house is becoming increasingly difficult for someone earning a typical income.

Finally, the borough faces stiff competition from neighbouring towns and from Manchester when it comes to jobs. People in Chorley are tending to travel greater distances to work with some 55% of the working population travelling out of the borough for employment.

PRIORITIES FOR THE FUTURE

The Chorley Partnership has re-freshed its priority areas, which will focus on achieving the vision and identifying the actions required to achieve this over the next few years. Key targets that will indicate how well we are performing have also been identified and agreed by Partners.

- Ensuring that Chorley is the pulse of a thriving central Lancashire economy
- Improving life chances for all
- Developing local solutions to global climate change
- Developing the character and feel of Chorley as a good place to live, work and play
- Building Stronger Communities with improved access to services

PRIORITY 1

Ensuring that Chorley is the pulse of a thriving Central Lancashire economy

Economic development plays a central role in our vision for Chorley. The Economic Regeneration Partnership aims to stimulate over £200m of new investment, facilitate the creation of over 6500 new jobs and help improve the quality of life for all who live and work in the area over the next 10 years.

SUCCESS STORY: The Revolution

The development of the Strategic Regional Site is having a major impact on Chorley. Chorley and the wider central Lancashire area has been adversely affected by the loss of traditional industries and redundancies. Previously there had been no employment land in the Borough area of sufficient quality to attract major inward investors.

Helioslough's involvement in the Strategic Regional Site has brought added economic benefits to the area. As a direct result of their involvement in the Strategic Regional Site, Helios Properties have subsequently purchased a further 15 acres comprising part of the employment areas on Buckshaw Village and are speculatively developing 20 industrial units totalling 224,000 sq ft aimed at the SME market, together with a hotel, public house and car show room.

This is a flag ship project not only for Chorley but for the Region as a whole. It is illustrative of how the Northern Way issues can be addressed in Central Lancashire with relatively little public sector funding.

We also aim to maximise the opportunities presented by the Regional Strategic Site, the lozenge effect around it taking in the area around Junction 8 M61 and its development as a prestige business park. We also intend to progress our joint working in Central Lancashire by master planning economic development opportunities for the longer term around Junction 9 M62 and Junction 29 M6.

Adjacent to the Strategic Regional Site is Buckshaw Village. Buckshaw Village, which is also situated on the former Royal Ordnance site, covers an area of approximately 170 hectares and is currently being developed as an urban village consisting of 51 hectares - housing, – 50 hectares - employment and 69 hectares - greenspace. The approved Masterplan for the site includes the following:

- 2,000 houses by 2016
- 2 employment areas
- Community facilities, including school, health centre, community centre
- District centre including retail and leisure facilities, in a mixed use commercial core
- Recreational facilities
- 2 listed buildings

- New railway station.

In addition there are a number of road network improvements both within and outside the site. The S106 package is approximately £25 million. Buckshaw Village was bought by a Redrow/Barratt consortium in 2000 and following the remediation of the site they commenced development.

Whilst recent trends indicate further strong economic growth potential, there are a number of challenges ahead, such as the development of Chorley Town Centre, the need to remain competitive and become ‘investor ready’. This includes ensuring a good supply of offices and business parks, and further exploiting the success of the Revolution and Buckshaw Village developments.

Chorley Town Centre is well known throughout the North West for its famous markets. The Town Centre boasts a diverse mix of traditional streets, markets, fine buildings and newer developments like Market Walk.

New multi-million pound shopping and leisure developments at Market Walk and Market Street, along with re-invigorated markets, are vital to Chorley’s future, to create a contemporary market town, where people can enjoy a wealth of stores and attractions to rival neighbouring cities and shopping centres in the North West. Its redevelopment will take place over the next 10 years and will attract new retail and commercial investment, bringing thousands of new jobs, increasing visitor levels and help generate an “18 hour economy” with a wider range of leisure facilities.

- OBJECTIVES**
- 1) Supporting and developing Enterprise
 - 2) Improving the transport infrastructure and accessibility
 - 3) Providing a portfolio of sites and premises
 - 4) A thriving town centre
 - 5) Improving skills and addressing worklessness
 - 6) Marketing Chorley to the world

Indicator of Success	Baseline	Target - by March 2009	Target 2
Number of jobs created/preserved	226	10% increase year on year	
Number of new businesses established	53	53	
Sq M of business floorspace	41,949	10% increase year on year	

created/improved			
Town centre visitor satisfaction on range and choice of shops	49.3%	Increase by 10%	
Vacant town centre floorspace	9.7%	7%	
% reduction in median workplace earnings gap between Chorley and Lancashire	3.2% (April 2005)	2.7%	
% of Chorley people (working age) moving into sustainable employment and ceasing to claim Incapacity Benefit and Income Support	14.1 (Sep 2006)	0.2% below the national average	

PRIORITY 2

Improving life chances for all

Whilst Chorley remains a relatively affluent Borough, significant **health inequalities** still exist between sections of the population.

- A child born in Clayton-le- Woods North could expect to live 7.2 years less than that of a child born in the Astley and Buckshaw ward. Life expectancy is determined by many social factors, including education, access to health, housing, employment and lifestyle.
- Alcohol related harm and binge drinking¹, are above the national average.
- Months of life lost from alcohol related conditions in women are also well above the national average.
- Mortality rates from chronic liver disease caused by alcohol abuse have also been increasing.
- Obesity is also a health concern within Chorley, as it is throughout the rest of the country. Obese people are more likely to suffer from heart attacks and strokes, high blood pressure, diabetes, arthritis and some types of cancer. Children and young people who are obese are more likely to experience psychological and mental health disorders.

Teenage pregnancy

Teenage pregnancy is strongly associated with the most deprived and socially excluded young people.

The risk of teenage pregnancy is greater when these factors are present:

- Low Educational attainment and disengagement from school
- Risky Behaviour - in terms of early onset of sexual activity, alcohol and substance misuse and poor contraceptive use;
- Family or Background factors, for example low parental aspirations for their children's achievements, living in care, being the daughter of a teenage mother.

¹ defined as adults who consume double the daily recommended maximum levels or more in a single drinking session

The realities and consequences of becoming a teenage mother or father are stark, seriously limiting a young woman and her child's opportunities in life. The Chorley Partnership sees the culture of teenage pregnancy in some areas of Chorley as a significant area of concern in our work to address inequality in the borough.

The South Lancashire Teenage Pregnancy Partnership is actively working together to deliver the Teenage Pregnancy action plan developed to address higher conception rate 'hotspots' within the Borough and the most vulnerable young people.

- In Chorley, the overall rate of under-18 conceptions has **risen** from the 1998 baseline of 41.0 (per 1000 15 – 17 year olds), to 45.3 in 2005.
- This is significantly higher than the 2005 Lancashire average of 41.5 an overall **decrease** of 14.6% and the National average conception rate of 41.3.
- When the data is broken down by ward level, there are noticeable pockets of teenage conceptions that are increasing even more significantly. The wards most affected are: **Chorley East; North East; South East and South West**, which between them have an average of 65.0 per 1000 15 - 17 year old females.

The Government's Teenage Pregnancy Strategy, launched in 1999, requires all Local Authorities, by 2010, to reduce the rate of under-18 conceptions by half and to increase to 60% the proportion of teenage mothers in education, training or employment to reduce their risk of long term social exclusion.

Affordable Housing

Chorley is such a popular place to live and work that factors such as the national trend of rising house prices, increasing economic development and inward migration of households to Chorley, mean increasing pressures on the local housing market and in particular, social rented accommodation.

Affordability is a significant issue for Chorley residents. The average gross annual household income in Chorley during 2006 was £33,000, with an average three-bedroom property in Chorley costing £169,184. **Therefore, in order to purchase a property, households would need to borrow at a level of 5.1 times their salary.** The Chorley Borough Housing Needs and Demand Study 2004 found that 7.8% of households felt that they were living in unaffordable accommodation.

The housing waiting list for social rented accommodation has almost doubled in recent years to approximately 6,000 applicants, exacerbated by a lack of private rented accommodation and local aspirations for home ownership, which has created a situation where many households within the Borough are unable to obtain accommodation.

OBJECTIVES

- 5) Target multi-agency resources to reduce pockets of inequality in the 8 'Super Output Areas' in Chorley
- 6) Reduce the gap between Chorley and the rest of Lancashire / England in health inequalities including alcohol related harm, life expectancy and other illnesses
- 7) Achieve a reduction the teenage pregnancy rate
- 8) Increase the number of affordable housing units within the borough and to explore other methods of providing affordable homes.

Indicator of Success	Baseline	Target	Target 2
Reduction in number of Super Output Areas classed as 20% most deprived	8		
Reduction in inequality of life expectancy between highest and lowest wards	7.2 years		
Reduction in months of life lost through alcohol related harm - males	9.12 months		
Reduction in months of life lost through alcohol related harm - females	6.94 months		
Reduce binge drinking	22.28 (as at 2005)		
Reduction in teenage pregnancy rate	45.3 per 1000 16-18 year olds in 2005	20.5 per 1000 16-18 year olds by 2010	
Increase in number of affordable houses built	10	90 by 2008/9 ?	150 by 2010/11 ?

PRIORITY 3

Developing local solutions to global climate change

Climate change is happening, and the evidence is becoming increasingly clear. We have entered an age of ‘climate uncertainty’ and can now expect more extreme weather, such as flooding, droughts and heavy storms. To stabilise the atmosphere, global scientists tell us that a 60% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions is necessary. That is why climate change is now the most important environmental challenge facing society. In order to tackle climate change, co-ordination, commitment and innovations will be required from all sectors of the community.

There are lots we can do to tackle climate change locally. For a start, Chorley has already made huge strides in recycling rates already, compared to the rest of the country. Recycling in the borough has increased significantly: from 23.72% in 2003/4 to 43.96% by the end of 2006/7. This means that the residents of Chorley are currently recycling more than the average amount of waste recycled – making us one of the top performing boroughs in the country!

There is still a lot of work to be done in cutting our carbon emissions. Chorley is ranked 5th highest out of all of Lancashire for domestic carbon dioxide emissions (the gas released when we use energy in the home) which is a significant contributor to global warming. The Chorley Local Development Framework sets out the strategic planning guidance for the borough and has an emphasis on promoting sustainable development through reducing carbon emissions, managing water supplies, encouraging waste recycling and the promotion of renewable energy capture. It also places importance of ensuring that all new houses built conform to strict energy efficiency regulations with the aim of being carbon neutral by 2016.

Household CO2 emissions make up only 9% of the Borough’s total CO2 emissions however. When we look at the figures for total carbon emissions (including industrial, commercial and road emissions) for Chorley compared to the rest of Lancashire, Chorley scores 4th highest in CO2 emissions at 10.32 tonnes per person living in Chorley per year.

The Government has set a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 60% by 2050. To meet this, everyone – government, businesses and households – needs to act together. This is where the Chorley Partnership can co-ordinate our joint efforts in tackling this issue. **In its Community leadership role, Chorley Council is committing to reduce its CO2 emissions by X% by 2009/10, for instance.**

THE CLIMATE CHANGE FUND

Starting in October 2007, the 12 Lancashire Locals committees will have a new climate change fund of £750,000 over three to support community projects on climate change.

Projects will be sought to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions or help communities cope with the inevitable impacts of climate change (adaptation). The fund will also lever in additional external funds from, for example, government or regional grants; the group's own resources, or from other local or national funding sources.

Examples of projects might include: raising awareness and communications work at local level of the urgent need to tackle climate change; community 'micro renewable' energy schemes, carbon capture through tree plant, peat bog restoration or other sequestration methods; mini wind turbines and solar panels on community buildings; energy efficiency measures.

OBJECTIVES:

- 9) Significantly reduce Chorley's carbon footprint and impact on the environment
- 10) Adopt a climate change strategy for Chorley to co-ordinate our joint response to reducing global warming

Indicator of Success	Baseline	Target	Target 2
A reduction in domestic CO2 emissions	2.87 tonnes per head of population		
A reduction in Chorley's overall CO2 emissions	10.32 tonnes per head of population		
An increase in household recycling (including household waste recycled and household waste composted) in Chorley	44.47%	50% by the end of March 2010	
All partner organisations of the Chorley Partnership to undertake an audit of their CO2 emissions and agree to reduce their carbon footprint			

<p>Chorley Borough Council to reduce its carbon footprint</p>			
<p>Produce a climate change strategy for Chorley agreed by all Partners.</p>		<p>Climate Change Strategy for Chorley in place by 2008</p>	

PRIORITY 4

Developing the character and feel of Chorley as a good place to live, work and play

In the recent MORI Chorley Residents Satisfaction survey, 76% of residents said that they think that Chorley is a good place to live and that the 3 most important factors that make Chorley a good place to live are:

- Low levels of crime
- Clean streets
- Good health services

In these areas, Chorley out-performs most of the country. For instance, 60% of residents feel satisfied with the way the area is kept free of litter. Chorley's streets have been deemed "the cleanest in Lancashire" by the independent Audit Commission. A total of 86% of the population felt safe during the day, which was an increase of 10 percentage points from 2003.

Chorley's culture and way of life is another important factor to how people feel about the Borough as a place to live. Cultural activity is also important in improving the quality of people's lives and in tackling social exclusion – participating in cultural activities can improve people's health, reduce anti social behaviour, crime, provide educational benefits – the list is endless.

Chorley has a lot to offer its residents and tourists of the region. From beautiful countryside, such as the Yarrow Valley Country Park to heritage sites such as the Elizabethan Astley Hall, Chorley has a wealth of cultural attractions serving the people of Chorley and visitors to the region. Each year there are a series of cultural, sporting and community events, including Midsummer Festival, Play Day and the Youth Games, to name but a few.

In terms of leisure facilities in the Borough, 60% of residents say that they are satisfied with sports and leisure facilities in Chorley. There are a good range of sports facilities in the Borough including 3 Council leisure centres, 2 public swimming pools, 2 private leisure centres with swimming pools (Next Generation and Park Hall) and numerous gyms. There are a number of Golf Courses in the Borough including an 18 hole municipal owned course at Duxbury, south of Chorley town. Like cultural activity, investment in sports and leisure can be effective in tackling health inequalities amongst the population of Chorley, as well as getting people involved in their communities. Indeed, the satisfaction survey revealed that the most problematic anti-social behaviour concerns that residents have are parents not taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children (61% saw this as a problem) and teenagers on the streets with nothing to do (61% also saw this as a problem). There are many initiatives taking place that aim to involve children and young people in activities, most notably the Get Up and Go programme,

which is delivered with partners such as Chorley Borough Council, the Police, Youth Service, schools, parish councils, sports clubs and arts groups.

SUCCESS STORY: GET UP AND GO

The Get up and Go programme is a young people’s activity programme offering a wide variety of sports, arts and music activities.

Originally launched as a summer holiday activity scheme in 2003, Get Up and Go! is now a year-round Scheme, offering 400,000 places throughout the year. Activities are provided at locations across the borough including community centres and recreation grounds in Community Safety target areas.

From the outset, the range of activities on offer has been deliberately wide ranging and imaginative, to grab the attention of the borough’s young people, including:

- Sports - multi skills, gym club, football, cheerleading, basket ball
- Art and crafts – photography, art, graffiti art, drama
- Outdoor adventure – river studies, archery, fishing, conservation tasks
- Music – DJ workshops, guitar lessons

Get Up and Go! is strongly linked to our work with Community Safety Partnership’s target areas in terms of the provision of diversionary activities for young people. In 2005/06, 54% of participants were from Community Safety Target areas.

The Get Up and Go! programme is not just about Chorley Council providing activities – it is a balancing act between direct and indirect provision. The Council works closely with its “Cultural Champions” who were created in parishes and local communities and encouraged to set up their own schemes. They are given advice on how to identify and access lottery funding so even more activities can be set up for young people.

Community Cohesion

Chorley is predominantly a population of White British ethnicity, with a relatively small ethnic minority (2.9%). This has increased from 1.1% in 1991. The main minority ethnic groups are White Irish, Indian, Pakistani, Black Caribbean and Chinese. A significant Polish community also

now exists within the Borough. In the recent MORI residents' satisfaction survey, 63% of people feel that their local area is a place where people get on well together.

In terms of faith, Chorley has a diverse community and a variety of faiths are represented. The Borough has a number of active faith forums that promote faith and diversity, such as Churches Together, the Chorley Multi Faith Forum and the Ethnic Minority Consultative Committee. The Faith sector is also represented on the Stronger and More Involved Communities thematic group.

The LSP is developing a community cohesion strategy in conjunction with the Stronger and More Involved Communities sub-group which will seek to further strengthen the community cohesiveness of Chorley, ensuring that all residents feel part of One Chorley, to bring about shared understanding and tolerance of other cultures and beliefs.

OBJECTIVES:

- 11) Chorley to be the safest Borough in Lancashire
- 12) Increase in overall resident satisfaction with Chorley as a place to live
- 13) A cohesive Chorley, where all residents feel part of the community regardless of where they live, age, religion or ethnicity
- 14) Raise the profile of culture in Chorley

Indicator of Success	Baseline (as at 2007)	Target	Target 2
Increase in % of people satisfied with:			
Museums	25%	53% by 2009/10	
Sports facilities	60%	65% by 2009/10	
Theatres	22%	55% by 2009/10	
Parks & Open Spaces	75%	80% by 2009/10	
Reduce crime in the Borough			
Improvement in satisfaction with Chorley as a place to live	76%	86% by 2008/9	
Increase in % of people who feel			

that the urban and rural environment has improved			
Improvement in street cleanliness measure	7%	4.7% by 2008/9	

PRIORITY 5 **Building stronger communities with improved access to services**

Improving people’s access to services, particularly vulnerable people such as older people, is a key priority of the Chorley Partnership.

- Evidence shows us that there is a direct link between this and social inclusion and the increased well-being of our residents.
- Streamlined services, where public sector organizations share resources and information, are essential in order to provide a good customer service experience and value for money for the people of Chorley.

The Chorley Partnership helps to co-ordinate multi-agency projects that require public sector organisations (like the Police and the PCT, for example) to work together more efficiently, sharing resources and information to deliver the right services to the right people.

In the 2006 MORI survey, 87% of residents said that it was easy to access a GP’s surgery in their area. 86% said they found it easy to access pharmacy services and 75% said it was easy to access hospital services. This varies from place to place, however, and in the central 5 wards (Chorley North East, East, North West, South East and South West) 84% of people said they found it harder to access a GP surgery, compared to 91% of people from south and west Chorley who said accessing a GP’s surgery was easier to do.

Without an effective transport network many people can easily become socially excluded. Initiatives such as the NoWcard entitles people over the age of 60 to travel anywhere in Chorley for free and anywhere in Lancashire for a 50p flat-fare within certain times. Effective transportation networks will also become more important in our work to collectively tackle climate change in the future.

Engaging people in decision making is also an area for improvement in Chorley, after only 27% of respondents to the MORI satisfaction survey said that they were satisfied with opportunities to participate in decision making. Chorley Borough Council and its Partners have responded to this by setting up community forums to engage with the public. Members of the public can now speak at full Council, Executive cabinet and Overview & Scrutiny committee meetings.

The Council’s own community centres alone offer a great neighbourhood asset with over 6,000 hours of Community usage in 2006/07. Added to these are village and church halls, as well as schools and other venues that are widely used by community, voluntary and faith sector

groups. In 2007 Tatton Community Centre in Chorley East will become the second of the Council's community centres to be transferred into management by their local community - another example of the strong community networks that exist within Chorley.

The voluntary sector in Chorley is an essential element of getting people involved in their communities, and is a vital component to a successful and prosperous borough. The voluntary sector is represented on the Chorley Partnership's Stronger and More Involved Communities thematic partnership. Community groups and voluntary organisations provide services, regenerate neighbourhoods, increase volunteering and tackle discrimination, in partnership with local public bodies. The Stronger and More Involved Communities Group is striving to ensure that volunteering opportunities in Chorley are promoted across the Borough.

Objectives:	
15)	Ensure a highly performing transport network serving all citizens of Chorley
16)	Reducing the need to travel to access services
16)	Improve opportunities for the public to participate in decision making
17)	To promote the voluntary sector in Chorley and the opportunities to get involved and make a difference

Indicator of Success	Baseline as at 2006/7	Target	Target 2
% of residents who think that over the last 3 years public transport has got better or stayed the same	74%	78% by end of 2009/10	
Increase in satisfaction with feeling involved in decision making	28%		
To increase volunteering in Chorley ²	62 %		
To increase satisfaction with access to services overall ³	78%	81% by 2009/10	

² Defined as undertaking at least one form of unpaid or voluntary work in the last 12 months

³ This indicator is made up of a collection of performance indicators collected in the BVPI survey such as access to GPs, Libraries, police station, etc

Report of	Meeting	Date
Director of Development and Regeneration (Introduced by the Executive Member for Economic Development and Regeneration)	Local Development Framework and Community Strategy Working Group Executive Cabinet	30 August 07 6 September 07

CHORLEY LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK – SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT SUBMISSION

PURPOSE OF REPORT

1. To present for endorsement/approval the Development Plan Document for Submission to Government.

RECOMMENDATION(S) TO COUNCIL

2. To endorse/approve the Development Plan Document for Submission to Government subject to minor textual and presentational amendments being delegated to the Director of Development and Regeneration.
3. To delegate to the Director of Development and Regeneration powers to approve minor amendments to the Development Plan Document during the examination stage.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF REPORT

4. Submission is the third stage of preparing a Development Plan Document and is marked by a further period of consultation. The document now presented for approval takes account of earlier representation responses. The policy content of the document has been refined to better achieve more sustainable construction and enable renewable energy generation across Chorley. The Borough is well placed to contribute to reducing the impact of climate change. However ultimately the outcome of the document's preparation will be decided by an Inspector who's recommendations will be binding on the Council.

REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATION(S)

(If the recommendations are accepted)

5. The Submission document needs Executive Cabinet (and Full Council) approval to comply with the Development Plan Regulations. This approval and delegated authority to make amendments will enable progress on this Corporate Strategy Key Project to keep to the published timetable.

ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED

6. Alternative policy options have been considered at the previous preparation stage. The only other alternative open to the Council is to not proceed with the document however the need to help tackle climate change and to fulfil the potential of the Borough to do this, justify proceeding.

CORPORATE PRIORITIES

7. This report relates to the following Strategic Objectives:

Put Chorley at the heart of regional economic development in the central Lancashire sub region		Improved access to public services	
Improving equality of opportunity and life chance		Develop the character and feel of Chorley as a good place to live	X
Involving People in their Communities	X	Ensure Chorley is a performing Organisation	

BACKGROUND

8. The Submission stage is the third step in preparing a Development Plan Document. Three consultation opportunities were given at the previous Preferred Options stage and the responses received were reported to the Local Development Framework and Community Strategy Working Group at its meeting on 14 June 2007. The Preferred Options document published in March 2007 included alternative options as well as the favoured ones. Overall the representations received generally supported the preferred approaches set out and there was considerable backing for the Council’s commitment to the sustainable use of resources. The Submission document now presented for approval takes account of the comments made.
9. The next step is to submit the document to government in a form that the Council wants to adopt as the finalised version. The process is that when the document is submitted a further six week consultation process starts. During this period formal representations can be made and objectors have a right to appear at a public hearing before an independent Inspector. However the Inspector will examine the whole document (irrespective of which parts are objected to) and will also consider how the document has been prepared using the tests of soundness – see Appendix 2 of the attached document.
10. The Inspector has the power to find the document ‘unsound’ and force the Council to redo it. Alternatively he/she can impose minor changes that the Council will be duty bound to include in the finalised adopted version. If no objectors wish to attend a public hearing the examination process will be carried out through an exchange of written representations. The attached document includes the envisaged timescale for completing the preparation process.
11. In response to representations and/or any queries raised by the Inspector it may be appropriate for the Council to propose minor amendments to the Development Plan Document at short notice during the examination process. To enable these changes to be put forward quickly Officer delegated decisions are likely to be required although Executive Member consultation would be carried out.

CONTENT OF SUBMISSION DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT

12. The overall scope of the document (annexed to this report) remains similar to before:
 - To ensure most types of new development are more sustainable in terms of energy use and capture, sourcing of construction materials as well as water use and waste recycling through the incorporation of various building design features - Policy SR1
 - To enable where appropriate, stand-alone renewable energy schemes to be built – Policy SR2

13. The overall aim is to contribute to tackling climate change and reducing other adverse environmental impacts. Policy SR1 is proposed to apply to developments of 5 or more dwellings or non-residential units of 500 or more square metres floorspace. This is a compromise approach between other options previously consulted on which included applying the provisions to all developments irrespective of size and, at the other extreme, applying the provisions to schemes of more than 10 dwellings/over 1000 square metres floorspace.
14. Policy SR2, relating to stand-alone renewable energy schemes, is based on the preferred option previously consulted in that it seeks to ensure there is no unacceptable impact on landscape character and visual appearance.
15. To try to ensure that the policy objectives are met each policy is backed by a series of implementation targets with the aim that these will be progressively increased over time. The approach the Council is taking is in line with national and regional policies and advice but is ahead in terms of the implementation timetable. Full account has also been taken of Chorley's and Lancashire's Community Strategies.
16. Clearly the Borough needs to make a contribution to solving the global problem of climate change and the local research shows the area is well placed to do this, particularly in terms of capturing renewable energy. It will be beneficial for residents and businesses to be at the forefront of implementing these advanced building techniques as it will reduce building running costs, encourage innovation and develop construction skills for wide scale application.

CONCLUSION

17. It has taken longer than originally expected to get to the Submission stage because of the problems, that many authorities have also had, in fully appreciating the particular preparation requirements of the new development plan system. However, although every effort has now been made to comply with the procedures and policy presentation the Council will ultimately be in the hands of the examining Inspector.
18. Doing a topic base document like this, ahead of an overarching Core Strategy document (at an earlier stage of joint working preparation with Preston and South Ribble Councils), is now frowned upon by the Planning Inspectorate. There is therefore a risk the work will be abortive and hence wasteful of resources as well as harmful to the reputation of the Council. Nevertheless some authorities have successfully taken the route proposed and the justification for pursuing this approach in Chorley is considered strong and backed by the Government Office for the North West.

IMPLICATIONS OF REPORT

19. This report has implications in the following areas and the relevant Directors' comments are included:

Finance	X	Customer Services	
Human Resources		Equality and Diversity	
Legal	X		

COMMENTS OF THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

20. There are no immediate financial implications associated with this report. However should the document need to be amended significantly then further costs may be incurred. However, funds have been set aside with regards to the Local Development Framework process and such costs would need to be contained within this sum. The targets contained in the report for improvements dealing with climate change may require the Council to commit further resources. An action plan needs to be created as to how the targets will be achieved. Once complete I will report back to Members regarding the financial implications. Such costs are likely to be mainly capital in nature and will require the Council to consider any resource requirements along with other priorities during the creation of the updated financial strategy and future capital programmes.

COMMENTS OF THE DIRECTOR OF CUSTOMER, DEMOCRATIC AND LEGAL SERVICES

21. The decision of the Cabinet with regards to the contents of the Development Plan will have effect as a recommendation to full Council. This document forms part of the Council's policy framework and, as such, full Council must give its approval before it is submitted to the Secretary of State

JANE E MEEK
DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT AND REGENERATION

There are no background papers to this report.

Report Author	Ext	Date	Doc ID
Louise Nurser/Julian Jackson	5281/5280	14 August 07	T/SR SUBMISSION DPD MEMBER REPOORT



Chorley Borough
Local Development
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Chorley into 2016: Sustainable Resources

Submission Development Plan Document

October 2007



Chorley Borough Local Development Framework

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આ માહિતીનો અનુવાદ આપની પોતાની ભાષામાં કરી શકાય છે. આ સેવા સરળતાથી મેળવવા માટે કૃપા કરી, આ નંબર પર ફોન કરો: 01257 515822

ان معلومات کا ترجمہ آپ کی اپنی زبان میں بھی کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ یہ خدمت استعمال کرنے کیلئے براہ مہربانی اس نمبر پر ٹیلیفون کیجئے: 01257 515823

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www.chorley.gov.uk/planning



Chorley Borough Local Development Framework



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How to make Comments and Contents

How to Make Comments

This document has been prepared for consultation and community involvement. Comments can be made in any of the following ways:

- By post:** Planning Policy Section
Chorley Borough Council
Council Offices
Union Street
Chorley PR7 1AL
- By fax:** 01257 515478
- By e-mail:** planning.policy@chorley.gov.uk
- On-line:** www.chorley.gov.uk/planning

For comments to be considered they must be received by the Planning Policy Team by no later than 5pm *** ** 2007. Respondents are asked to use the representations form a copy of which is appended to the back of this document.

Representations will be analysed by the local authority and the main issues arising will be sent to the Secretary of State along with copies of the representations made. It may be possible for minor amendments to wording to be made during the subsequent Examination stage. However, no substantive change will be possible.

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Chorley Borough Local Development Framework

1. About this document

1. This document aims through the control of the grant of planning permissions to enable the inclusion of sustainable methods of construction within residential, commercial and other developments that will reduce carbon emissions; manage water supplies; source construction materials; encourage the recycling of waste and promote renewable energy capture. The document also covers stand-alone renewable energy capture schemes.
 - *In relation to recycling, 78% of those who expressed a positive opinion supported the requirement for “employment and housing developments to make provision for the storage of wheelie bins and other recycling bins/containers”.*
 - *75% of those who expressed an opinion supported the production of policies, “which are positive about renewable energy schemes (including preferred locations) but which also provide protection from negative impacts upon the local environment, landscape and homes.”*
2. This is the first policy document within Chorley’s new Local Development Framework (the new style local development plan). It relates to one specific topic and will, as other Development Plan Documents are produced, result in a folder of planning policies relating to spatial development in the Borough. The document and the evidence based used to prepare it will influence the forthcoming Core Strategy of the Local Development Framework. The implementation of the document is also supported by a Sustainable Resources Supplementary Planning Document. This was issued in draft form in March 2006 and will be finalised following the adoption of this Development Plan Document.
3. The specific policies set out in this Submission stage document can be traced back to initial consultation work on the Issues and Options facing Chorley Borough. This took place in the autumn of 2004. The main findings were:
 - *80% of respondents supported the encouragement of “small scale renewable energy schemes on new and existing developments”.*
 - *75% of those who expressed an opinion supported the production of policies, “which are positive about renewable energy schemes (including preferred*
 4. Building on the results of this work a Preferred Options document has been consulted upon. The most recent Preferred Options consultation started in March 2007. This consultation set out a number of options and made clear that it was possible to bring forward options that had not previously been considered by the Council. Previous consultation took place on the Preferred Options Development Plan (March 2006 and June 2006). The representations made at the Preferred Options stage generally supported the proposed policy options to:
 - *Include a requirement for renewable energy to be generated on site as part of a planning permission.*
 - *Ensure developments are designed in an energy efficient and sustainable way to include materials, design, climate proofing and waste management.*
 - *Set out a criteria based policy on stand-alone renewable energy generation schemes.*



Chorley Borough Local Development Framework

1. About this document

5. This Submission stage Development Plan Document takes into account the representations that were made relating to the Preferred Options Document, as well as changes to the national and regional policy context. It sets out detailed spatial planning policies that reflect the local distinctiveness of Chorley Borough and proposes how the policies can be implemented and monitored. These will help the Council to meet its responsibility to reduce the effects of climate change and lessen other adverse impacts on the environment.

Sustainability Appraisal involves considering the social, economic and environmental impacts of the policies in this document.

6. Sustainability Appraisal work has tested and informed the options from which the detailed policies are derived. Appendix 1 provides more details. The separate Sustainability Appraisal Report goes into considerable detail and it can be concluded that the two policies proposed will have a positive impact for Chorley. Following a Screening Report process it is not considered necessary to undertake an Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats Regulations Assessment.

Habitats Regulation Assessment requires a determination of whether a proposed plan in combination with other plans and projects is likely to have a significant effect on sites designated for the protection of habitats and species of European importance. If significant effects are likely Appropriate Assessment is required to determine whether the plan would adversely affect the integrity of the sites.

7. This submission stage Development Plan Document was approved for consultation at the Council meeting on 18 September 2007. Representations can be made to this document during the six week period X October Y- November 2007.
8. Following this period of consultation the representations will be forwarded to the Secretary of State who will appoint an independent Planning Inspector to examine the Soundness of the Development Plan Document and set out recommendations that will be binding on the Council.

The term "Soundness" relates to nine tests set out in Appendix 2. These relate to the three broad headings of Procedural; Conformity; Coherence, Consistency and Effectiveness. It may be that all of those who have made comments are content to submit written representations. In such a circumstance there would be no public sitting of the Examination.

9. The envisaged timetable for the remaining preparation process is set out below:
- Submission to Secretary of State - October 2007.
 - Pre-examination meeting – February 2008.
 - Public Examination - April 2008.
 - Adoption – November 2008.

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2. Background

10. This Development Plan Document sets out what policies the Council intends to use when considering planning applications to ensure that the impacts of new development on climate change, and on the environment generally, are as benign as possible. It relates to energy efficiency, the reduction in carbon emissions, construction that is adaptable to climate change, as well as the promotion of renewable energy generation and the wider issue of waste reduction. It will also act as a promotional document to encourage all partners with an interest in the Chorley area to work towards the objective of sustainable development. It has been prepared in close co-operation with a number of stakeholders, in particular United Utilities, the Environment Agency and Natural England.
11. It takes into account the objectives of relevant national, regional and local strategies as well as the distinctive characteristics of Chorley Borough. It also draws heavily on the 2005 report 'Opportunities for Renewable Energy in Chorley'. This detailed evidence demonstrates that there is very significant potential to capture renewable sources of energy in the Borough.
12. So as to keep this policy document short detailed supporting background information is contained in separate documents¹.
13. Given the fast evolving nature of relevant technologies and related legislation a detailed (draft) Supplementary Planning Document on Sustainable Resources²
14. This Development Plan Document has been prepared in advance of the Core Strategy of the Local Development Framework. This is because Chorley is very well placed to be a leading authority in sustainable resources in the North West and, given the compelling imperative of climate change, as well as the requirements of the Borough Community Strategy, the sooner such principles and policies are implemented the better.
15. Transport is a major user of fossil fuels and contributor to global warming. Issues concerning the location of developments, and accessibility by different types of transport will be considered in policies to be contained in the forthcoming Core Strategy.

¹ Technical Supporting Documents are available either from the Council's Offices or on the Council's web site.

² To be finalised and adopted once the Council has receipt of the Inspector's recommendations following the Examination of this Development Plan Document.



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3. National Context

16. The purpose of the Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act 2006 is to, “ enhance the United Kingdom’s contribution to combating change.” Local authorities such as Chorley Council are required to:

- Improve efficiency in the use of energy.
- Increase the amount of electricity or heat through micro generation or other low emission technology or source.
- Reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases.
- Reduce the numbers of households living in fuel poverty.

Greenhouse gases are those in the atmosphere which prevent the sun’s heat reflected from the earth’s surface from escaping into outer space and so contribute to global warming. The most common greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide.

A household is said to be in fuel poverty if it needs to spend more than 10% of its income on fuel to adequately heat their home.

17. Policies in this document directly relate to these requirements.

18. The Government’s objective is to cut the United Kingdom’s carbon emissions by 60% by 2050 with real interim progress towards this by 2020. Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 22 - ‘Renewable Energy’ sets out how the planning system will contribute to this. More specifically PPS22 states that, “*the wider environmental and economic benefits of all proposals for renewable energy projects, whatever their scale, are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether*

projects should be granted planning permission.”

19. The now former, Chancellor referred to all new homes being “zero carbon” by 2016 in his pre-Budget Statement in December 2006. This requirement has been reiterated in the recent Housing Green Paper. The draft Planning Policy Statement: ‘Planning and Climate Change’ (a supplement to PPS1) was released for consultation in December 2006. This made clear that spatial planning has an important role in combating global warming and that this role is central to both producing development plan documents and to assessing planning applications. Due to the importance of climate change the draft PPS supplement states that all substantial developments should include renewable energy capture so as to reduce carbon emissions by at least 10% irrespective of whether there is an adopted planning policy seeking to do this.

20. The Stern Review: ‘The Economics of Climate Change’ (2006) has set out the important role that planning has in combating climate change and that, “the costs of stabilising the climate are significant but manageable and that delay would be dangerous and much more costly”.

21. Building Regulations that set minimum construction standards, have become increasingly strict and will continue to be more challenging particularly in the use of energy. The Code for Sustainable Homes published in December 2006, sets out a standard, easily recognisable rating for sustainable homes. All publicly funded houses will be required to reach Level 3 of the Code which is significantly more stringent than the current Building Regulations.



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3. National Context

The Code for Sustainable Homes is a progressive six stage set of construction and other development requirements.

More details are available on www.communities.gov.uk. The Code is a development of the Building Research Establishment BREEAM ratings for 'EcoHomes' - more details are available on www.breeam.org.uk

22. The consultation document 'Building a Greener Future: Towards Zero Carbon Development' has as its objective that by 2016 new homes will produce no carbon emissions. That is rated as Code 6 of the Code for Sustainable Homes. This rating does not just relate to the energy efficiency of a building but also to the wider sustainability of the development. It suggests that by 2008 it would be mandatory for all new homes to have a Code rating. It also sets out a draft timetable as to when each higher Code level is likely to be reflected in the Building

Regulations. The Sustainable Code is similar to the BREEAM ratings for the non-domestic sector. The policies in this Development Plan Document directly relate to these measures.

23. Also in December 2006, a consultation document on 'Water Efficiency in New Buildings' was published. This stresses the importance of reducing water usage and considers that the best way forward is through amendments to the Building Regulations.
24. All new developments now require an Energy Performance Certificate. This also relates to the sale of older properties except for some smaller homes, which are likely to be included in the future.
25. This Development Plan Document is the local response to implementing these national objectives and ensuring that Chorley businesses and residents alike are able to benefit from good forward thinking design and best practice.

4. Strategic Context

26. Once adopted this Sustainable Resources Development Plan Document, together with saved policies from the Chorley Borough Local Plan Review, and other forthcoming Development Plan Documents within the Local Development Framework, the Regional Spatial Strategy and the Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan will make up the Development Plan. Advice set out in Planning Policy Statements is not replicated in this document as under the new planning system it is considered unnecessary to duplicate published national planning policies.

27. The current Regional Spatial Strategy is the Regional Planning Guidance for the North West adopted in March 2003. This will be replaced by a new Regional Spatial Strategy which is intended to be adopted in 2008. Until this Strategy is adopted the Joint Lancashire Structure Plan adopted in March 2005 remains part of the Development Plan. Work is taking place on replacing the Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan but until the new Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework is adopted, this will continue to be the relevant planning document relating to waste issues.



Chorley Borough Local Development Framework

4. Strategic Context

In the interests of brevity Appendix 3 separately refers to the relevant strategic policies. The Waste Minimisation Supplementary Planning Document is very relevant to this policy document and can be viewed at <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/environment/lmwlp/index.asp>.

28. These strategic documents and the national policy statements provide pointers to the detailed policy specific to Chorley that should be contained within the Local Development Framework, under the umbrella term of 'Sustainable Resources'. They fully support the spatial objectives set out below including the objective of setting site-specific targets for renewable energy generation.
29. In July 2006 the North West Regional Assembly published 'Advancing Sustainable Energy - A Sustainable Energy Strategy For the North West'. This makes clear that all energy users of the North West have a responsibility to cut their carbon emissions.
30. The Lancashire Economic Partnership's Lancashire Environmental Strategy includes Energy and Environmental Technology as one of its Regional Priorities in the development of the Knowledge Economy. Therefore the development of a strong local demand for renewable technology, energy saving installations, design and practical construction/manufacturing skills, will directly contribute to this regional priority.

How the Objectives of the Community Strategies relate to the Sustainable Resources Development Plan Document.

31. Ambition Lancashire 2005-2025 is the

³ Chorley Borough's Community Strategy 2005-2025 was published in October 2005.

Community Strategy for Lancashire. It sets out a number of actions amongst which the following have a direct link to policies SR1 and SR2 of the Sustainable Resources Development Plan.

32. The Actions are to:
- Promote energy efficiency in the domestic and business sector, especially among the most intensive users.
 - Encourage the development and deployment of renewable energy technology.
33. In developing Chorley Borough's own Community Strategy³ there was close working during the initial preparation of the Local Development Framework. Planning Officers attended the meetings that took place with the public during consultation on the early stages of the Community Strategy. This joint working prepared the ground for the Issues and Options Paper of the Local Development Framework published in the autumn of 2004. This, in turn, directly influenced the two policies SR1: Incorporating Sustainable Resources into New Development and SR2: Renewable Energy. Appendix 4 sets out the relevant extracts from Chorley's Community Strategy.
34. One of the related actions of the Chorley Community Strategy is to develop a sustainable energy strategy for the Borough by 2008. This falls within Goal 1 of the Community Strategy to, "Improve our urban and rural surrounds and enhance the wildlife of the borough to provide an attractive environment for residents, visitors, and



Chorley Borough Local Development Framework

4. Strategic Context

investors.” The Sustainable Resources Development Plan Document and the additional information that is contained within the Supplementary Planning Document will be complementary to this.

35. The Chorley Community Strategy also refers to waste minimisation, increased recycling and improvements in the energy efficiency of private sector housing. Reducing waste, ensuring that recycling facilities are designed into all developments at the planning application stage and that developments are designed to be energy efficient are all considerations that are directly addressed in the policies in this Development Plan Document. Appendix 4 illustrates the large number of partners that are working together with the Council on these shared priorities. Partners include the Chorley and South Ribble Home Improvement Agency, energy suppliers, Lancashire County Council, Chorley Civic Society, the North West Development Agency, the Chamber of Commerce, local businesses, Sustainability Northwest, the Environment Agency, local businesses and Lancashire Community Development Limited (LCDL). Both Ambition

Lancashire and Chorley’s Community Strategy are currently being reconsidered. Early indications are that climate change is increasingly moving up the local agenda and will feature more prominently in revised versions of these Community Strategies.

Other Relevant Strategies/Regulations

36. Normally, built developments require at least two types of approval - planning permission and Building Regulations consent. The latter is more concerned with ensuring that buildings are well built in terms of meeting construction standards and are safe to use. However, the scope of Building Regulations is expanding. Part L came into force in April 2006. This considerably increases the requirement for energy efficiency albeit not necessarily requiring the integration of renewable energy capture. This Development Plan Document is primarily concerned with planning requirements but while some of these will be backed up through the implementation of the Building Regulations developers will be encouraged to exceed these minimum standards.

5. Issues and Evidence Specific to Chorley Borough

37. There is national and international consensus that global warming is a fact and that one way to prevent the negative impacts of global warming is to reduce carbon emissions.
38. To do this and for Chorley to play its part in tackling climate change it is important to minimise resource demand, cut unnecessary use, increase efficiency and generate renewable energy. This includes the sustainable sourcing and reuse of construction materials and the recycling of

waste. Chorley Borough has the one of the highest rates of domestic waste recycling (including composting) in the country (over 40% of all such waste in 2007). The space demands on households to sort, and temporarily store, waste for recycling are large and the design of new housing should take account of this to ensure the high rates improve further. Other forms of development require to be designed to facilitate the principles of reduce, reuse and recycle.



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5. Issues and Evidence Specific to Chorley Borough

39. Initiatives such as energy reduction, water management and energy efficiency are important. These can be achieved effectively by planning policy implementation. It is unlikely that there will be any obvious negative impact on Chorley's environment from implementing these initiatives.
40. However, the generation of power from renewable sources is dependent on the physical environment. This is self-evidently specific to Chorley Borough. The environment of Chorley, including its climate and topography provides both opportunities and restrictions. The following describes the physical characteristics of the Borough.
41. In the east of the Borough are sparsely populated upland areas forming part of the West Pennine Moors. On the lower slopes are stone built villages. The central part of the Borough, between the M6 and M61 motorways, is more built up, with the principal market and former mill town of Chorley and to the south Adlington, which is an important engineering centre, and the former mining/textiles township of Coppull. To the north of Chorley town are the settlements of Clayton-le-Woods, Euxton and Whittle-le-Woods, which have expanded considerably through suburban developments since the 1960s. The west of the Borough is typically lowland countryside which becomes flatter further to the west as it becomes part of the Lancashire Plain. Here, red brick villages are characteristic, the largest being Eccleston and Croston, which experienced some suburban growth in the second half of the 20th century.
42. Around 70% of the Chorley Borough is within the Green Belt. There are no Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty but there are 9 designated Conservation Areas, 422 Listed Buildings (of architectural or historic interest), and 2 nature conservation Sites of Special Scientific Interest.
43. Chorley is a generally affluent Borough but there are pockets of deprivation with households living in fuel poverty. The local Home Improvement Agency is working with Chorley and South Ribble Councils to remove fuel poverty. The Borough also has a higher than average level of residents who describe their health as 'not good' and who are therefore more likely to have higher energy requirements.
44. In 2005 the Council published a report on 'Opportunities for Renewable Energy in Chorley'. This concluded work done by a working party made up of representatives from Renewables Northwest, Sustainability Northwest (sponsored by the GONW), the Council, the public and other stakeholders. This report is a significant part of the evidence base on which this Sustainable Resources Development Plan Document is based.
45. The Report referred to the following energy sources:
- Wind
 - Hydro
 - Landfill gas
 - Biomass
 - Solar
 - Anaerobic digestion
 - Ground source heat
46. The separate draft Sustainable Resources Supplementary Planning Document, includes maps that were taken from this Report. The maps were presented at the second of two workshops attended by the public, interested



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5. Issues and Evidence Specific to Chorley Borough

amenity groups and developers. These maps show the various opportunities for capturing renewable energy within Chorley Borough. They do not define areas where there will be a presumption in favour of developing a particular form of energy capture nor do they preclude such installations being developed outside of these areas. In line with national advice it is considered more appropriate that these maps be contained within a Supplementary Planning Document but they will inform consideration of any planning applications for stand-alone renewable energy generation schemes.

47. This research work has been complemented by a study undertaken by the Lovejoy Consultancy in a report that sets out landscape sensitivity to wind turbine development in Lancashire. Excerpts from this will be included in the adopted version of the Supplementary Planning Guidance. However the report shows there are extensive areas of the Borough with a low landscape sensitivity to wind development.
48. In addition, it is important to note that the average rainfall at the nearest weather station to Chorley Borough is 871 mm per year, compared to the national average of 838 mm⁴. Therefore, this is significant in that there is the opportunity to utilise this on site in buildings and so save money and resources through not treating water. However high rainfall is also a threat in that surface water run-off needs to be managed effectively to reduce the risk of localised flooding.
49. The conclusions of the 'Opportunities for Renewable Energy in Chorley' report were

that given the specific natural resources of the Borough, in particular wind, there are many opportunities for renewable energy generation to be integrated into proposed and existing developments (micro-generation) and for viable stand-alone renewable energy schemes.

50. These locally distinctive characteristics of Chorley Borough, backed by the research evidence demonstrates the ample opportunities to utilise these natural resources and leads to the following spatial vision.

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4 www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate/uk/averages/19712000 sites



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6. Spatial Vision for Chorley for the use of Sustainable Resources

The following is a positive spatial vision for Chorley:

“That by 2016, the principles of sustainable development and, in particular, a positive attitude to reducing carbon emissions, will run through all development activity, with Chorley Borough Council acknowledged as a leading authority enabling residents and businesses to reap economic, social and environmental benefits.”

51. The following objectives are derived from this vision:

- Promote the reduction of energy requirements in new developments.
- Minimise waste production and encourage the recycling of waste products in new developments.
- Require the use of construction materials which have been re-used or come from sustainable sources.
- Manage water in a sustainable manner, reducing consumption and making greater use of recycled water in new developments.
- Impose clearly signalled year on year targets for the energy requirements of buildings to be met on site by renewable energy capture.
- Increase year on year installed renewable energy capacity in the Borough.

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7. The Development Plan Policies

Policy SR1: Incorporating Sustainable Resources into New Development

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

- (a) Evidence is set out to demonstrate that the design and layout of the building minimises energy use, maximises energy efficiency and is flexible enough to withstand climate change and;
- (b) At least 20% of the building materials to be used will come from recycled sources so as to minimise the energy costs of production, with all other materials to be sustainably sourced and;
- (c) Appropriate accessible renewable energy power generation equipment is to be installed and implemented to reduce the carbon emissions of predicted energy use by at least 10%. (This minimum figure is to increase to 15% for any applications received from 2010 and to 20% by 2015 onwards) and;
- (d) The use of non-grey water is to be minimised and the quality, quantity and amenity of surface water is to be managed through the implementation of sustainable urban drainage systems where appropriate and;
- (e) Appropriate storage space is to be provided for recyclable waste materials and composting and;
- (f) If the proposed development lies within a nationally designated area, such as a Conservation Area or affects a Listed Building, it will still be expected to satisfy the criteria above through the sensitive integration of energy efficiency measures and micro-generation techniques such that there are no adverse impacts on the character of designated features of the historic and natural environment or their wider settings.

This will be formalised by dwellings being required to meet Level 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes by 2010, Level 4 by 2013 and Level 6 by 2016. All other buildings should be rated “very good” under the BREEAM standards from 2010.

The Council will encourage other developments to integrate such principles into any building works that they may undertake.



Chorley Borough Local Development Framework

7. The Development Plan Policies

Reasoned Justification

52. Chorley is well placed to provide new development that can be designed in a sustainable way. It also currently produces relatively high levels of carbon emissions. The Borough is very rich in natural renewable resources and the way its towns and villages have developed mean that the problems experienced in heavily built up urban areas, such as issues of wind turbulence, and over-shadowing are for the most part avoided. Ground conditions are such that it is generally suitable for ground source heat. This allows the straight-forward integration of micro-generation technologies into building design. There is no shortage of land for development and the Council has made no secret of its proposed challenging requirements for new developments to be built sustainably. The requirements of this policy have been clearly sign-posted over a time period and would not impact on the economics of bringing forward sites for development. Consequently, the policy should be applicable throughout the Borough.
53. The requirement to design a building to be as carbon efficient as possible and to include renewable energy capture facilities should be integrated into the design process from the outset. This will result in financial savings to the developer compared to a situation where such technologies are only considered late on in the process of designing a building.
54. On the whole, areas of visual or historic sensitivity within Chorley Borough will be able to integrate appropriate renewable energy features to satisfy this policy. If it were considered that the special circumstances of the statutory protection would be compromised by the implementation of this policy then this requirement would not be insisted upon. However, the Council 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 in itself be a reason not to implement the policy. The National Trust has been able to integrate such requirements in some of its properties without harm. Further advice is found on the website www.helm.org.uk.
55. Detailed advice and links to useful organisations is set out in the Sustainable Resources Supplementary Planning Document. It covers topics such as energy use, waste recycling, materials, water, and renewable energy capture. This useful document is applicable to all developments irrespective of whether planning permission is required.
56. The sustainable management of construction waste is included within this policy to ensure that developers are aware of their responsibility set out in the Lancashire Minerals Waste Local Plan and Joint Lancashire Structure Plan and the existing and emerging Regional Spatial Strategies to minimise waste. It also has a significant impact on the carbon used in developments. A Supplementary Planning Document on Waste Minimisation has been produced by the Joint Lancashire Planning Authorities that gives greater guidance on this subject. This includes what information should be included in the Design and Access Statement (required to accompany any planning application) in relation to waste minimisation and the recycling of



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construction materials. The figure of 20% of materials from renewable sources is considered reasonable and has not been objected to during any of the earlier preparatory work on this document.

57. The integration of renewable energy capture into developments is increasingly becoming the norm. As technologies improve, amendments are made to permitted development rights and the comparative costs of micro-generation technologies come down it will be less onerous for a fixed proportion of a development's energy requirements to be generated on site. Therefore to ensure that challenging targets set are met, the amount of carbon emissions to be saved through energy generated by developments, will be increased over time depending on when planning permission is granted. A result of this will be that fuel costs are less of a liability for businesses and residents alike. This is evidently important for the elderly and other vulnerable people.
58. Applicants are required to demonstrate in their Design and Access Statement (submitted to accompany a planning application) how the integration of renewable energy capture will be able to reduce carbon emissions. Details of how the developer is to submit information on carbon reduction will be integrated in to proposals will be included in the Sustainable Resources Supplementary Planning Document.
59. However, developers will be required to set out the overall energy consumption of the development expressed in kilowatt hours broken down into power source, ie gas and electricity. Then this will then be converted into carbon emissions. The developer would then have to reduce the applicable % carbon emissions by integrating renewable energy capture on site. Evidently a reduction in the energy required to support a development will result in a smaller amount of energy being required to be generated through the integration of renewable energy generation. If a developer does consider that they do not have access to a reasonable approximation of the future energy requirements of the property they will be able to use an accepted industry standard. However, if they have designed the building to be energy efficient in line with the policy the standard figures are likely to be higher than the actual energy requirement. This would result in the generation of more renewable energy than required by the standards and potentially more costs. Therefore it is in the applicant's interest to provide accurate information.
60. The introduction of a Local Area Network (a decentralised energy supply) would be encouraged on larger developments. This has the advantage of being efficient as the energy does not have far to travel from source to use and therefore less is lost in transit. It also has the advantage of not requiring separate renewable energy installations in individual buildings.
61. The responsible use of water resources such as low volume taps in toilets and bathrooms and water efficient appliances paired with simple methods such as including water butts in gardens can help save water. Developments should be designed to cope with extremes of weather, including flash flooding, through the avoidance of large areas of hard standing.
62. The integration of appropriate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) is an important way to deal with these challenges. However, in the past there have been issues regarding who is responsible for the



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maintenance of such systems. Therefore, when a SUDS is integrated into a development, planning permission will not be granted until a realistic management scheme has been negotiated. An interim Code of Practice for SUDS has been developed by the National SUDS Working Group and can be accessed at www.ciria.org/suds/icop.htm

63. It is important that developments whether they are for residential or commercial use provide adequate space for refuse waste to be collected and stored otherwise it may be difficult to increase recycling rates in line with the targets set.
64. Conditions will be imposed on planning permissions to ensure that the reduction in carbon emissions is retained over the life of the development. All the above principles of good design and sustainable development should be considered even where planning permission is not required for a development or other works.
65. A good example of where planning permission may not be required but the policy has an influence is the improvement of energy efficiency of vulnerable people's homes. This has a direct impact on the reduction of fuel poverty. Chorley is working in partnership with South Ribble Borough Council and the local Home Improvement Agency to reduce fuel poverty.
66. The following indicators, targets and milestones will be monitored through the Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report. Higher targets will be pursued if monitoring shows the minimum provisions are being frequently exceeded.
67. Not all the measurements are restricted to

development that can be controlled through planning permissions. This reflects the spatial planning and corporate activity of the Council and its partners and interested stakeholders.

68. Some of these targets may be shared.
69. Policy SR1 relates to the following spatial objectives:
- Promote the reduction of energy requirements in new developments.
 - Minimise waste production and encourage the recycling of waste products in new developments.
 - Require the use of construction materials that have been re-used or come from sustainable sources.
 - Manage water in a sustainable manner, reducing consumption and making greater use of recycled water in new developments.
 - Impose clearly signalled year on year targets for the energy requirements of buildings to be met on site by renewable energy capture.

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70. These can be monitored in the following way:

Performance Indicator	Baseline	Interim Milestone	Target	How Collected
SAP (The Government's Standard Assessment Procedure for Energy Rating of a dwelling) for housing in the public sector.	2004/05 69	2009/10 74	2014/15 80	Already collected as Best Value Performance Indicator – detailed information re housing ie construction and insulation etc analysed using standard software.
SAP ratings for housing in the private sector.	2004/05 49	2009/10 55	2014/15 67	Already collected as Best Value Performance Indicator – detailed information re housing ie construction and insulation analysed using standard software.
Number of vulnerable households living in fuel poverty.	2004 7.2%	-	2010 Zero	To be measured using a calculation of household expenses, wages and fuel cost.
Number of existing properties installing cavity wall insulation.	2005/06 524	2009/10 Increase by 15% above baseline	2014/15 Increase by 30%	To be measured through Building Regulation notifications.
Tonnes of CO ₂ per capita for domestic emissions.	2004 2.9 tonnes	-	2020 To be in top three performers in Lancashire	To be measured through Government data ⁵ .
Tonnes of CO ₂ per capita.	2004 10.24 MW (Current North West average per capita 9.04 MW)	-	2015 To be at or below North West Average	To be measured through Government data ⁶ .



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5 www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalatmos/download/regionalrpt
6 [ibid](#)



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Performance Indicator	Baseline	Interim Milestone	Target	How Collected
Percentage of household waste recycled.	2006/07 23.6%	2009/10 To be at least 25.5%	2015 Long term target for household waste to be recycled and composted	Detailed information re recycling and composting already collected as Best Value.
Percentage of household waste composted.	2006/07 20%	2009/10 To be at least 24.5%		
Percentage of households served by kerbside collection for recyclables.	2006/07 98%	-	2010 100%	Detailed information already collected as Best Value Performance Indicator.
Percentage of developments over threshold reducing carbon emissions at requisite level.	None	2009/10 To be 90% of approvals	2015/16 100%	To be measured through monitoring of planning applications and Building Regulations data.
Percentage of all developments over threshold hitting Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM standards.	None	2009/10 To be 90% of approvals	2015/16 100%	To be measured through monitoring of planning applications and Building Regulations data.

71 To date it is difficult to measure the use of construction materials on site and the use of water. However, as soon as an easily verified method of monitoring is found this will be included within the Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report.

but wish to undertake high quality development. An example of which, would be the refurbishment of existing properties.

72. The policy will be implemented on the whole through the development control (planning application) function of the Council. Other Council departments are working together towards meeting these targets in concert with the Chorley Partnership (the Local Strategic Partnership). However the policy, together with the draft Supplementary Planning Document, should provide guidance for those who do not necessarily require planning permission for what they are proposing to do

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SR2: Renewable Energy Schemes

Proposals for renewable 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 the 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) No significant harm will be caused to local nature, ecology and biodiversity and any adverse impact will be appropriately mitigated and/or compensatory provisions are made.
- (e) Any significant adverse local affects of the proposal are outweighed by wider environmental, social and economic benefits.

73. Planning Policy Statement 22 - 'Renewable Energy' and the Government's commitment to increasing the amount of energy derived from renewable sources means that applications for stand-alone schemes are required to be considered positively. If in the future Chorley had already met its proportion for the targets for renewable energy generation set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy this would not have any influence in determining any application.

74. The joint study undertaken by Renewables North West and Sustainability Northwest, 'Opportunities for Renewable Energy in Chorley', makes clear that Chorley is well placed to contribute to regional and national targets for energy from renewable sources.

75. These areas of opportunity include urban industrial and employment sites, as well as the rural areas. Chorley is well placed to utilise the high winds from the south west. Much of the Borough is open and exposed to

these prevailing winds with the West Pennine Moors rising to the east. However, actual windspeeds or the commercial viability of developments cannot be taken into account when considering applications.

76. Other technologies such as anaerobic digestion, hydro-power and landfill gas could all be exploited within the Borough. Chorley has a large number of dairy farms as well a number of old water courses that could be possibly harnessed. It also includes a number of land fill tips. No technology should be discounted.

77. Any application for renewable energy generation will be required to be sensitively located and designed. Given the fast evolving nature of this relatively new sector it would be inappropriate to put much detail in the Development Plan Document but to set out broad tests of impact by which all technologies would be judged.



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78. The (draft) Supplementary Planning Document that accompanies this Development Plan Document gives detailed advice how differing technologies can be utilised and sets out in detail the impacts of the various technologies and means to mitigate any adverse effects. Additional information including links to a number of web sites such as www.helm.org.uk which provides advice relating to wind energy, climate change and historic buildings, is contained in the Supplementary Planning Document. This information will be updated quickly and regularly through the frequent review of the Supplementary Planning Document.
79. When considering development within a protected area that has a national or local designation it is important to understand what makes the area special, and in particular what impact any development would have on these characteristics whether they be visual, historic, or natural or ecological. Any development will be expected to minimise any impact, and compensatory or mitigation measures will be required. If the impact is unacceptable in relation to the objectives of the specific designation such as the setting of a Listed Building it will be refused. Developers will be expected to liaise with the relevant statutory bodies and amenity groups and organisations to ensure that ecological or other negative impacts are either avoided or mitigation measures are included. Environmental Impact Assessments may be required.
80. The Joint Lancashire Structure Plan authorities undertook research (the Lovejoy Study) on landscape sensitivity to wind development. An excerpt of the map setting out the sensitivity of the landscape to wind development is to be contained in the Supplementary Planning Document. This demonstrates a number of areas within Chorley in which there are perceived to be few visual constraints to wind development.
- 8.1 These levels of sensitivity will not be used to determine applications for wind turbines but can be used as a tool as to what types of development are likely to be appropriate in different areas of the Borough.
82. Developments incidental to energy generation will need to be sensitively implemented. For example, new means of vehicular access or connections to the national grid will be required to be well designed, and any impacts mitigated. Where appropriate the Council will ensure that planning obligations (legal agreements related to planning permissions) are used to ensure that once the development or infrastructure is no longer required it is removed and the site restored. Planning obligations will also be used for any other reason to ensure the development is acceptable.
83. Where appropriate noise impact assessments may be required as conditions to any planning permissions.
84. In line with the Council's Statement of Community Involvement, adopted in July 2006, developers are encouraged to consult with the local community prior to submitting any planning application that may prove controversial as well as major infrastructure proposals. Applicants should then provide the planning authority with a Record of Community Involvement setting out how any engagement took place, what came from it and how this affected the submitted application.



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- 85. The following indicators, targets and Local Development Framework milestones will be monitored through the Annual Monitoring Report. Higher targets will be pursued if monitoring shows that those set are being frequently exceeded.
- 86. Not all the measurements are restricted to development that can be controlled through planning permissions. This reflects the spatial planning and corporate activity of the

- Council and its partners and interested stakeholders.
- 87. Policy SR2 relates to the following spatial objective:
 - Increase year on year installed renewable energy capacity in the Borough.
- 88. This can be monitored in the following way:

Performance Indicator	Baseline	Interim Milestone	Target	How Collected
Tonnes of CO ₂ per capita (all emission sources)	2004 10.24 MW Current NW average per capita 9.04 MW	-	2014/15 To be at or below North West England's average	To be monitored through Government data ⁷ .
Mega watt of energy from renewable sources (excluding micro generation but includes energy from landfill)	As at 2005 4.3 MW	2009/10 13.2 MW	2014/15 Greater than 16.9 MW to exceed pro rata by land mass Chorley's contribution to Lancashire's sub regional targets set by the RSS.	To be measured through planning permissions.

- 89. This policy will be implemented through the development control function of the Council.

Existing Policies within the Adopted Chorley Borough Local Plan Review 2003

- 90. The two policies replace policies EP18-Surface Water Run Off; EP22-Energy Conservation; EP23-Energy from Renewables; EP24-Wind Farms.

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Sustainability Appraisal Testing of the Development Plan Policies

Sustainability Appraisal helps to promote sustainable development through the consideration of likely social environmental and economic effects of plan options, policies and proposals. The following tables outline the likely effects of implementing the policies in the Sustainable Resources Development Plan Document in relation to social, environmental and economic objectives.

Policy SR1: Incorporating Sustainable Resources into New Development

Key to Sustainability Appraisal Effects	
/ No link	0 Neutral
+ Minor Positive	- Minor Negative
++ Major Positive	-- Major Negative

Sustainability Objective	Predicted Effects				Justification for assessment noting: • Likelihood/certainty of effect occurring (high/med/low) • Geographical scale of effect • Temporary or permanent effect • Assumptions made • Recommendations for mitigation/improvement
	Nature of Effect on Baseline/Indicators	Assessment of Effect			
		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Social Objectives					
1. To reduce social exclusion	No link.	/	/	/	There is no link between this policy and reducing social exclusion.
2. To reduce the need to travel, improve choice and use of sustainable transport modes	No link.	/	/	/	There is no link between this policy and reducing the need to travel, improving choice and the use of sustainable transport modes.
3. To improve physical health and mental health and reduce health inequalities	Minor positive effect. Should have some positive health benefits in the long term in terms of increasing life expectancy and decreasing the number of residents describing their health as not good.	0	0	+	• Likelihood/certainty: Medium • Scale: Borough-wide • Temporary/permanent: Permanent • Assumptions made: That this policy will lead to a reduction in demand for energy, greater levels of renewable energy production and a reduction in energy production from fossil fuels that cause pollution. • Mitigation/improvement: None
4. To improve access to good quality affordable and resource efficient housing	Major positive effect. Will significantly increase the SAP energy ratings of homes.	0	0	++	• Likelihood/certainty: High • Scale: Borough-wide • Temporary/permanent: Permanent • Assumptions made: None • Mitigation/improvement: None
5. To reduce crime, disorder and the fear of crime	No link.	/	/	/	There is no link between this policy and reducing crime, disorder and the fear of crime.



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Sustainability Objective	Predicted Effects				Justification for assessment noting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty of effect occurring (high/med/low) • Geographical scale of effect • Temporary or permanent effect • Assumptions made • Recommendations for mitigation/improvement
	Nature of Effect on Baseline/Indicators	Assessment of Effect			
		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
6. To enable groups and communities to contribute to decision making.	No link.	/	/	/	There is no link between this policy and enabling groups and communities to contribute to decision making.
7. To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities.	No link.	/	/	/	There is no link between this policy and developing strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds.
8. To improve access to an use of basic goods, services and amenities for all groups.	No link.	/	/	/	There is no link between this policy and improving access to and the use of basic goods, services and amenities for all groups.
Summary of appraisal against social objectives:		0	0	+	This policy should help to improve health in the long-term and have a significant positive impact in terms of the provision of resource efficient housing, but will have a minimal impact on the other social objectives.
Environmental Objectives					
9. To protect, enhance and manage the diversity of cultural and built environment and archaeological assets.	Neutral. The policy recognises that energy efficiency measures and micro generation equipment could potentially impact negatively on the appearance of designated areas or Listed Buildings. To prevent this occurring the policy requires that proposals have no adverse impact on the character of designated features of the historic environment or their wider settings. Will not affect the indicators.	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: Medium • Scale: Borough-wide • Temporary/permanent: Permanent • Assumptions made: That the policy will prevent adverse impacts on designated areas and Listed Buildings. • Mitigation/improvement: None. The policy provides greater protection for nationally designated areas and Listed Buildings than the options set out in the March 2007 Sustainable Resources Preferred Options document.
10. To protect and enhance environmental quality, local character and accessibility of the landscape across the Borough.	Neutral. The policy recognises that energy efficiency measures and micro generation equipment could potentially impact negatively on the appearance of nationally designated areas or Listed Buildings. To prevent this occurring the policy requires that proposals have no adverse impact on the character of designated features of the historic and natural environment or their wider settings. Will not affect the indicators.	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: Uncertain as less development takes place in the countryside • Scale: Borough-wide • Temporary/permanent: Permanent • Assumptions made: That the policy will prevent adverse impacts on designated areas and Listed Buildings. • Mitigation/improvement: None. The policy provides greater protection for nationally designated areas and Listed Buildings than the options set out in the March 2007 Sustainable Resources Preferred Options document.



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Sustainability Objective	Predicted Effects				Justification for assessment noting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty of effect occurring (high/med/low) • Geographical scale of effect • Temporary or permanent effect • Assumptions made • Recommendations for mitigation/improvement
	Nature of Effect on Baseline/Indicators	Assessment of Effect			
		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
17. To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient use and increase the use of energy from renewable resources.	Major positive effect. Should lead to an increase in the number of planning applications that include capacity for energy production from renewable sources, improve the SAP energy ratings of homes and increase the Borough's installed capacity for energy production from renewable sources.	0	+	++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: High • Scale: Borough-wide • Temporary/permanent: Permanent • Assumptions made: That this policy will lead to a reduction in demand for energy, greater levels of renewable energy production and a reduction in energy production from fossil fuels that cause pollution. • Mitigation/improvement: None
18. To minimise waste and increase re-use, recycling and recovery rates.	Major positive effect. The policy should encourage more sustainable use of building materials and better waste management, impacting positively upon recycling rates and household waste levels.	0	+	++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: High • Scale: Borough-wide • Temporary/permanent: Permanent • Assumptions made: That this policy will encourage more efficient use and re-use of building materials and encourage more sustainable waste management. • Mitigation/improvement: None
Summary of appraisal against environmental objectives:		0	+	++	This policy should have many significant long-term positive impacts on the environment.
Economic Objectives					
19. To reduce disparities of the Borough's economic performance.	No link.	/	/	/	There is no link between this policy and reducing disparities of the Borough's economic performance.
20. To exploit the growth potential of business sectors.	Minor positive effect. Over time this policy could lead to growth in the renewables, energy efficiency & sustainable waste management business sectors.	0	+	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: Medium • Scale: Borough-wide • Temporary/permanent: Permanent • Assumptions made: That this policy will help to provide greater business opportunities in the renewables, energy efficiency and waste management sectors. • Mitigation/improvement: None
21. To develop and market the Borough's image.	Minor positive effect. May increase the % of people satisfied with the Borough as place to live and help to improve the Borough's image.	0	+	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: Medium • Scale: Borough-wide • Temporary/permanent: Permanent • Assumptions made: That incorporating sustainable resources in new developments will be viewed positively by people. • Mitigation/improvement: None
22. To deliver urban renaissance.	Minor positive effect. Will not affect the indicators, but may help to improve environmental conditions in urban areas and boost the image of the Borough's settlements.	0	+	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: Uncertain • Scale: Borough-wide, in urban areas • Temporary/permanent: Permanent • Assumptions made: That incorporating sustainable resources in new developments in urban areas will be viewed positively by people. • Mitigation/improvement: None



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Sustainability Objective	Predicted Effects				Justification for assessment noting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty of effect occurring (high/med/low) • Geographical scale of effect • Temporary or permanent effect • Assumptions made • Recommendations for mitigation/improvement
	Nature of Effect on Baseline/Indicators	Assessment of Effect			
		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity and the viability of endangered species, habitats and sites of geological importance.	Major positive effect. Will not affect the indicators, but should help to improve biodiversity and habitats in the long term.	0	+	++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: Medium • Scale: Borough-wide • Temporary/permanent: Permanent • Assumptions made: That this policy will lead to a reduction in demand for energy and a reduction in energy production from fossil fuels that cause pollution, which can negatively affect biodiversity and habitats. • Mitigation/improvement: None
12. To protect and improve the quality of inland waters.	Major positive effect. Over time should lead to more inland waters complying with river water quality standards.	0	+	++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: Medium • Scale: Borough-wide • Temporary/permanent: Permanent • Assumptions made: That this policy will lead to a reduction in demand for energy and a reduction in energy production from fossil fuels that cause pollution of inland waterways. • Mitigation/improvement: None
13. To protect and improve air quality.	Major positive effect. Over time should help to lead to a reduction in sulphur dioxide levels.	0	+	++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: High • Scale: Borough-wide • Temporary/permanent: Permanent • Assumptions made: That this policy will lead to a reduction in demand for energy and a reduction in energy production from fossil fuels that cause air pollution. • Mitigation/improvement: None
14. To restore and protect land and soil.	Neutral.	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to have any effects on restoring and protecting land and soil.
15. To mitigate and adapt to climate change.	Major positive effect. Over time this policy should help to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide.	0	+	++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: High • Scale: Borough-wide • Temporary/permanent: Permanent • Assumptions made: That this policy will lead to a reduction in demand for energy, greater levels of renewable energy production and a reduction in energy production from fossil fuels that cause pollution. • Mitigation/improvement: None
16. To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources.	Major positive effect. Will not affect the indicators but should lead to the more prudent use of natural resources over time.	0	+	++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: High • Scale: Borough-wide • Temporary/permanent: Permanent • Assumptions made: That this policy will lead to a reduction in demand for energy and a reduction in demand for raw materials used in energy production and as building materials. • Mitigation/improvement: None



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Sustainability Objective	Predicted Effects				Justification for assessment noting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty of effect occurring (high/med/low) • Geographical scale of effect • Temporary or permanent effect • Assumptions made • Recommendations for mitigation/improvement
	Nature of Effect on Baseline/Indicators	Assessment of Effect			
		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
23. To deliver rural renaissance.	Neutral.	0	0	0	This policy is likely to have little effect on delivering a rural renaissance as relatively little development takes place in the rural areas, in comparison to the urban areas.
24. To secure economic inclusion.	Minor positive effect. May not necessarily impact upon the indicators, but may result in job creation in the renewables/waste management sectors.	0	+	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: Medium • Scale: Borough-wide • Temporary/permanent: Permanent • Assumptions made: That this policy will help to provide greater business opportunities, which will result in job creation. • Mitigation/improvement: None
25. To develop and maintain a healthy labour market.	Minor positive effect. Will not affect the indicators, but may provide job opportunities in the renewables/waste management sectors.	0	+	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: Medium • Scale: Borough-wide • Temporary/permanent: Permanent • Assumptions made: That this policy will help to provide greater business opportunities, which will result in job creation. • Mitigation/improvement: None
Summary appraisal against economic objectives:		0	+	+	This policy should have a minor positive impact in the long-term in terms of most of the economic objectives. However, it is likely to have little impact in terms of reducing disparities of the Borough's economic performance or in delivering a rural renaissance.



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Policy SR2: Renewable Energy Schemes

Key to Sustainability Appraisal Effects

/ No link	0 Neutral
+ Minor Positive	- Minor Negative
++ Major Positive	-- Major Negative

Sustainability Objective	Predicted Effects				Justification for assessment noting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likelihood/certainty of effect occurring (high/med/low) Geographical scale of effect Temporary or permanent effect Assumptions made Recommendations for mitigation/improvement
	Nature of Effect on Baseline/Indicators	Assessment of Effect			
		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Social Objectives					
1. To reduce social exclusion.	No link.	/	/	/	There is no link between this policy and reducing social exclusion.
2. To reduce the need to travel, improve choice and use of sustainable transport modes.	No link.	/	/	/	There is no link between this policy and reducing the need to travel, improving choice and the use of sustainable transport modes.
3. To improve physical health and mental health and reduce health inequalities.	Minor positive effect. Should have some positive health benefits in the long term in terms of increasing life expectancy and decreasing the number of residents describing their health as not good.	0	0	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likelihood/certainty: Medium Scale: Borough-wide Temporary/permanent: Permanent Assumptions made: That this policy will lead to greater levels of renewable energy production and a reduction in energy production from fossil fuels that cause pollution. Mitigation/improvement: None
4. To improve access to good quality affordable and resource efficient housing.	Significant positive effect. Will not affect the indicators, but should enable the provision of renewable energy schemes on housing sites resulting in more resource efficient housing.	0	+	++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likelihood/certainty: Medium Scale: Borough-wide Temporary/permanent: Permanent Assumptions made: None Mitigation/improvement: None
5. To reduce crime, disorder and the fear of crime.	No link.	/	/	/	There is no link between this policy and reducing crime, disorder and the fear of crime.
6. To enable groups and communities to contribute to decision making.	No link.	/	/	/	There is no link between this policy and enabling groups and communities to contribute to decision-making.
7. To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities	No link.	/	/	/	There is no link between this policy and developing strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds.



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Appendix 1

Sustainability Objective	Predicted Effects				Justification for assessment noting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty of effect occurring (high/med/low) • Geographical scale of effect • Temporary or permanent effect • Assumptions made • Recommendations for mitigation/improvement
	Nature of Effect on Baseline/Indicators	Assessment of Effect			
		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
8. To improve access to an use of basic goods, services and amenities for all groups.	No link.	/	/	/	There is no link between this policy and improving access to and the use of basic goods, services and amenities for all groups.
Summary of appraisal against social objectives:		0	0	+	This policy should help to improve health in the long-term and have a significant positive impact in terms of the provision of resource efficient housing, but will have a minimal impact on the other social objectives.
Environmental Objectives					
9. To protect, enhance and manage the diversity of cultural and built environment and archaeological assets.	Neutral. The policy includes criteria that aim to protect the visual appearance of the local area, including the urban environment and designated sites. Will not affect the indicators.	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: Medium • Scale: Borough-wide • Temporary/permanent: Permanent • Assumptions made: That the policy criteria will prevent adverse impacts on the built environment. • Mitigation/improvement: None.
10. To protect and enhance environmental quality, local character and accessibility of the landscape across the Borough	Neutral. The policy includes criteria that aim to protect landscape character, the visual appearance of the local area and designated sites. Will not affect the indicators.	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: Medium • Scale: Borough-wide • Temporary/permanent: Permanent • Assumptions made: That the policy criteria will prevent adverse impacts on landscape character. • Mitigation/improvement: None.
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity and the viability of endangered species, habitats and sites of geological importance.	Major positive effect. Will not affect the indicators, but should help to improve biodiversity and habitats in the long term.	0	+	++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: Medium • Scale: Borough-wide • Temporary/permanent: Permanent • Assumptions made: That this policy will lead to greater levels of renewable energy production and a reduction in energy production from fossil fuels that cause pollution, which can negatively affect biodiversity and habitats. That the policy criteria will prevent renewable energy schemes causing harm to designated sites and biodiversity. • Mitigation/improvement: None
12. To protect and improve the quality of inland waters.	Major positive effect. Over time should lead to more inland waters complying with river water quality standards.	0	+	++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: Medium • Scale: Borough-wide • Temporary/permanent: Permanent • Assumptions made: That this policy will lead to greater levels of renewable energy production and a reduction in energy production from fossil fuels that cause pollution of inland waterways. • Mitigation/improvement: None



Chorley Borough Local Development Framework

Appendix 1

Sustainability Objective	Predicted Effects				Justification for assessment noting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty of effect occurring (high/med/low) • Geographical scale of effect • Temporary or permanent effect • Assumptions made • Recommendations for mitigation/improvement
	Nature of Effect on Baseline/Indicators	Assessment of Effect			
		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
13. To protect and improve air quality.	Major positive effect. Over time should help to lead to a reduction in sulphur dioxide levels.	0	+	++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: High • Scale: Borough-wide • Temporary/permanent: Permanent • Assumptions made: That this policy will lead to greater levels of renewable energy production and a reduction in energy production from fossil fuels that cause air pollution. • Mitigation/improvement: None.
14. To restore and protect land and soil.	Neutral.	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to have any effects on restoring and protecting land and soil.
15. To mitigate and adapt to climate change.	Major positive effect. Over time this policy should help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	0	+	++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: High • Scale: Borough-wide • Temporary/permanent: Permanent • Assumptions made: That this policy will lead to greater levels of renewable energy production and a reduction in energy production from fossil fuels that cause pollution. • Mitigation/improvement: None
16. To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources.	Major positive effect. Will not affect the indicators but should lead to the more prudent use of natural resources over time.	0	+	++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: High • Scale: Borough-wide • Temporary/permanent: Permanent • Assumptions made: That this policy will lead to greater levels of renewable energy production and a reduction in demand for raw materials used in energy generation from non-renewable sources. • Mitigation/improvement: None
17. To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient use and increase the use of energy from renewable resources.	Major positive effect. Should lead to an increase in the number of planning applications that include capacity for energy production from renewable sources and increase the Borough's installed capacity for energy production from renewable sources.	0	+	++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: High • Scale: Borough-wide • Temporary/permanent: Permanent • Assumptions made: That this policy will lead to greater levels of renewable energy production and a reduction in energy production from non-renewable sources. • Mitigation/improvement: None
18. To minimise waste and increase re-use, recycling and recovery rates.	Major positive effect. Will not affect the indicators but should lead to a reduction in waste by-products from non-renewable resources.	0	+	++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: Medium • Scale: Borough-wide • Temporary/permanent: Permanent • Assumptions made: That this policy will lead to greater levels of renewable energy production and a reduction in waste by-products from energy generation from non renewable sources. • Mitigation/improvement: None
Summary of appraisal against environmental objectives:		0	+	++	This policy should have many significant long-term positive impacts on the environment, providing that it encourages greater levels of renewable energy production and a reduction in energy production from non-renewable sources.



Chorley Borough Local Development Framework

Appendix 1

Sustainability Objective	Predicted Effects				Justification for assessment noting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty of effect occurring (high/med/low) • Geographical scale of effect • Temporary or permanent effect • Assumptions made • Recommendations for mitigation/improvement
	Nature of Effect on Baseline/Indicators	Assessment of Effect			
		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
Economic Objectives					
19. To reduce disparities of the Borough's economic performance.	No link.	/	/	/	There is no link between this policy and reducing disparities of the Borough's economic performance.
20. To exploit the growth potential of business sectors.	Minor positive effect. Over time this policy could lead to business growth in the renewables sector.	0	+	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: Medium • Scale: Borough-wide • Temporary/permanent: Permanent • Assumptions made: That this policy will help to provide greater business opportunities in the renewables sector. • Mitigation/improvement: None
21. To develop and market the Borough's image.	Minor positive effect. May increase the % of people satisfied with the Borough as a place to live and help to improve the Borough's image.	0	+	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: Medium • Scale: Borough-wide • Temporary/permanent: Permanent • Assumptions made: That this policy will lead to greater levels of renewable energy production and will be viewed positively by people. • Mitigation/improvement: None
22. To deliver urban renaissance.	Minor positive effect. Will not affect the indicators, but may provide job opportunities and investment in urban areas.	0	+	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: Medium • Scale: Borough-wide, in urban areas • Temporary/permanent: Permanent • Assumptions made: That some renewable energy generation schemes will take place in urban areas. • Mitigation/improvement: None
23. To deliver rural renaissance.	Minor positive effect. Will not affect the indicators but may provide job opportunities and investment in rural areas.	0	+	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: Medium • Scale: Borough-wide, in rural areas • Temporary/permanent: Permanent • Assumptions made: That some renewable energy generation schemes will take place in rural areas. • Mitigation/improvement: None
24. To secure economic inclusion.	Minor positive effect. May not necessarily impact upon the indicators, but may result in job creation in the renewables sector.	0	+	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: Medium • Scale: Borough-wide • Temporary/permanent: Permanent • Assumptions made: That this policy will help to provide greater business opportunities resulting in job creation. • Mitigation/improvement: None
25. To develop and maintain a healthy labour market.	Minor positive effect. Will not affect the indicators, but may provide job opportunities in the renewables sector.	0	+	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood/certainty: Medium • Scale: Borough-wide • Temporary/permanent: Permanent • Assumptions made: That this policy will help to provide greater business opportunities resulting in job creation. • Mitigation/improvement: None
Summary appraisal against economic objectives:		0	+	+	This policy should have a minor positive impact in the long-term in terms of most of the economic objectives, but is likely to have little impact in terms of reducing disparities of the Borough's economic performance.



Chorley Borough Local Development Framework

Appendix 2

Tests of Soundness (of a Development Plan Document - 'the Plan')

Procedural:

1. It has been prepared in accordance with the Local Development Scheme.
2. It has been prepared in compliance with the Statement of Community Involvement, or with the minimum requirements set out in the Regulations where no statement of community involvement exists.
3. The plan and its policies have been subjected to Sustainability Appraisal.

Conformity:

4. It is a spatial plan which is consistent with national planning policy and in general conformity with the Regional Spatial Strategy for the region or, in London, the spatial development strategy and it has properly had regard to any other relevant plans, policies and strategies relating to the area or to adjoining areas.
5. It has had regard to the authority's Community Strategy.

Coherence, consistency and effectiveness:

6. The strategies/policies/allocations in the plan are coherent and consistent within and between Development Plan Documents prepared by the authority and by neighbouring authorities, where cross boundary issues are relevant.
7. The strategies/policies/allocations represent the most appropriate in all the circumstances, having considered the relevant alternatives, and they are founded on a robust and credible evidence base.
8. There are clear mechanisms for implementation and monitoring.
9. The plan is reasonably flexible to enable it to deal with changing circumstances.



Chorley Borough Local Development Framework



Chorley Borough Local Development Framework

Appendix 3

Relevant Strategic Policies

Regional Planning Guidance adopted March 2003

Relevant policies: DP1 - Economy in the use of Land and Buildings, DP3 - Quality in New Development, SD8 - Development in the Wider Countryside, EC5 - Regional Investment Sites; RU2 - Diversification of the Rural Economy; EQ5 - A Regional Approach to Waste Minimisation, ER1 - Management of the North West's Natural and Built and Historic Environment; ER2 - Landscape Character, ER5 - Biodiversity and Nature Conservation; ER7 - Water Resources; ER8 - Development and Flood Risk; ER11 - Secondary and Recycled Aggregates; ER13 - Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency.

Regional Spatial Strategy submitted January 2006

Policies that are relevant; DP1 - Core Development Principles; EM5 - Integrated Water Management; EM9 - Secondary and Recycled Aggregates; EM11 - Waste Management and New Development; EM16 - A Framework for Sustainable Energy in the NW; EM12 - Energy Conservation and Efficiency and Policy EM17: Renewable Energy. Including proposed amendments in Panel Report into Examination in Public.

Joint Lancashire Structure Plan adopted March 2005

Policy 20; Lancashire's Landscapes; Policy 21 - Lancashire's Natural and Man-Made Heritage; Policy 24 - Flood Risk; Policy 25 - Renewable Energy; Policy 27 - Development and Waste Minimisation.



Chorley Borough Local Development Framework

Chorley's Community Strategy 2005-2025 Action Plan Extracts

Priority 2 - Reducing "Pockets of Inequality"

Goal 2 - To achieve a balanced housing market with good quality housing and more attractive neighbourhoods

Improve energy efficiency in the private sector (SAP rating)	Reductions in CO2 emissions and reductions in annual fuel costs	420 tonnes £28,000	2006	Chorley Borough Council General Fund, Supporting People Private Investment	Lead Partner Chorley Borough Council Other Partners Home Improvement Agency/energy suppliers
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Priority 5 - To develop the Character and Feel of Chorley as a Good Place to Live and Visit

Goal 1 - Improve our urban and rural surroundings and enhance the wildlife of the borough to provide an attractive environment for residents visitors and investors.

Promotional campaign to encourage local businesses to recycle waste	Recycled business waste as % of business waste arising	10%	2008	Landfill Tax Fund bid	Lead Partner Chorley Borough Council Other Partners LLC.Env.Chorley Civic Society/NWDA/Chamber of Commerce/local businesses
To develop a sustainable energy strategy for the borough	Production of the strategy	Development and completion of the strategy	2008	Existing resources	Lead Partner Chorley Borough Council Other Partners LLC./Renewables nw/ SNW
Promote waste Minimisation in local businesses	Number of businesses adopting waste minimisation	50	2008	Existing Resources	Lead Partner Chorley Borough Council Other Partners LLC/EA/local businesses/ LCDL



Chorley Borough Local Development Framework

Appendix 5

Glossary

- AMR – Annual Monitoring Report (*assesses the progress of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which Local Development Plan policies are being implemented*).
- BREEAM – Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (*Industry standard used to measure sustainability of buildings*).
- CS – Core Strategy (*set out the long- term spatial vision for the local planning authority and spatial objectives and strategic policies to deliver that vision*). GONW – Government Office for the North West (*local office of Central government in Manchester*).
- DPD – Development Plan Document (*Spatial planning documents that are subject to independent examination, together with the Regional Spatial Strategy make up the Development Plan.*)
- Issues and Options- (*produced during the early production stage of the preparation of Development Plan documents and may be issued for consultation to meet the requirements of Regulation 25.*)
- JLSP – Joint Lancashire Structure Plan (*development plan document that is part of the LDD – Local Development Document (collective name for Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents and Statement of Community Involvement)*)
- LDF – Local Development Framework (*portfolio of Local Development Documents. It includes Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents, Statement of Community Involvement, the Local Development Scheme and Annual Monitoring Reports*).
- LDS – Local Development Scheme (*sets out the programme for preparing Local Development Documents*)
- PINS – Planning Inspectorate (*Independent Inspectorate appointed by the Secretary of State to judge on documents and representations made. Write reports on whether the proposed policies are acceptable following on from the Examination in Public, which the Local Authority must accept.*)
- PPS – Planning Policy Statement (*Central Government planning policy document that is required to be followed when determining planning applications and producing policies*).
- Preferred Options- (*produced as part of the preparation of Development Plan Documents, and is issued for formal public consultation as required by Regulation 26.*)
- Public Examination - (*hearing in which the development plan is tested for soundness. Non-adversarial way of testing soundness of plan. Led by Planning Inspector who will make report that the Council will have to accept*).
- RSS- Regional Spatial Strategy (*sets out the region's policies in relation to the development and use of land. Makes up part of the development plan*).
- SA – Sustainability Appraisal (*required for all local development documents to ensure that their social, economic and environmental impacts are tested*).
- SCI – Statement of Community Involvement (*sets out the standards which authorities will achieve when including communities in the preparation of local development documents and development control decisions*).
- SEA – Strategic Environmental Assessment (*environmental assessment of plans, policies and programmes*).
- Soundness - (*nine tests that a plan should satisfy – it includes the following categories, “procedural”, “conformity”, “coherence, consistency and effectiveness”*)
- Submission Stage - (*Local Development Plan document which is submitted to the Secretary of state prior to the Examination, at the same time there will be public consultation for six weeks*).
- SPD – Supplementary Planning Document (*Provides supplementary information in respect of policies in Development Plan Documents.*)



Chorley Borough
Local Development
Framework

Report of	Meeting	Date
Director of Development and Regeneration (Introduced by the Executive Member for Economic Development and Regeneration)	Overview Scrutiny Committee Executive Cabinet	03/09/07 06/09/07

STRATEGIC HOUSING PRIORITIES

PURPOSE OF REPORT

- To explain the strategic priorities of the Council and a brief summary of the focus of the team's activity in the short term.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

- That the report be noted.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF REPORT

- There are a number of strategic priorities, which the Council will be taking forward over the next twelve months and which will be the focus of the Strategic Housing Team, following the successful transfer of the Council housing stock in March 2007. These priorities include the prevention of homelessness, increasing the provision of affordable housing in the Borough and developing a Choice Based Lettings scheme. In order to deliver these aims, it is essential that robust data be gathered regarding the housing market, both locally and on a sub-regional basis, which will inform these policies.

REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATION(S)

(If the recommendations are accepted)

- To ensure that the key strategic housing issues are properly addressed.

CORPORATE PRIORITIES

- This report relates to the following Strategic Objectives:

Put Chorley at the heart of regional economic development in the central Lancashire sub region		Improved access to public services	4
Improving equality of opportunity and life chance		Develop the character and feel of Chorley as a good place to live	
Involving People in their Communities		Ensure Chorley is a performing Organisation	4

BACKGROUND

6. The large-scale voluntary transfer of Council housing stock to Chorley Community Housing was completed in March 2007, with the remaining strategic and enabling function now led by the Strategic Housing Team, which consists of a manager, a Home Improvement Officer and two Housing Needs and Investment Officers. All local authorities are now required to understand the local housing market and to take appropriate steps in order to facilitate a balanced housing market, consisting of a mix of tenures and types of accommodation and associated products, which meet local need and aspirations. This team is now up to full capacity as from 4 June 2007 and this report is a summary of the strategic priorities, which the team have identified and which will inform the activities and programme over the next few months.

HOMELESSNESS & HOUSING OPTIONS

7. Chorley Council provides a Housing Options service for customers, incorporating homelessness and housing advice. This service was transferred to Chorley Community Housing (CCH), from March 2007 onwards. The Council remains accountable for the decisions made regarding homeless presentations and also for reporting on performance on homelessness and the prevention of homelessness.
8. The current situation in Chorley requires a systematic review of operational procedures and policy, coupled with the drafting of a robust prevention strategy for 2008-2012. For example, the total number of those presenting themselves as homeless in 2006/2007 was 689 compared to 465 in the previous year. This has occurred as a result of a number of factors, including a lack of affordable housing for rent and owner occupation in the Borough.
9. Nationally, there is a target for local authorities to eliminate the use of bed and breakfast accommodation. However, in Chorley, the use of bed and breakfast accommodation is becoming increasingly common, with a total of 21 households housed in bed and breakfast accommodation for the whole of 2006/2007, compared to 34 households in just the first quarter of this year. The Council is committed to reducing its reliance on temporary accommodation especially bed and breakfast and we are developing an action plan in order to address this quickly and in partnership with CCH and other agencies.
10. Immediately following the transfer of the operational delivery of the Housing Options team, the frequency and vigour of legal challenges made to the Council upon decisions regarding homeless applicants (reviews of which, are carried out by officers within the Strategic Housing Team) has increased significantly.
11. Therefore in order to tackle these issues, a number of actions are being undertaken, including the establishment of a Housing Options Partnership Steering Group between the Council and the Chorley Community Housing. A revised procedure for determining homeless applications and associated documentation is currently underway along with a renewal of the partnerships between local agencies. This includes the engagement of the homeless agencies and social services, in order to review and revise procedures and so assist with improvements in delivery of outcomes and targets, including the increased use of preventative measures.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

12. There are a number of factors influencing the housing market in Chorley, which are creating an issue of affordability. The housing waiting list for social rented accommodation has almost doubled in recent years to approximately 6,000 applicants. Coupled with a lack of private rented accommodation and a buoyant housing market with above average house prices, which together with local aspirations for home ownership,

has created a situation where many households within the Borough are unable to obtain accommodation.

13. A key measure included within the Corporate Strategy is for the Council to provide 250 affordable dwellings by March 2009. Since April 2006, 8 dwellings have been built for local residents, with a further potential 104 in the pipeline and other early negotiations taking place with regards to potential developments.
14. It is acknowledged that there is a need to review current policy and procedures including the definition of affordability for Chorley Borough and also the eligibility criteria for applicants seeking affordable housing.
15. On the 4 November 2004 the Council adopted a definition of affordable housing. The initial sale price being set in relation to average household earnings in the Borough. According to this definition, an affordable house is one sold initially at a maximum of average household earnings in the Borough multiplied by two point five.
16. It is proposed to update the lending multiplier, in order to bring it inline with national affordable housing policy and guidance and to those adopted by our sub-regional partner authorities. There is also a need to take into account changes in income and demography, which have occurred over the past three years. A report dedicated to affordable housing which will include a proposed definition of affordable housing for Chorley, in addition to action plan and projections for delivery for 2007-2009 will follow in September.
17. An action plan is currently being drawn up in order to increase the provision of affordable housing units in the Borough. This will include of the use of Section 106 Agreements and in particular, to ensure that affordable housing provision is maximised where possible and is in keeping with requirements of national policy, ie of a mixed, dispersed tenure obtained on site where appropriate.
18. Officers are also exploring more creative methods of increasing supply, including the use of private rented sector properties for voluntary leasing, (which involves the provision of a long lease on a private rented property, which is subsequently refurbished and let as a social rented property by an RSL (Registered Social Landlord). Shared ownership is also an option, where a private property is acquired by an RSL, through a partnership agreement and provided to eligible applicants, under a shared ownership scheme. It is recognised that in order to facilitate this new area of work, there is a need to establish an effective partnership with RSLs in the Borough and for further exploration and scoping work to be undertaken. A paper is expected to be submitted to Executive Committee regarding these types of schemes in the next few months.
19. The Housing Development Forum meeting was held on the 17 July 2007 and it is envisaged that this will become a more regular meeting, which will link into the proposed Chorley Strategic Housing Partnership (mentioned below).
20. Recent changes in national planning policy guidance have resulted in the reduction in the size threshold at and above which we can seek the provision of affordable housing as an element of overall development. The new threshold is a minimum of 15 dwellings, in contrast to the previous threshold of 25 dwellings or more (or 1 hectare or more). The Government published Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (PPS3) in November 2006 and this will be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications for housing development.

STRATEGIC HOUSING MARKET & NEEDS ASSESSMENT

21. In order to inform current objectives and strategic priorities of the Council, there is a need to gather market data and information about housing needs, property prices and income

levels and to this end, the Council is exploring the joint procurement of the Hometrack Housing Market Intelligence System. This system is the market leader in providing income and property data to local and regional government. This data would provide a baseline for the affordable housing policy and inform the drafting of the 2009-2012 strategy, in addition to informing planning policy. The cost of this system is £7,200.

CHOICE BASED LETTINGS

22. There is a commitment of the Council to introduce choice based letting in order to provide customers with a housing allocations service, which is based on the principle of choice and control over where applicants live. This provides an opportunity for authorities to develop robust partnerships with RSLs to make properties more accessible to applicants.
23. Choice based letting schemes are very different from the traditional way of allocating housing via the waiting list. Choice based letting allows applicants to apply for vacancies, which are advertised widely in the neighbourhood (eg in the local newspaper or on a website). Priority is given to those in urgent need but where possible properties are allocated on the basis of who has waited the longest. There is a local scheme jointly commissioned by South Ribble and Preston Councils and partnership to this scheme is to be considered, along with an appraisal of a stand-alone scheme for Chorley.

PRIVATE SECTOR HOUSING

24. As a strategic housing authority, the Council has a duty to identify strategic priorities for private sector housing and this incorporates a range of issues from dealing with empty properties and the poor management of private rented accommodation, to the need for disabled facility grants and energy efficiency measures, linking into the priority to reduce domestic carbon emissions. There is also a requirement by law to ensure that certain private rented properties are licensed and this needs to be progressed in Chorley.
25. One of the priorities identified by Government is that of decent homes, with a national target, which has been set to reduce the number of vulnerable households in non-decent accommodation to 70% by 2010. The 2004 Private Sector Stock Condition Survey in Chorley indicated that current levels are approximately 3% short of this figure and some of the work of the Home Improvement Agency is addressing this. However, there is a need to continue and build upon the work to improve on the monitoring of this, and to increase the number of empty properties back into use. There is money available for housing and some of this is to be allocated for the recruitment of a Strategic Housing Officer (private sector) to work proactively in the private sector.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

26. Energy efficiency in the home provides a significant contribution to the reduction (including carbon) of greenhouse gas emission and is a priority both nationally and locally. The Home Energy Conservation Act 1995 requires all councils to devise strategies for reducing energy consumption, in order to meet national targets. The Council currently provide energy efficiency grants and it is intended to tender the installer contract to accord with procurement rules. As part of this process, it is proposed to add a discount scheme (able-to-pay) to expand the range of services we offer and thereby reach a wider range of people. There is also a plan being developed in order to bring in external funding so that insulation measures are not solely reliant on Council capital budgets; and to increase the number of Government-funded Warm Front Grants (WGF) carried out in the area. Officers have engaged in discussions with Eaga plc regarding WGF and should yield positive outcomes.

HOME REPAIR ASSISTANCE GRANTS

- 27. There is to be a revision of the grant-assisted domestic property condition assessment method carried out by the Home Improvement Agency, Anchor, which is in future, to be determined on the grounds of the Housing & Health Safety Rating System (HHSRS) and the Decent Homes standard, as opposed instead of the old ‘fitness’ standard. This will add value to the process as it will contribute to our target to meet decency and also highlight any issues of housing disrepair. Following the implementation of these changes, there is also to be a revision of the grant policy to reflect the above assessment criteria change.

DISABLED FACILITIES GRANTS

- 28. The Council current provides disabled facility grants through Anchor and this service has been successful and is in demand. There are plans to submit a bid to GONW for additional funding, which will require Executive member approval.

STRATEGIC HOUSING PARTNERSHIP

- 29. It is recognised that in order to develop a strategy, which is fit for purpose and delivers real change for customers, all stakeholders must be part of the process, from early consultation to the delivery of objectives and tasks. Therefore it is proposed that a partnership be established, a “Chorley Strategic Housing Partnership” which will bring together key stakeholders in order to provide strategic direction in Chorley, to monitor delivery the existing Housing Strategy and to inform the development of the new strategy for 2009-2012.
- 30. The Partnership will consist of key public and private sector partners including the Council, Chorley’s RSL partners, developers, the community and voluntary sector, health and finance. The development and delivery of key projects, including Choice based lettings, stock rationalisation, the Homeless network and New Development, will be overseen by focus groups, which will feed into the strategic partnership.

CONCLUSION

- 31. The Strategic Housing Team now have a number of key priorities and objectives to achieve, in addition to the delivery of corporate and national targets, and detailed action plans for each work area are currently being devised. The effective use of project management and budgetary control will be key to the delivery of this programme and the associated outcomes, along with partnership working.

IMPLICATIONS OF REPORT

- 32. This report has implications in the following areas and the relevant Directors’ comments are included:

Finance	4	Customer Services	
Human Resources	4	Equality and Diversity	
Legal			

There are a number of risks associated with proposals included within this report. Failure to deliver these strategic objectives could have an adverse effect on the reputation of the Council, particularly given that a number of these are required by statute. The CPA assessment in particular could be affected by the poor performance on targets around homelessness. Without appropriate and timely intervention, the costs associated with the use of bed and breakfast accommodation could spiral and reduce the availability of funding for more appropriate and long-term solutions for homelessness prevention.

Operationally, these proposals will have an impact on staffing and will require effective management of workloads and delegation of tasks, in order to ensure they are delivered.

COMMENTS OF THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

33. There are currently funds available in the Council's budget to finance some of these projects, specifically there are sums of £788k available to fund affordable housing schemes and other private sector initiatives. However some of the work may require a review of current resourcing levels once clear view of the work required is identified. Members may recall that the current Strategic Housing Structure is fairly new and that a review was scheduled after 12 months of operation to ensure it was fit for purpose. Any resource implications identified from that review will need to be considered in terms of the Council's progress on corporate priorities and the overall budgetary position.

COMMENTS OF THE DIRECTOR OF HUMAN RESOURCES

34. It is clearly essential that the Strategic Housing Team are suitably able to manage this work especially in terms of project management, financial/budget management and management of time and resources, as referred to in this report. Appropriate support through formal and/or informal training should be sought if required to assist staff with the delivery of the outcomes as stated, eg project management training and support. This would be supported through the Corporate Training Budget given the clear links with the delivery of a key corporate objective. Operationally, the Director of Development and Regeneration and Strategic Housing Manager will have a key role in ensuring that workloads and capacity are managed effectively within current staffing levels.

JANE E MEEK
DIRECTOR OF REGENERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Background Papers			
Document	Date	File	Place of Inspection
Planning Policy Statement (PPS3)	November 2006		

Report Author	Ext	Date	Doc ID
Zoe Whiteside	5711	17 August 2007	ADMINREP/1708LM1

Report of	Meeting	Date
Director of Streetscene, Neighbourhoods and Environment (Introduced by the Executive Member for Streetscene Neighbourhoods and Environment)	Executive Cabinet	6 September 2007

CAR PARKING STRATEGY

PURPOSE OF REPORT

1. The purpose of the report is to identify temporary shortfalls in parking space in 2008/09 and recommend a course of action.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

2. It is recommended that the proposals set out below be approved, subject to the completion of the necessary statutory processes and that Officers be authorised to implement the necessary statutory procedures.
3. It is recommended that the works to increase the capacity in the Fleet Street and Portland Street car parks be implemented at an early date, subject to compliance with the Council's capital spending procedures.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF REPORT

4. During 2008 and early 2009 part of the Flat Iron Car Park will be taken up by construction of the Market Walk 2 development. On completion that will provide an abundance of extra parking space. Within the build period for Market Walk 2 the County Council will build a new Register Office on part of the West Street Car Park. The combined loss of space, until Market Walk 2 is complete, is 271 spaces. The report presents proposals to offset the effects of these developments on parking space by increasing space and turnover on Council car parks in the town centre.

REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATION(S)

(If the recommendations are accepted)

5. The recommendations are necessary to implement the most effective and cost effective course of action.

ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED

6. The recommendations are necessary to implement the most effective and cost effective course of action.

CORPORATE PRIORITIES

7. This report relates to the following Strategic Objectives:

Put Chorley at the heart of regional economic development in the central Lancashire sub region	✓	Improved access to public services	
Improving equality of opportunity and life chance		Develop the character and feel of Chorley as a good place to live	✓
Involving People in their Communities		Ensure Chorley is a performing Organisation	

BACKGROUND

- 8. The development of Market Walk 2 from early 2008 to mid 2009 and the construction of a new Register Office in that period will lead to losses of parking space totalling 271 spaces. The Register Office will require a further 10 spaces during construction. The increase in parking space included in the Market Walk development is about 560 spaces, more than offsetting any losses when complete.
- 9. Spare capacity on a Saturday is about 25 to 30% or about 300 spaces. Spare capacity on a Tuesday is up to about 10% or up to about 100+ spaces. The main difference arises from the take up of long stay permit rights during the week. In considering how we might address the temporary shortfall we need only address Tuesdays, therefore for the purposes of the calculations we can assume a worst case of 5% spare capacity – ie **50** spare spaces. This has been established by surveys and, effectively, provides a “float” as customers come and go.
- 10. By amending the relevant Traffic Regulation Orders it is possible to reduce maximum stays on the remaining area of the Flat Iron Car Park, Portland Street Car Park and the other short stay areas to 3 hours. This will increase turnover, giving a benefit equivalent to about **60** short stay spaces.
- 11. Surveys indicate that it is possible to remark Portland Street, gaining about **35** spaces.
- 12. It is also possible to remark Fleet Street, removing redundant fences, and give the former staff area over to general use, providing **70** spaces and **52** spaces respectively.
- 13. It would also be feasible to develop options for the Flat Iron Market and the remaining parking area in consultation with interested parties.
- 14. The total additional space to be gained can potentially be equivalent to **307** spaces, with an operational float of 50 spaces.
- 15. It will be necessary to identify new disabled spaces at each location. This has no significant effect on capacity.
- 16. The cost of the work required in the Portland Street and Fleet Street Car Parks is estimated at £10,000 plus any consequential utility costs, which are being investigated but are expected to be of no consequence.

IMPLICATIONS OF REPORT

17. This report has implications in the following areas and the relevant Directors’ comments are included:

Finance	✓	Customer Services	
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Human Resources		Equality and Diversity	
Legal			

COMMENTS OF THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

18. The report identifies a sum of £10,000 required to undertake the remarking work at Portland Street and the adjustments to the Fleet Street Car Park. I propose that unallocated Section 106 monies that are in effect sums remaining from transport related agreements are utilised to provide the necessary funding.

JOHN LECHMERE

DIRECTOR OF STREETSCENE, NEIGHBOURHOODS AND ENVIRONMENT

There are no background papers to this report.

Report Author	Ext	Date	Doc ID
Keith Allen	5250	22 August 2007	ADMINREP/REPORT

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