



# **Fylde Council Authority Monitoring Report 2019-2020**

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## Disclaimer

The factual information contained in this Authority Monitoring Report is believed to be correct at the time of survey or publication and care has been taken to ensure accuracy. However, neither Fylde Borough Council nor any of its officers give any guarantee, warranty or representation in respect of any information contained within.

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## Why do we produce an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR)?

An integral part of plan making is to set up a framework for monitoring performance of the plan. An AMR should be produced each year however the COVID19 pandemic and the Partial Review of the Local Plan Examination has delayed this AMR update.

The AMR has two main purposes:

1. To review the progress of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032;
2. To assess the extent to which policies in the Local Plan Documents are being implemented and the effects that they are having.

## Amended Scope of Authority Monitoring Report

The role of the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) was amended with the Localism Act of 2011. This removed the requirement for an Annual Monitoring Report to be submitted to the Secretary of State by the relevant Local Authority.

This was replaced with a requirement to produce an AMR. The Council was previously required to monitor a range of Core Output indicators, Output indicators and Local indicators, however as a result of the Localism Act the Council has more freedom to decide what indicators it monitors. In addition, the role of the AMR has been expanded to report infrastructure and planning obligations including the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).

The role of this AMR includes:

- To appraise the progress of the Council in producing the Local Plan and Supplementary Planning Documents.
- The Council's implementation of the policies set out in the Local Plan.
- The effectiveness of these policies measured against specific outcomes.
- Details of Neighbourhood Development Orders and Neighbourhood Development Plans.
- Information relating to Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) receipts and expenditure.
- Actions taken relating to the Duty to Co-operate with neighbouring local authorities.

This Authority Monitoring Report will cover the period from the 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020. However, not all data is available for 2020 at this stage and so 2020 data will not be presented for all indicators. The Local Plan was adopted on 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2018 along with the

Performance Monitoring Framework Appendix 8. The AMR includes a section on the Performance Monitoring Framework which monitors the performance of the Local Plan policies over the plan period that is 30 April 2011 – 31 March 2032. The AMR also provides an up to date summary of progress on Supplementary Planning Documents and the Partial Review of the Local Plan.

## Strategic Objectives of Fylde Local Plan to 2032

### Strategic Objectives

1. To create sustainable communities
2. To maintain, improve and enhance the environment
3. To make services accessible
4. To diversify and grow the local economy
5. To develop socially cohesive, safe, diverse and healthy communities

## Indicators and Targets

In order to successfully deliver the Plan, monitoring is necessary to check that the objectives of the Plan are being implemented correctly and successfully.

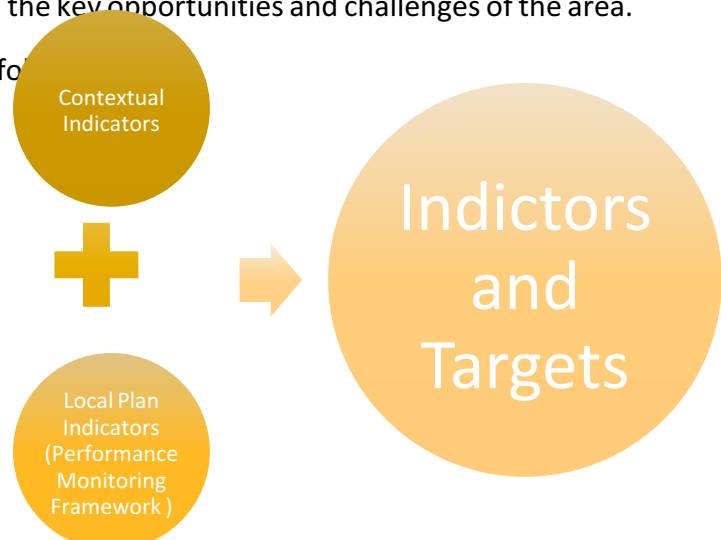
Guidance on the indicators and targets to use in AMR's are provided by central Government in the form of the Planning Practice Guidance which is being continually updated. In addition, best practise and advice is available from other sources.

The indicators applied in this AMR are contained in Appendix 8: Performance Monitoring Framework of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 and have been monitored in conjunction with the Contextual Indicators that give background information on some of the key characteristics of the Borough.

## Contextual Indicators

The Contextual Indicators give background information on some of the key characteristics of the Borough and are used to understand the key opportunities and challenges of the area.

The Contextual Indicators consist of the following:





### **Contextual Indicators**

1. Resident population change
2. Population age structure
3. Projected population/Age structure
4. Health and Wellbeing
5. Deprivation
6. Housing waiting lists applications
7. House prices
8. House price/earnings ratio
9. Employed/Unemployed
10. Income levels
11. Education/Skill level
12. Mode of transport
13. Tourism
14. Areas of flood risk
15. Loss of business use to residential

### **Performance Monitoring Framework**

The Performance Monitoring Framework is as set out in the Adopted Local Plan.

It identifies indicators relevant to the objectives of the Local Plan. Monitoring will help to identify how well the policies are working and also identify any deficiencies in the performance of policies. If any Trigger for Action points are reached, this will invoke the Contingency/Action required.

### Performance Monitoring Framework Indicators

- 1 Net additional dwellings completed
- 2 5 Year supply
- 3 Housing trajectory
- 4 Proportion of net homes completed in Strategic and Non-Strategic Locations for Development
- 5 Employment land take-up
- 6 Cumulative additional jobs created as a direct consequence of incentives provided by the Warton Enterprise Zone
- 7 Cumulative additional jobs created as a direct consequence of incentives provided by the Blackpool Enterprise Zone
- 8 Density of New Residential Development
- 9 Mix of New Residential Development
- 10 Percentage of market housing schemes that provide 30% affordable homes
- 11 Number of Health Impact Assessments submitted
- 12 Number, type and location of infrastructure projects delivered
- 13 Planning applications granted for inappropriate development in Flood Risk Zones
- 14 Change in areas of biodiversity importance
- 15 Amount of indoor, outdoor recreation and open space gained or lost
- 16 Number of Heritage Assets on Historic England's and Fylde's 'At Risk' register
- 17 Cumulative additional jobs from the start of the plan period

## 2. SPATIAL PORTRAIT OF FYLDE

### The Borough of Fylde

The Borough of Fylde is situated on the west coast of Lancashire, covering 166km<sup>2</sup>, with a population of 78,883 in 2017 (Office for National Statistics: Mid-Year Population Estimates).

Fylde is a two tier authority with Lancashire County Council (LCC) carrying out functions such as highways, minerals and waste planning and education whilst Fylde Council has responsibility for areas such as planning and environmental health.

Fylde is a predominantly rural Borough. It is bounded to the north by Wyre Borough and the estuary of the River Wyre, to the west by the densely populated urban area of Blackpool, by Preston to the east and by the Ribble Estuary to the south.

### Map 1: Fylde in Context





## Map 2 - Fylde



The proposed Settlement Hierarchy for Fylde by the end of the plan period (2032) is set out in Policy S1 of the Local Plan. The Local Plan is also accompanied by a Policies Map. Both can be located via the link: <https://new.fylde.gov.uk/resident/planning/planning-policy-local-plan/adopted-local-plan-to-2032/>

## Main Areas

The coastline is one of the dominant features of the Borough and is the setting for the majority of its urban areas. The largest towns, Lytham and St Annes, together have a reputation as a high quality resort with their significant visitor resources along the seafront and an internationally famous championship golf course. Other significant settlements within Fylde are Freckleton and Warton and Kirkham and Wesham, which together form the only sizeable inland settlements.

The Fylde Borough can be readily divided into smaller local areas reflecting their distinctive individual characteristics. In considering the local areas, the Council recognises five broad areas, each containing individual distinctive settlements:

- 1) Lytham and St Annes
- 2) Kirkham and Wesham
- 3) Freckleton and Warton
- 4) The Fylde-Blackpool Periphery
- 5) Rural Areas

Fylde plays an important part in the Lancashire economy – containing regionally significant business sectors including BAE Systems at Warton (part of the internationally and nationally important Lancashire Advanced Engineering and Manufacturing Enterprise Zone), Blackpool Airport (now part of the Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone) and the Westinghouse Springfields (Salwick) nuclear reprocessing plant. It is vital that the Council manages, guides and encourages development within Fylde to meet the identified needs and aspirations of local communities and businesses.



Source: [Eurofighter Typhoon Future Development](#) / [BAE Systems](#) / [United Kingdom](#) (2021)

### 3. LOCAL PLAN PROGRESS AND OTHER RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

#### The Fylde Local Plan to 2032

On the 22 October 2018 the Council adopted the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 (the Local Plan).

The Local Plan covers the whole Borough for the period 2011-2032. The Local Plan together with the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy DPD 2009 and the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Site Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD form the statutory Development Plan for Fylde.

It replaces the Fylde Borough Local Plan as Altered 2005.

#### The adopted Fylde Local Plan to 2032

The adopted Fylde Local Plan to 2032 contains strategic and non-strategic allocations for new homes and employment land, sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, leisure, retail, tourism and community use, or a mixture of such uses. The Plan also comprises of Development Management policies, which will inform decisions on planning applications and appeals; together with policies to protect the natural and built environment and heritage assets.

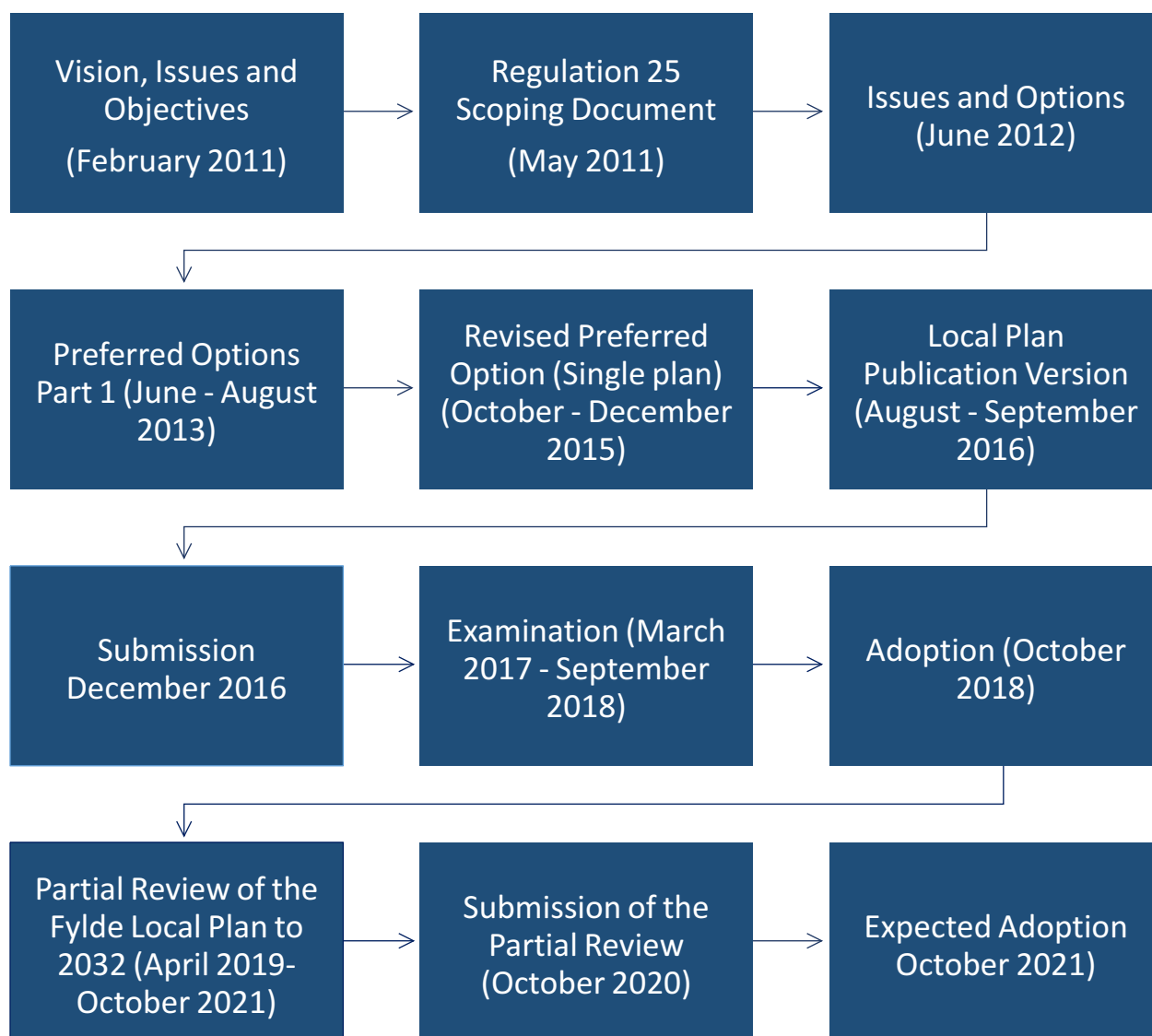
The Plan is built upon the key principle of **sustainable development** and its three dimensions: social, economic and environmental. These dimensions give rise to the need for the planning system to perform a number of roles (the Framework, paragraph 7):

- **An economic objective** – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;
- **A social objective** – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and;
- **An environmental objective** – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimizing waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low

carbon economy.

## Fylde Local Plan to 2032 Timetable

A timetable for the production of the Local Plan is set out in the following diagram.



In accordance with paragraph 212 of the Framework, the Council is undertaking a Partial Review to ensure that Local Plan policies remain in accordance with national policy going forward. The Council consulted on the publication version of the Partial Review between the 25th July 2019 and 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2020 and it was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in October 2020. The Examination in Public was held in spring 2021 with adoption expected in autumn 2021.

## Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)

In addition to the Plan, the following documents provide further details and guidance relating to development and are material considerations when assessing planning applications and development proposals within Fylde. However, they are not part of the Development Plan.

The Council commenced work on four SPDs. A timetable for their production can be found in Appendix A. During this AMR monitoring period, further work was carried out on the Biodiversity and Healthy Living SPDs and they both underwent a Sustainability Appraisal and Habitat Regulations Assessment. The draft SPDs went out for consultation for a 4-week period between 11<sup>th</sup> July and 8<sup>th</sup> August 2019. The Biodiversity and Healthy Living SPDs were adopted by Planning Committee on the 11<sup>th</sup> September 2019. The Screening Opinion on the Sustainability Appraisal for the Affordable Housing SPD was received in October 2019 followed by a 4-week consultation on the draft SPD between 7<sup>th</sup> November and 5<sup>th</sup> December 2019. Final SPD preparation is ongoing. The Good Design SPD has been put on hold and has not progressed during the monitoring period for this AMR.

Name of Document	Summary of Content	Timeline
Affordable Housing	The Affordable Housing SPD will provide an introduction and identify issues and objectives. Following a review of policy and guidance, the SPD will contain sections on tenures, the amount required, proposed requirements for pre-application engagement and the contents of the Affordable Housing Statement. Further sections will be provided on size, type, design and distribution, off-site provision, allocation policy, viability appraisal and requirements for legal agreements/undertakings.	The consultation on the draft Fylde Biodiversity and Healthy Living SPDs ran for 4 weeks from July- August 2019, with the consultation on the draft Affordable Housing SPD following for a 4 week period from November to December 2019. The responses fed into a draft version of the full documents. Sustainability Appraisals of the SPDs were carried out and after the consultation on the draft documents, were presented to members. The Biodiversity and Healthy Living SPDs were adopted at Planning Committee on the 11 September 2019. The Council consulted on the Draft Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document in November- December 2019. The Council has been considering the responses and relevant changes to national policy and guidance. It is anticipated the
Good Design	The Good Design SPD will provide an introduction and issues to be addressed. Following a policy review, it will provide sections on design principles, the design process, assessment of site context, aspects of design and design in specific contexts which will be an introduction to a portfolio of guidance for specific areas, or types of area, within the Borough. The Canopies and Glazed Extensions: A Design Note will be incorporated into the Good Design SPD.	

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14		<p>final SPD will be adopted in Autumn 2021. The Good Design SPD has not progressed since the last AMR. At this current time the timescale for progression is uncertain and</p>
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		<p>has been taken out of the chart in Appendix A for the purposes of this monitoring period. It will be reported on again in the next AMR.</p>
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The Supplementary Planning Documents are available to view at the following link:  
<https://new.fylde.gov.uk/supplementary-planning-guidance/>

Other SPDs are considered to be needed however work on the proposed Partial Review will take priority as it is needed to bring the Local Plan in line with paragraph 212 of the NPPF19. These SPDs include:

- Tree Strategy
- Open Space
- Viability
- Advertisements
- Valued landscapes
- Car Parking Standards
- Renewable Energy
- SUDs and Critical Drainage Areas



### Statement of Community Involvement

In addition, the Council's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) sets out the arrangements for community engagement in the planning process by the Council. The SCI is covered in more detail in Chapter 4 - Adherence to the Statement of Community Involvement.

### Evidence Base Updates

As part of the Local Plan process a robust evidence base has been produced. The evidence base is available to view on the following link:

Comprehensive list of evidence: <https://new.fylde.gov.uk/resident/planning/planning-policy-local-plan/adopted-local-plan-to-2032/comprehensive-list-of-evidence/>

Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 submission documents: [Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 \(FLP32\)](#)

## Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

Under Section 18 (Part 2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 Local Planning Authorities are required to prepare a 'Statement of Community Involvement' (SCI). The Council's SCI sets out the arrangements for community engagement in the planning process within the Fylde Borough.

The SCI sets out what consultation will take place with the community with regard to planning policy documents and planning applications. An SCI states who the Council will consult with, when and how.

The SCI provides clarity on the extent of community involvement in the planning system and sets out clear consultation procedures and standards that the Council will follow when undertaking consultations.

# 4. ADHERENCE TO STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

## Updated Statement of Community Involvement

The Updated SCI was adopted by the Council on the 11<sup>th</sup> March 2020.

The current updated SCI is available to view via the following link. <https://new.fylde.gov.uk/resident/planning/planning-policy-local-plan/statement-of-community-involvement/>

## Summary of SCI in relation to Local Plan consultation

The Local Plan to 2032 is a document which will guide the future development of land and buildings in Fylde and will be used in determining planning applications. The level of community consultation and engagement in its production will be dependent upon the production stage of the document. The minimum requirements are set out in the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

The Council will normally advertise any consultation by:

- Notifying individuals and organisations registered on the planning policy consultation database (which is managed in line with the General Data Protection Regulations).
- Through press advert, press release and on the Council's website.

The Council will further provide opportunities to view the consultation material on the Council's website, at the Council Offices, public libraries and other appropriate deposit points.

To engage individuals and organisations, the Council will undertake events, such as exhibitions, public meetings, and workshops or drop in events.

Approximate timescales for consultations are set out in the SCI.

The Council will acknowledge receipt of all written comments received. A consultation statement will be produced which summarises all written comments received with a Council response. These documents will then be available to view on the Council's website.



## 5. INDICATORS AND TARGETS

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This section includes the following indicators:

The following Indicators are used as **Contextual Indicators**:

<b>Contextual Indicators</b>	
1.	Resident Population Change
2.	Population Age Structure
3.	Projected Population/Age Structure
4.	Health and Wellbeing
5.	Deprivation
6.	Housing Waiting Lists Applications
7.	House Prices
8.	House Price/Earnings Ratio
9.	Employed/Unemployed
10.	Income Levels
11.	Education/Skill Level
12.	Mode of Transport
13.	Tourism
14.	Flood Risk Zones
15.	Loss of Business Use to Residential

The second part of this section assesses indicators from the **Performance Monitoring Framework** taken from the Plan - Appendix 8.

These indicators will be analysed to assess the effectiveness of the policies contained in the Plan. If a target is not met, an action or contingency will be triggered. The Local Plan consists of the following:

#### **Performance Monitoring Framework Indicators**

<b>Indicator Number</b>	<b>Relevant Local Plan policy</b>	<b>Performance Monitoring Framework Indicator</b>
<b>1.</b>	S1:The Settlement Hierarchy DLF1: Development Locations for Fylde H1: Housing Delivery and the Allocation of Housing Land	Net additional homes completed

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<b>2.</b>	S1:The Settlement Hierarchy DLF1: Development Locations for Fylde H1: Housing Delivery and the Allocation of Housing Land	5 Year Housing Supply
<b>3.</b>	S1:The Settlement Hierarchy DLF1: Development Locations for Fylde H1: Housing Delivery and the Allocation of Housing Land	Housing Trajectory
<b>4.</b>	DLF1: Development Locations for Fylde SL1, SL2, SL3, SL4, SL5: Strategic Location for Development H1: Housing Delivery and the Allocation of Housing Land	Proportion of net homes completed in the Strategic Locations for Development and proportion of net homes completed in the Non-strategic locations
<b>5.</b>	EC1: Overall provision of employment land and existing employment sites	Employment Land take up
<b>6.</b>	EC3: Lancashire Advanced Engineering and Manufacturing (AEM) Enterprise Zone at BAE Systems, Warton	Cumulative additional jobs created as a direct result of the Enterprise Zone
<b>7.</b>	EC4: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone	Cumulative additional jobs created as a direct result of the Enterprise Zone
<b>8.</b>	H2: Density And Mix of New Residential Development	Density of completed housing development sites
<b>9.</b>	H2: Density and Mix of New Residential Development	Proportion of dwellings with full planning permission and on sites which are not yet completed that will have 1,2,3,4 or 5 bedrooms.
<b>10.</b>	H4: Affordable Housing	Percentage of market housing schemes of 10 dwellings or more that provide 30% affordable homes.
<b>11.</b>	HW1: Health and Wellbeing	



		Number of Health Impact Assessments submitted alongside major applications for strategic sites
<b>12.</b>	INF2: Developer Contributions	Number, Type and Location of Infrastructure Projects delivered
<b>13.</b>	CL1: Flood Alleviation, Water Quality and Water Efficiency  SL1, SL2, SL3, SL4, SL5: Strategic Location for Development	Number of planning applications granted permission for inappropriate development in Flood Risk Zones 2 and 3
<b>14.</b>	ENV2: Biodiversity	Changes in areas of land covered by local, national or international policy protections for biodiversity or areas provided for biodiversity in mitigation through developments
<b>15.</b>	ENV3: Protecting Existing Open Space (the Green Infrastructure network)  HW3: Provision of Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities	Amount of sport, recreation and informal open space gained, and lost to other uses
<b>16.</b>	ENV5: Flood Alleviation, Water Quality and Water Efficiency  SL1, SL2, SL3, SL4, SL5: Strategic Location for Development	Minimise the amount of inappropriate development in Flood Zones 2 and 3
<b>17.</b>	EC1: Overall Provision of Employment Land and existing employment sites	Cumulative additional jobs created in Fylde from the start of the plan period

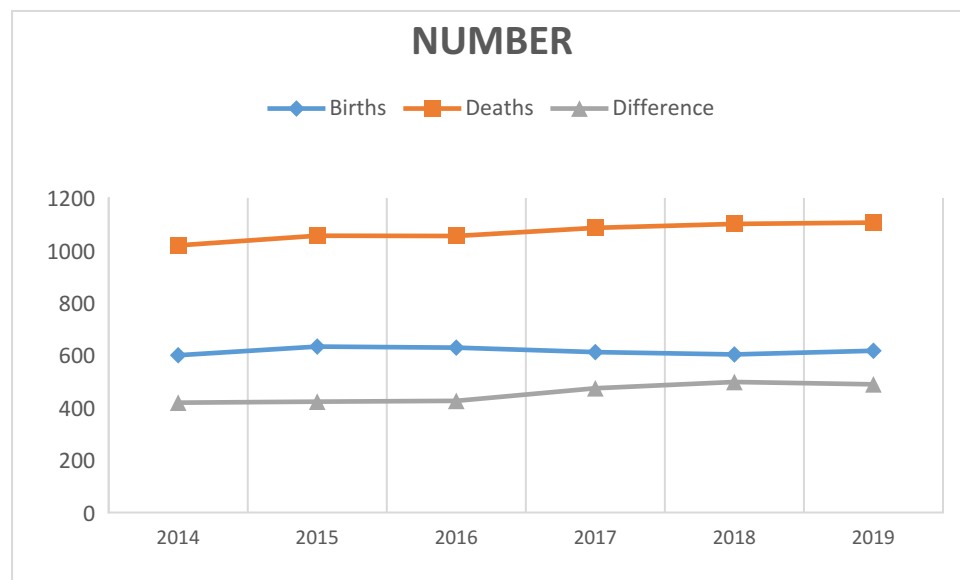
## CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS

### Contextual Indicator 1: Resident Population Change

Fylde is an authority bordering the Lancashire coastline. It covers 166 sq. km., has 21 wards and the number of people per km<sup>2</sup> is similar to the England and Wales average. From an historic point of view there have been dramatic changes and the pace of future change is liable to increase. The population of Fylde has over the years been relatively positive

increasing to 80,780 in 2019 (Office for National Statistics: Mid-Year Population Estimates). An increase of 3.5% was witnessed between 2001 and 2011 census – above the 3.3% figure for Lancashire and lower than the 7.9% across England as a whole. Birth rate continues to be less than the death rate, as shown on Figure 1. However, Fylde saw the largest net internal migration rate in the Lancashire-14 areas. Between mid-2018 and mid-2019 the authority saw an increase of 1379 people as a result of net internal migration (Lancashire County Council Mid-year population estimates). Therefore, the population continues to grow.

**Figure 1: Number of Births and Deaths from 2014 – 2019**



Source: Lancashire County Council Births and Deaths: <https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/population-and-households/population/births-and-deaths/>

It is estimated that between 2016 and 2041 the population will increase by 7.4% (Lancashire-14 area=2.4%). It is also predicted that the number of households will increase by 15.5% between 2016 and 2041, the second greatest percentage rise in the Lancashire-14 area.

## Contextual Indicator 2: Population Age Structure

**Figure 2: Population Age Structure in Fylde**



Source: Fylde Area Profile 2019

The average age of the population of is 45 years. This compares to an average age of 39 years for England. Overall, 15.7% of the population are aged under 16 and 26.9% are aged 65 and over. Data also states that 56.8% of the population are of working age (aged between 16 and retirement) compared to 62.5% nationally.

The proportion of the population above retirement age has slowly increased since 2001, whilst numbers of children have continued to fall –This indicates that the dependency ratio<sup>1</sup> (of the working age to non-working age population) is increasing.

<sup>1</sup> Dependency ratio is an age-population **ratio** of those typically not in employment (the dependent part ages 0 to 14 and 65+) and those typically in employment (the productive part ages 15 to 64).

### Contextual Indicator 3: Projected Population/Age Structure

Table 1 shows that Fylde's population is due to increase from 78,153 in 2016 to just under 84,000 in 2041 (these increases have been revised down from previous projections). However, the estimated increases are higher than the averages projected for the whole of Lancashire and the North West.

**Table 1: Projected Population – 2016 to 2041**

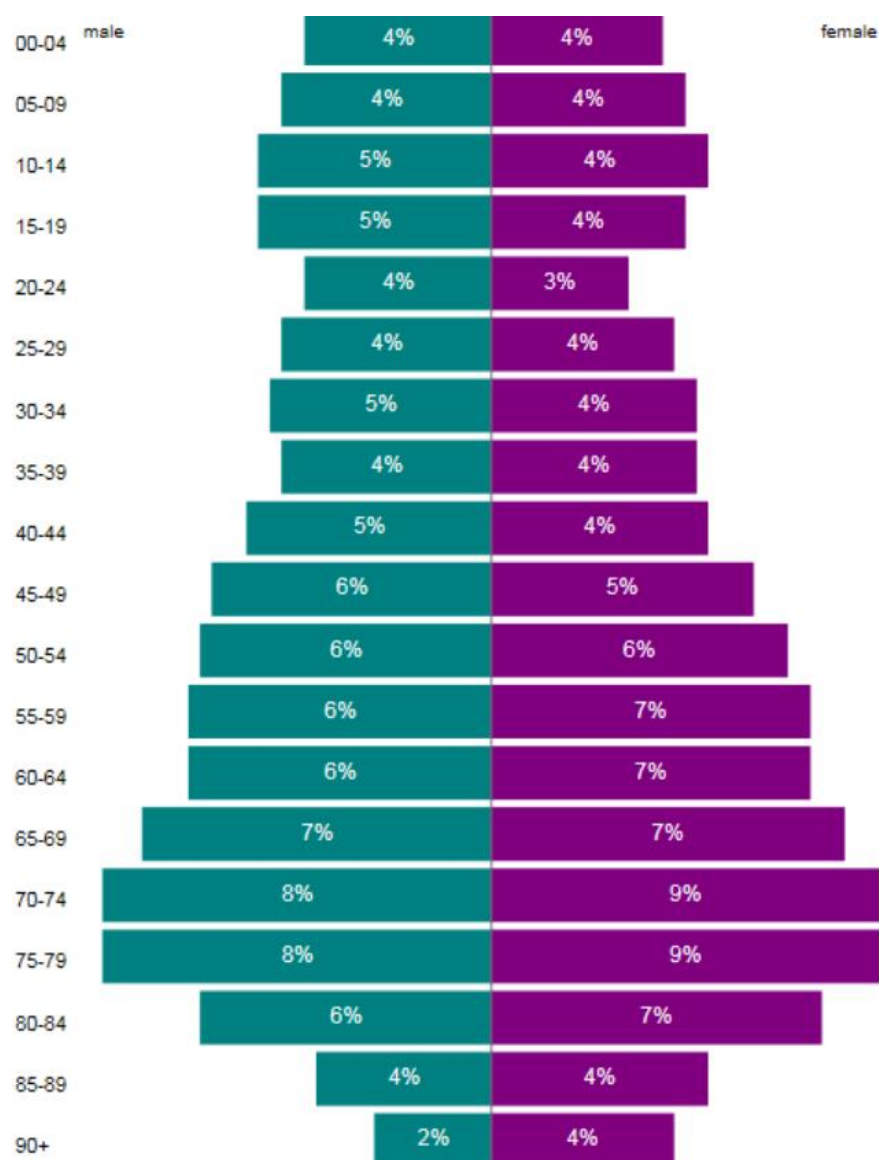
Area	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
Fylde	78,153	79,836.7	81,429.3	82,495.3	83,317.8	83,906.4
Lancashire 14	1,483,863	1,497,275.9	1,507,753.6	1,514,394.6	1,517,324.5	1,519,909.5

Area	% change, number of years from 2016				
	5	10	15	20	25
Fylde	2.15	4.19	5.56	6.61	7.36
Lancashire 14	0.90	1.61	2.1	2.26	2.41

Source: Lancashire.gov.uk – Population Projections

**Figure 3: Projected Percentage of Population by Sex and Age Group 2041**

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Source: Lancashire.gov.uk – Population Projections

The Fylde Coast is viewed as a popular place to retire. The old age dependency ratio (number of people on state pension per 1,000 people of working age), is predicted to increase in every district in Lancashire over the period of the projection, with Fylde seeing the largest increase (496 in 2016 to 685 in 2041). Figure 2 shows that in 2019 7.2% of the population were aged 70-74. Figure 3 projects that this will increase to 17% by 2041. An increase of just over 6% is seen in number of people over 90 years. The large elderly population has implications for a number of issues including healthcare provision, appropriate housing and economic issues, such as the amount of disposable income available to this sector of the population.

## Contextual Indicator 4: Health and Wellbeing

The Fylde Health Profile 2019 (PHE), reveals that the health of the Borough's people is generally similar to the England average. Addressing the wider determinants of health continues to be important in Fylde. Due to the fact the district has a higher than average proportion of elderly residents, mobility, social connectedness and ensuring good mental health are crucial priorities.

The population in Fylde has a growing number of older people. The authority has over 21,000 pension claimants of which high concentrations are particularly apparent in Lytham and St Annes on Sea. It has been well documented over recent years that people are living longer and that the older age-groups will record some dramatic increases over future years, with associated financial implications and demand for health and social care services. By 2041, the population aged 65 or over in Fylde is projected to increase to 31,792 (Lancashire County Council).

Whilst the life expectancy for men and women is similar to the England average, Life expectancy is 9.4 years lower for men and 8.0 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Fylde than in the least deprived areas (Public Health England).

The number of children classified as obese in Year 6 (16.1%) is better than the England average as is the number of children (11.7%) who live in low income families.

The rate of alcohol-related harm stays per year stands at 614 and the rate of self-harm hospital stays stands at 161 stays per year, both similar to the England average. Additionally, the rate of people killed and seriously injured on the roads, smoking status at time of child delivery and incidences of new cases of malignant melanoma are worse than average. However, rates of tuberculosis, statutory homelessness, teenage conception rate, violent crime and long term unemployment are better than average.



**Figure 4: The Health Summary for Fylde**
**Key**

Significance compared to goal / England average:

Significantly worse	Significantly lower	↑ Increasing / Getting worse	↑ Increasing / Getting better
Not significantly different	Significantly higher	↓ Decreasing / Getting worse	↓ Decreasing / Getting better
Significantly better	Significance not tested	↑ Increasing	↓ Decreasing
		↑ Increasing (not significant)	↓ Decreasing (not significant)
		— Could not be calculated	→ No significant change

**Life expectancy and causes of death**

Indicator	Age	Period	Count	Value (Local)	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Change from previous
1 Life expectancy at birth (male)	All ages	2016 - 18	n/a	79.1	78.3	79.6	↑
2 Life expectancy at birth (female)	All ages	2016 - 18	n/a	82.9	81.9	83.2	↑
3 Under 75 mortality rate from all causes	<75 yrs	2016 - 18	876	335.2	388.4	330.5	↓
4 Mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases	<75 yrs	2016 - 18	187	69.5	86.6	71.7	↓
5 Mortality rate from cancer	<75 yrs	2016 - 18	342	126.0	145.6	132.3	↓
6 Suicide rate	10+ yrs	2016 - 18	17	7.88	10.4	9.64	↓

**Life expectancy and causes of death**

Indicator	Age	Period	Count	Value (Local)	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Change from previous
1 Life expectancy at birth (male)	All ages	2016 - 18	n/a	79.1	78.3	79.6	↑
2 Life expectancy at birth (female)	All ages	2016 - 18	n/a	82.9	81.9	83.2	↑
3 Under 75 mortality rate from all causes	<75 yrs	2016 - 18	876	335.2	388.4	330.5	↓
4 Mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases	<75 yrs	2016 - 18	187	69.5	86.6	71.7	↓
5 Mortality rate from cancer	<75 yrs	2016 - 18	342	126.0	145.6	132.3	↓
6 Suicide rate	10+ yrs	2016 - 18	17	7.88	10.4	9.64	↓

**Injuries and ill health**

Indicator	Age	Period	Count	Value (Local)	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Change from previous
7 Killed and seriously injured (KSI) rate on England's roads	All ages	2016 - 18	149	63.0	38.4	42.6	—
8 Emergency hospital admission rate for intentional self-harm	All ages	2018/19	110	160.8	246.1	193.4	↓
9 Emergency hospital admission rate for hip fractures	65+ yrs	2018/19	130	568.2	590.9	558.4	↓
10 Percentage of cancer diagnosed at early stage	All ages	2017	214	50.4	51.9	52.2	↑
11 Estimated diabetes diagnosis rate	17+ yrs	2018	n/a	67.4	81.1	78.0	↓
12 Estimated dementia diagnosis rate	65+ yrs	2019	951	69.9	73.4	68.7	↓

**Behavioural risk factors**

Indicator	Age	Period	Count	Value (Local)	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Change from previous
13 Hospital admission rate for alcohol-specific conditions	<18 yrs	2016/17 - 18/19	20	47.5	45.9	31.6	↓
14 Hospital admission rate for alcohol-related conditions	All ages	2018/19	550	614.5	741.5	663.7	↓
15 Smoking prevalence in adults	18+ yrs	2018	8332	12.7	14.7	14.4	↑
16 Percentage of physically active adults	19+ yrs	2017/18	n/a	65.8	64.7	66.3	↓
17 Percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese	18+ yrs	2017/18	n/a	68.6	64.3	62.0	↑

**Child health**

Indicator	Age	Period	Count	Value (Local)	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Change from previous
18 Teenage conception rate	<18 yrs	2017	10	8.53	21.9	17.8	↓
19 Percentage of smoking during pregnancy	All ages	2018/19	67	13.5	12.7	10.6	↓
20 Percentage of breastfeeding initiation	All ages	2016/17	433	75.3	64.5	74.5	—
21 Infant mortality rate	<1 yr	2016 - 18	8	4.34	4.62	3.93	↓
22 Year 6: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity)	10-11 yrs	2018/19	110	16.1	21.5	20.2	↓

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### Inequalities

Indicator	Age	Period	Count	Value (Local)	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Change from previous
23 Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	All ages	2015	n/a	14.4	-	21.8	=
24 Smoking prevalence in adults in routine and manual occupations	18-64 yrs	2018	n/a	40.4	26.1	25.4	↑

### Wider determinants of health

Indicator	Age	Period	Count	Value (Local)	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Change from previous
25 Percentage of children in low income families	<16 yrs	2016	1295	11.7	18.0	17.0	↑
26 Average GCSE attainment (average attainment 8 score)	15-16 yrs	2018/19	29032	46.8	45.6	46.9	↑
27 Percentage of people in employment	16-64 yrs	2018/19	35200	77.3	73.8	75.6	↑
28 Statutory homelessness rate - eligible homeless people not in priority need	Not applicable	2017/18	12	0.33	1.07	0.79	↑
29 Violent crime - hospital admission rate for violence (including sexual violence)	All ages	2016/17 - 18/19	75	37.6	64.8	44.9	↑

### Health protection

Indicator	Age	Period	Count	Value (Local)	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Change from previous
30 Excess winter deaths index	All ages	Aug 2017 - Jul 2018	130	40.2	30.4	30.1	↑
31 New STI diagnoses rate (exc chlamydia aged <25)	15-64 yrs	2018	362	786.4	774.7	850.6	↑
32 TB incidence rate	All ages	2016 - 18	3	1.27	7.33	9.19	↑

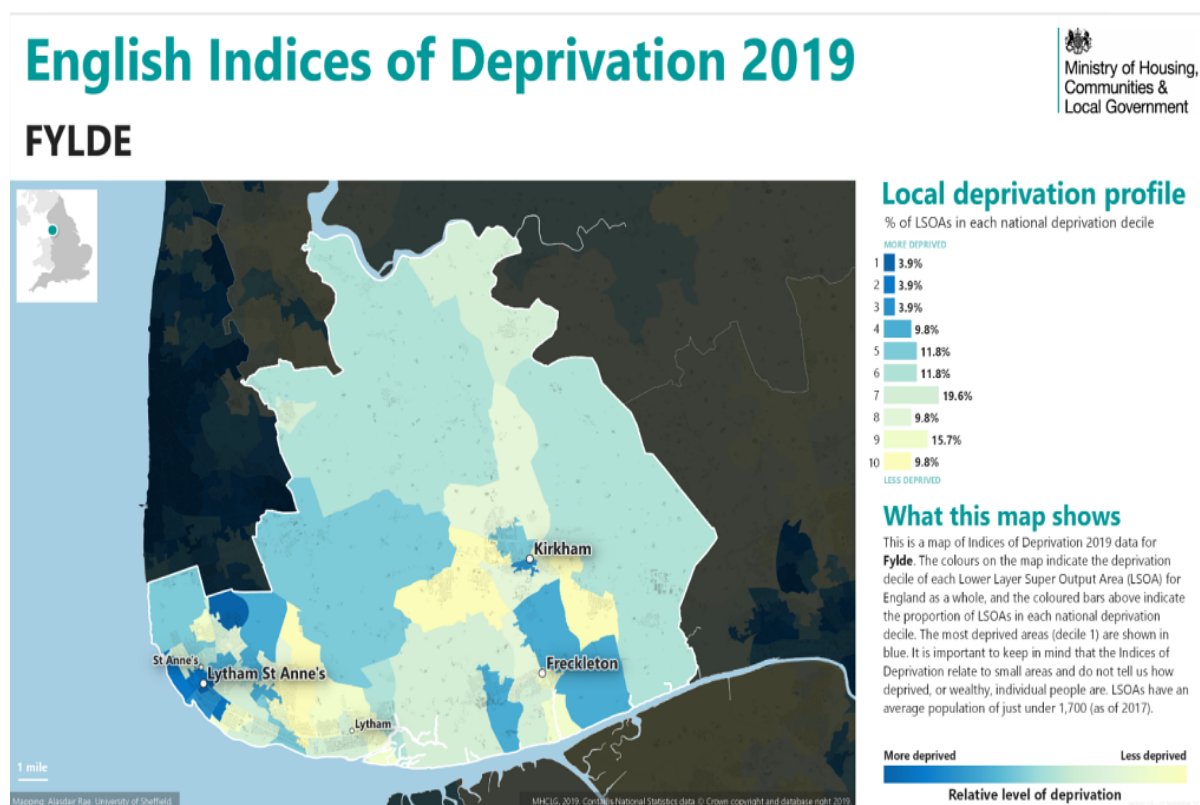
Source: Public Health England Fylde Profile, March 2020

Figure 4 shows how the health of the people in Fylde compares with the rest of England. Fylde's value for each indicator is shown in Value (Local). The regional and England values are also shown. The right-hand column shows the change in indicator value from the previous year. This highlights that although values may have increased or decreased the changes are not considered significant.

## Contextual Indicator 5: Deprivation

The 2019 Indices of Deprivation revealed that Fylde has a reasonably low overall deprivation. Fylde's overall deprivation score is 15.875, which means it is ranked number 15 out of All local authority districts in North West (there are a total of 18) and number 195 out of all 317 authorities in England. Fylde has 21 wards broken into 51 lower-layer super output areas (LSOAs), of which none are in the most deprived category and a third of which are in the top third of areas nationally. Fylde is placed at the top end of the scale in Lancashire, with the least amount of deprivation of any kind and the least amount of hotspots of deprivation.

### Map 3 - Indices of Multiple Deprivation



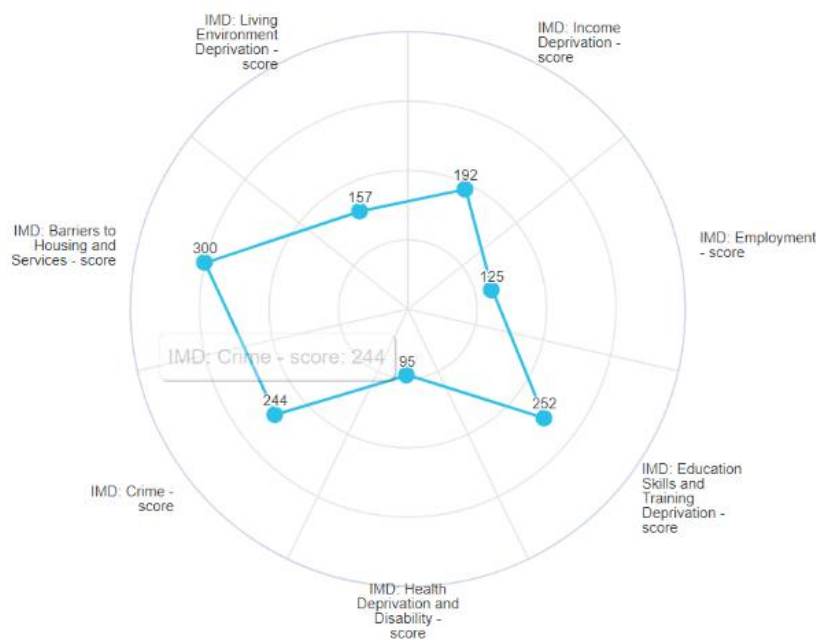
Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019, Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) through [www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk).

The least deprived ward in the Lancashire 14 area, is Ribby with Wrea, in Fylde. However, there are some areas of relatively high deprivation in Fylde, as shown in Map 3. These tend to be concentrated in St Annes Town Centre and near the boundary with Blackpool. Within the area, Central Ward has the highest deprivation score.

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score combines information from seven domains. These are:

- Income
- Employment
- Health and Disability
- Education, Skills and Training
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Living Environment
- Crime

**Figure 5: IMD Domain Ranks (Fylde out of all authorities in England)**



Source: LGA Indices of Deprivation 2019: [Indices of Deprivation 2019 | LG Inform \(local.gov.uk\)](https://www.local.gov.uk/indices-of-deprivation-2019)

Fylde is ranked:

- 14 out of All local authority districts in North West (there are a total of 18) and 192 out of all 317 authorities in England for the Income domain
- 13 out of All local authority districts in North West and 125 out of all 317 authorities in England for the Employment domain

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- 16 out of All local authority districts in North West and 252 out of all 317 authorities in England for the Education domain
- 11 out of All local authority districts in North West and 95 out of all 317 authorities in England for the Health domain
- 13 out of All local authority districts in North West and 244 out of all 317 authorities in England for the Crime domain
- 13 out of All local authority districts in North West and 300 out of all 317 authorities in England for the Barriers domain.
- 16 out of All local authority districts in North West and 157 out of all 317 authorities in England for the Living Environment domain.

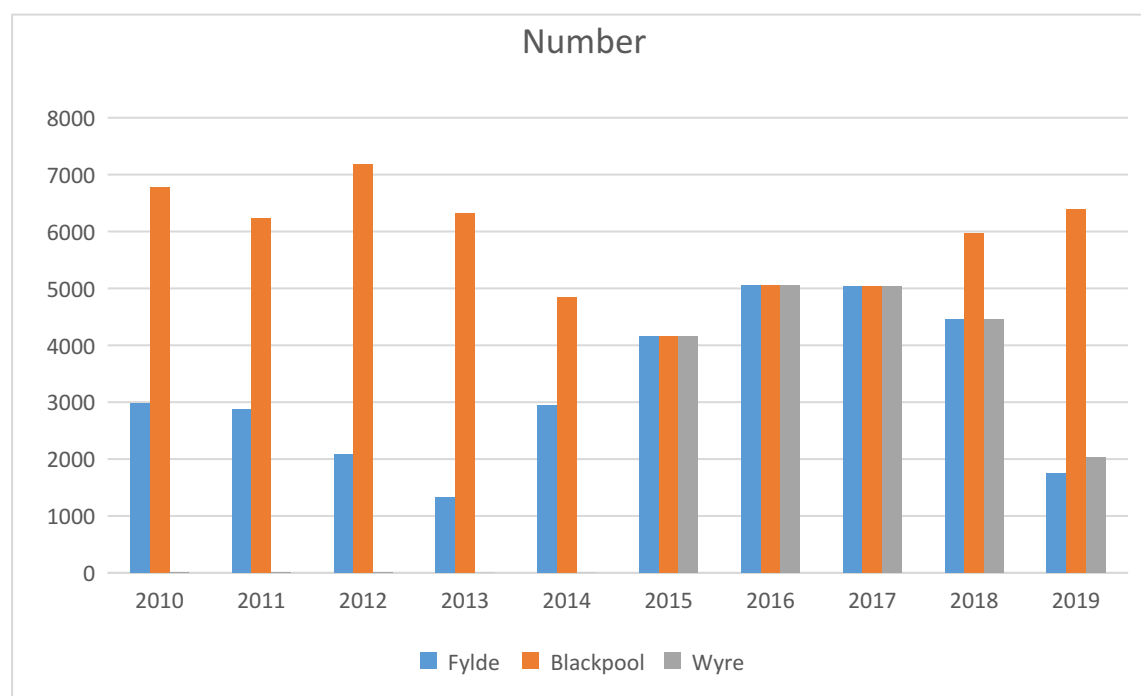
(Rank 1 = most deprived, 317 = least deprived.)





## Contextual Indicator 6: Housing Waiting List Applications

**Figure 6: Number of Households on Housing Waiting Lists**



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government DCLG - Table 600: numbers of households on local authorities' housing waiting lists, by district: England 1997 to 2019

Fylde no-longer has any housing stock of its own, as this was transferred to the Progress Housing Group in 2000. Therefore, residents who wish to register for social housing need to do so via My Home Choice Fylde Coast, a company that represents Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre Councils.

As shown in the graph above, Fylde historically has a lower number of households on the housing waiting list than Blackpool. Some of the data for Wyre is not available meaning data analysis between 2010 and 2014 is difficult. Although the number of households on the Fylde housing waiting list declined from 2010 to 2013 there was a significant rise in numbers from 2013 to 2016. The number of people on the housing waiting list in Fylde fell slightly between 2017 and 2018 and there was a significant drop in people on the housing waiting list in Fylde between 2018 and 2019. This is the largest year on year drop in numbers.



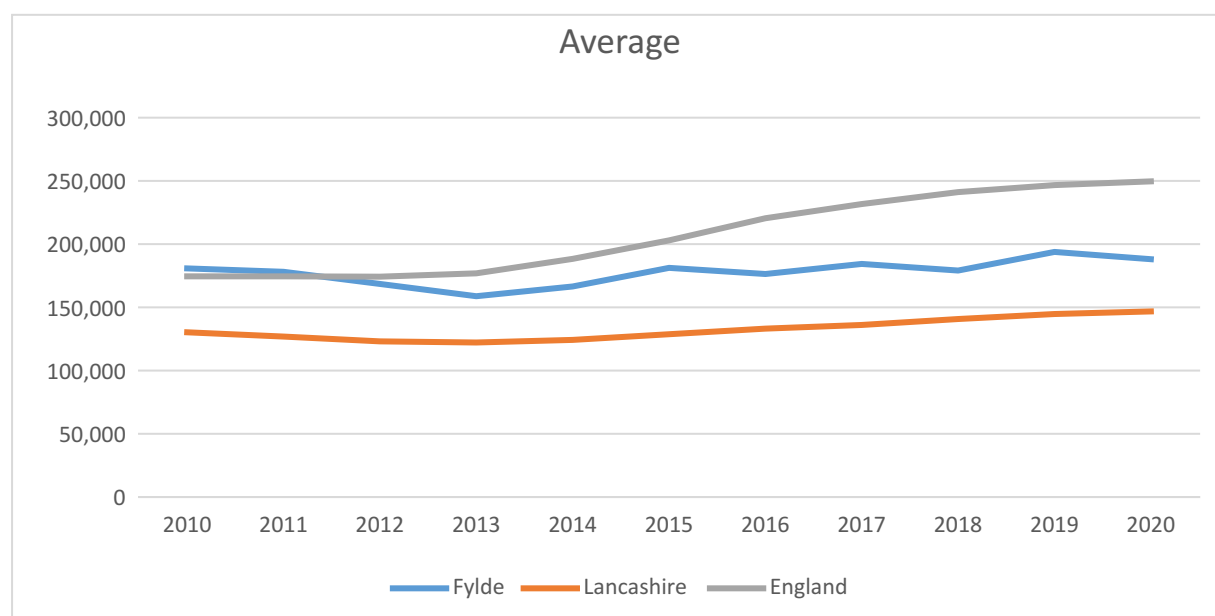
## Contextual Indicator 7: House Prices

Fylde has the higher proportions of its housing stock in the council tax bands E to G, in comparison to the country and national averages. It also has a very high percentage of its dwelling stock in the owner occupier and privately rented sector.

A mosaic profile of local households classifies Lancashire residents by 15 main groups. Senior security (elderly people with assets who are enjoying a comfortable retirement) is the dominant group in large parts of Fylde, whilst prestige positions (established families in large detached homes living upmarket lifestyles) and suburban stability (mature suburban owners living settled lives in mid-range housing) are two of the other dominant groups in parts of the authority.

The 2011 census results for people with second addresses show that Fylde had the highest rate in Lancashire (45 per 1,000) of usual residents elsewhere with a second address in the area.

**Figure 7: Average House Prices**



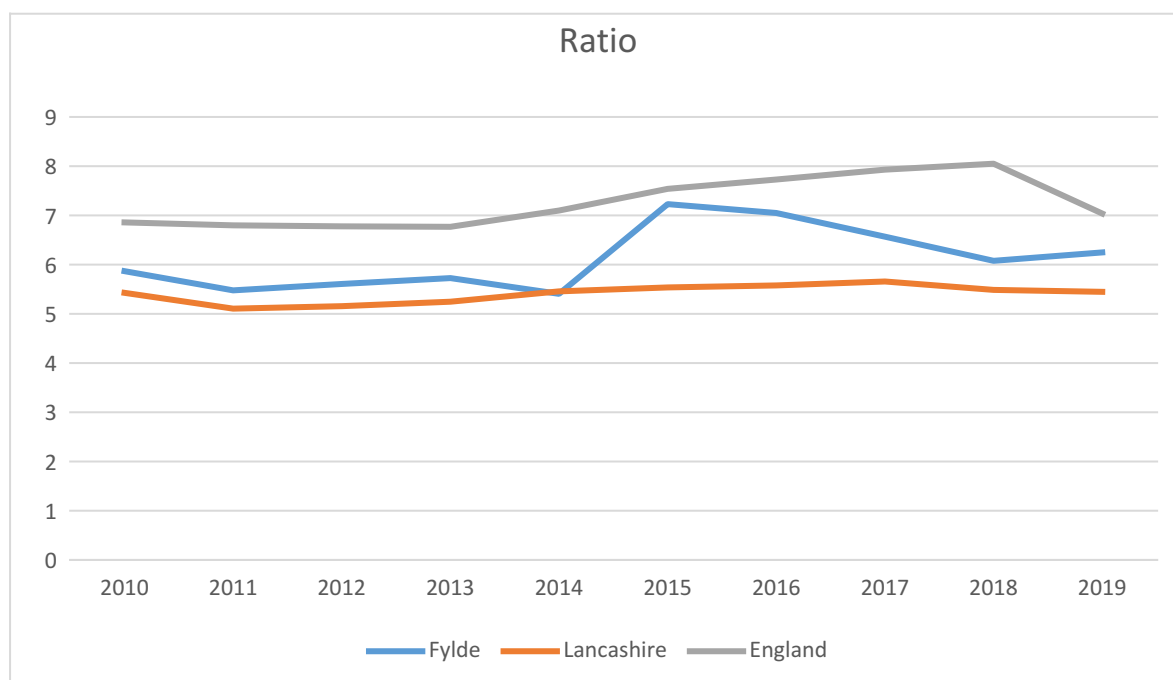
Source: Land Registry data, House Price Index

As shown in Figure 7, the house prices in Fylde are higher than the average in Lancashire, and statistics show a steady increase in price from 2013-2015. Whilst remaining relatively consistent since house prices in Fylde have fallen between 2019 and 2020. From 2013 to 2020 both Lancashire and England have seen steady increases in average house price.

### Contextual Indicator 8: House Price/Earnings Ratio

Higher ratios tend to indicate less affordable housing, greater demand and difficulty for people to get onto the property ladder. Lower ratios tend to suggest greater affordability but may indicate lower earnings, reduced purchasing power and/or lower demand in an area.

**Figure 8: Ratio of House Prices to Earnings**



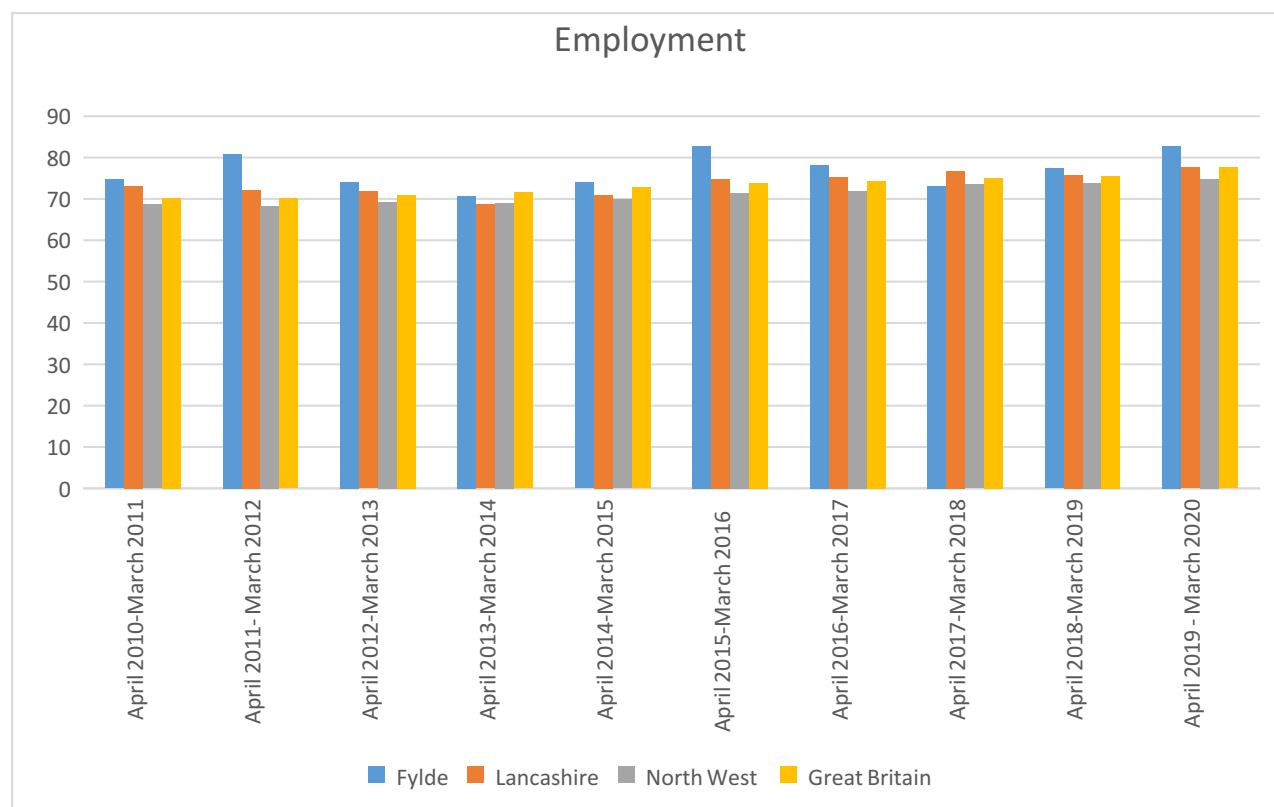
Source: ONS, 19 March 2020

In 2019, the house price to earnings ratio of 8.04 for England is in excess of the ratios for Lancashire.

Generally, Fylde has a slightly higher median house price relative to earnings ratio than the Lancashire average. After a significant increase between 2014 and 2015 Fylde has since experienced a steady decrease in house price to earnings ratio, indicating that it could have become marginally easier to get on the housing ladder. There was a slight increase between 2018 and 2019, but this is unlikely to have any notable impact.

### Contextual Indicator 9: Employed/Unemployed

**Figure 9: Employment Rates (%)**



Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics via NOMIS

At national level, employment rate has increased marginally but steadily since April 2011, reaching 75% between April 2017 and March 2018, as shown in Figure 9. Regional and County level statistics follow a similar pattern, with the North West and Lancashire witnessing a gradual increase from April 2013-March 2014. Fylde's employment rate experienced significant peaks in April 2011-March 2012 (37,500 People in Employment (PiE)) and April 2015-March 2016 (36,900 PiE) but decreases in employment rate were noted the years following both peaks.

However, Fylde has consistently recorded high rates, in excess of 70% employment rate. Until the April 2017 – March 2018 period, Fylde had consistently shown an employment rate above the regional and county figures. This period was the first time the graph in Figure 10 shows the employment rate in Fylde drop below national, regional and county figures (32,400 PiE). Between April 2019 and March 2020 there was an increase of just over 5% (4,600 PiE) in employment rate.



## Contextual Indicator 10: Income Levels

Of the 14 local authorities that form the broader Lancashire area, Fylde has long been viewed as one of the most affluent. It contains rural areas that are popular with commuters and towns that have none of the high levels of deprivation seen in other urban areas within the county. Table 2 shows that both the average weekly (resident and workplace) and yearly median gross income levels for Fylde are higher than both regional and national averages. Fylde (£535.60) and Ribble Valley (£515.40) were the only authorities in the Lancashire-14 area that had residence-based median weekly earnings above the UK figure of £479.10. Additionally, Fylde (£545.90) and Ribble Valley (£516.40) were the only Lancashire-14 authorities to record estimates of median weekly workplace earnings above the UK figure of £479.10. The figure for Fylde was ahead of the UK figure by a considerable margin (£66.80 or 13.9%) and was ranked in 38<sup>th</sup> position out of 371 local authority areas with workplace-based estimates. The authority contains a major BAE Systems site, and also has the nuclear fuels site at Springfields both of which provide high value jobs.

**Table 2: Median Gross Weekly Earnings – Resident and Workplace Based (2019)**

Area	Median Weekly Gross Earnings (Resident Based)	Median Weekly Gross Earnings (Workplace Based)
Fylde	£535.60	£ 545.90
Lancashire (14 districts)	£435.30	£428.80,
Blackpool UA	£379.00	£388.20
United Kingdom	£479.100	£479.10

Source: Lancashire County Council – Average Earnings and Hours of Work (November 2019)

Fylde was the only local authority in the Lancashire 14 area, where the residence-based (£27,574) and the workplace-based (£29,508) median annual gross earnings exceeded the UK figure, as seen in Table 3.

**Table 3: Median Gross Annual Earnings – Resident and Workplace Based (2017)**

Area	Median Gross Annual Earnings (Place of Residence)	Median Gross Annual Earnings (Place of Work)
Fylde	£27,574	£29,508
	£22,611	£22,088

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Lancashire (14 districts)		
Blackpool UA	£19,460	£21,165
United Kingdom	£24,897	£24,897

Source: Lancashire County Council – Average Earnings and Hours of Work (November 2019)

## Contextual Indicator 11: Education/Skill Level

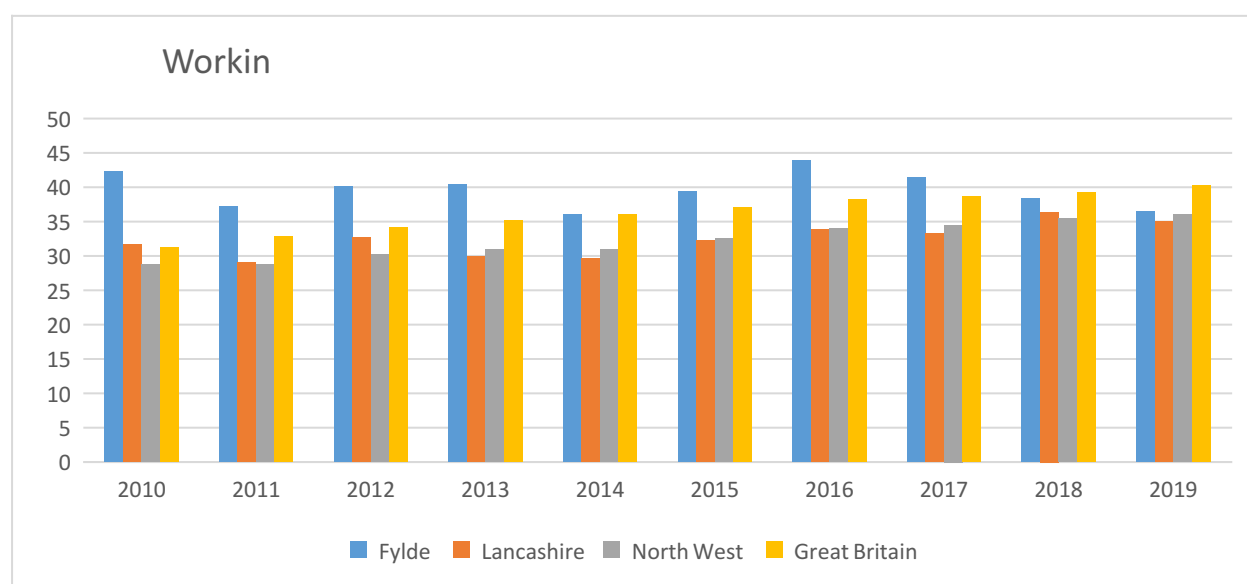
Key stage 4 is the term for the two years of school education that incorporates GCSEs in maintained schools (Years 10 and 11 when children are aged between 14 and 16). In 2016, Attainment 8 was used as part of the new secondary school accountability system. Attainment 8 measures the average achievement of pupils in up to 8 qualifications. Table 4 shows that the Attainment 8 score for Fylde is 46.8, similar to those of Lancashire, North West and England.

**Table 4: Pupil Attainment at Key Stage 4, 2018/19**

Area	Attainment 8
<b>Fylde</b>	<b>46.8</b>
Lancashire 12	46.7
Blackburn with Darwen	46.4
Blackpool	37.8
North West	45.5
England	44.7

Source: Lancashire County Council Key Stage 4, 2018/19

Fylde has a highly skilled workforce with a high proportion of residents being qualified to Level 4 or above. People are counted as qualified to Level 4 or above if they hold qualifications equivalent to NVQ Levels 4-8. Level 4-6 qualifications include foundation or first degrees, recognized degree-level professional qualifications, teaching or nursing qualifications, diplomas in higher education, HNC/HND or equivalent vocational qualifications. Level 7 qualifications include a Master's degree, integrated master's degree, Postgraduate certificate in education (PGCE), postgraduate diplomas and certificates, level 7 awards, diplomas and certificates and Level 7 NVQ. Level 8 is a doctorate (PhD) or its equivalent.

**Figure 10: Percentage of Population Qualified to Education Level 4**

Source NOMIS: Official Labour Market Statistics (Working-age population is 16-64 for both males and females).

Figure 10 shows that Fylde is placed consistently above the Lancashire, North West and Great Britain averages in terms of people qualified to Education Level 4. In 2010 Fylde had a significantly higher proportion of its population qualified to education Level 4, more than 10% above the Lancashire, North West and Great Britain average. This figure experienced periods of increases and periods of decreases in the following years, reaching its highest figure (43.9%) in 2016 and falling again in years 2017 and 2018. 2018 was the first year shown on the graph that the Great Britain percentage of people qualified up to Education Level 4 exceeded the Fylde figure. This difference increased again from 2018-2019, with a 3.8% difference between Fylde (36.5%) and Great Britain (40.3%).

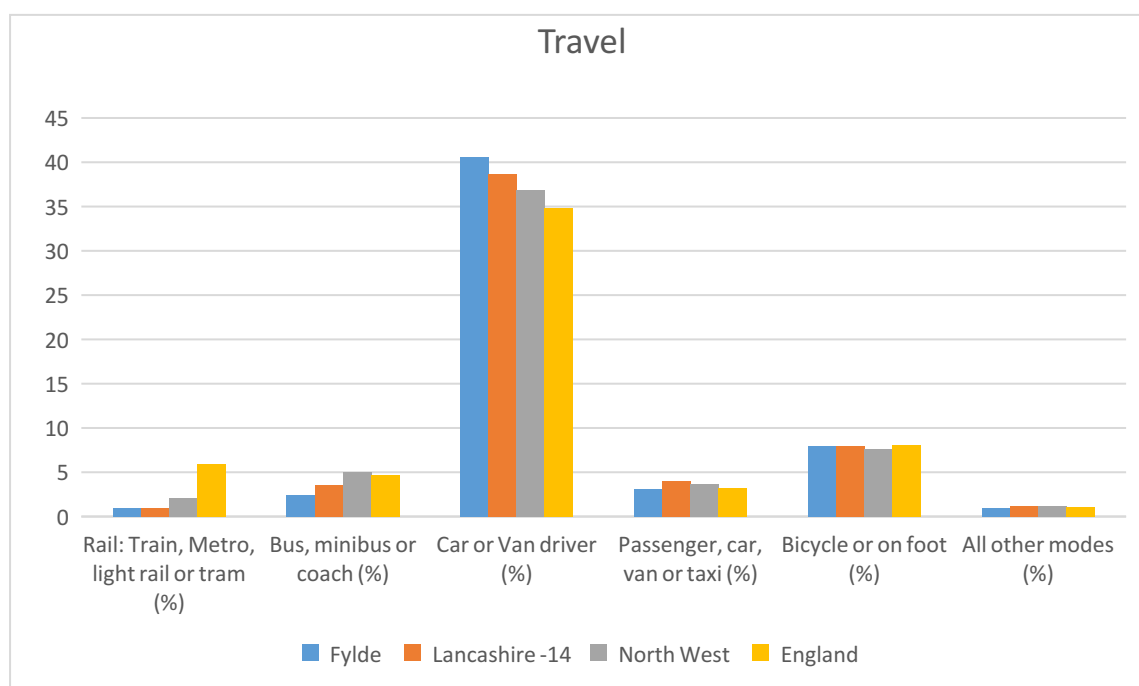


## Contextual Indicator 12: Transport Mode Use

Transport has a key role to play in realising the economic potential of an area by unlocking key locations, such as the existing and new locations referred to in the economy section. Using sustainable transport modes can significantly improve employment opportunities and life chances. In urban areas the reliance on the car presents problems of traffic congestion and reduced air quality. The M55 passes through the Borough and offers direct access to the national motorway network however the rural nature of much of the authority, and the proximity to the coast, means that air quality results in Fylde are much better than those recorded in the proximity of many of the core urban centres of Lancashire.

Blackpool Airport occupies a site adjacent to the border between Blackpool and Fylde districts. Commercial passenger services from the airport ceased in mid-October 2014, but a month later the airport reopened to general aviation traffic, including helicopters flights to offshore rigs.

**Figure 11: Method of Travel to Work**



Source: ONS 2011 Census, Table CT0015: Method of Travel to Work (Alternative)

*\*Includes residents not in employment*

Figure 11 shows that a higher proportion of people in Fylde (40%) use their car or van to travel to work than the North West (37%) and England averages (35%). Conversely significantly fewer people travel via bus or rail than regional and national averages.

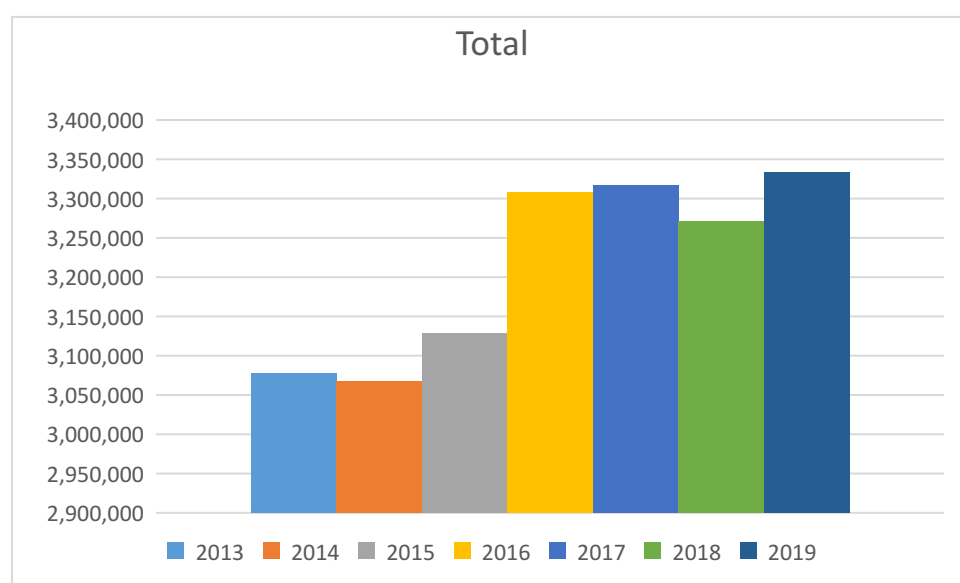
Similar numbers of people travel by bike or on foot in Fylde, when compared to regional and national averages.

## Contextual Indicator 13: Tourism

There were an estimated 68.74 million tourism visits to Lancashire in 2018, up from 67.63 million in 2017. The value of tourism activity in Lancashire was estimated to be £4.41bn in 2018, with the total value of tourism activity growing by 3.8% between 2017 and 2018 (latest figures for Lancashire at the time of producing the AMR).

The Fylde peninsula (Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre) is one of the most visited coastlines in the country. In Fylde, leisure, culture and tourism make up an important industry. In 2019<sup>2</sup>, there was a total of 3.333 million visitors to Fylde equating to just under 5% of all tourism visits to Lancashire. This generated a total of £271.9 million within the local economy (Figure 13), assisted by 4.75 million visitor days and nights. This supported 3,314 full time equivalent jobs in the Borough. Many visitors enjoyed day trips to the traditional seaside resorts of St. Annes and Lytham, the market town of Kirkham and the picturesque villages. However, 512,800 visits were made by visitors staying in Fylde as part of a holiday or short break. These stays generated 1.94 million nights in accommodation across the district.

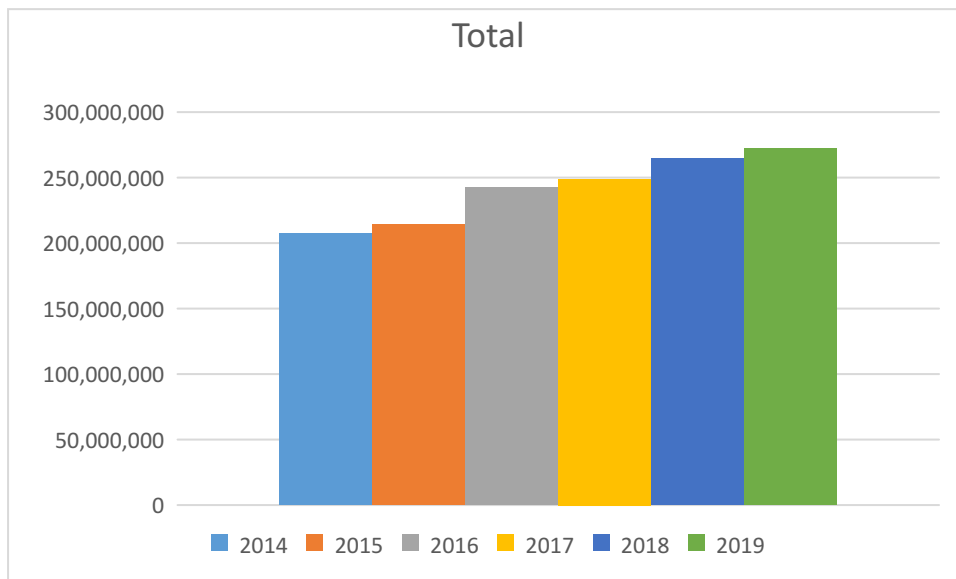
**Figure 12: Total Visitor Numbers**



Source: Visit Lancashire.com

<sup>2</sup> The 2020 figures have not yet been released and will be reported in the next AMR. It is expected that there will be a 60% reduction in visitor numbers as a result of the COVID19 pandemic.

**Figure 13: Total Tourist and Visitor Economic Impact (£)**



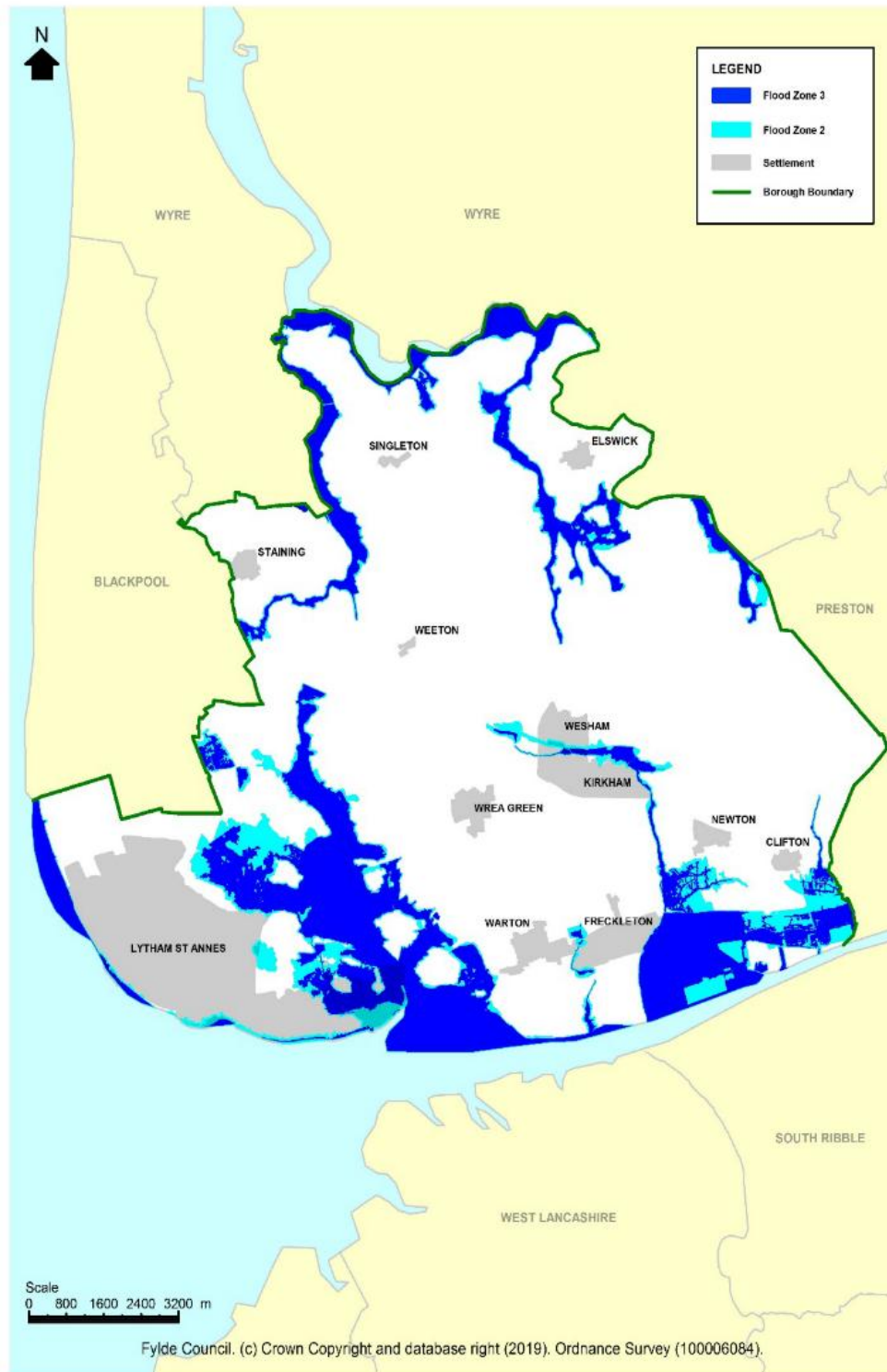
Source: Visit Lancashire.com

Figures 12 and 13 show the total visitor numbers and the total economic impact in Fylde from 2013-2019. Figure 12 shows that there was a significant rise in tourist numbers between 2015 and 2016, a figure which rose again, albeit slightly in 2017. There was a slight drop between 2017 and 18, but it rose again to its highest number in 2019. The total economic impact does not appear to follow the same pattern as the total number of visitors but has instead witnessed a steady increase from 2013.

## Contextual Indicator 14: Areas of Flood Risk

### Map 4 - Flood Zones 2 and 3 in Fylde Borough

Map 4 shows that Fylde has significant areas in Flood Zones 2 (medium risk) and 3 (high risk).



The main areas with a relatively high risk of flooding (Zone 3) are:

- On the coastline in the south of the Borough.
- The river Wyre and its tributaries in the north of the Borough.
- Lytham and area to the north.
- The area east of Freckleton.

### Contextual Indicator 15: Loss of Business Use to Residential

Since the start of the Plan period, two existing employment sites have been lost to housing.

Table 5 contains data from the Business and Industrial Land Schedule (Base date 31 March 2018).

**Table 5: Loss of Business use to Residential**

Location	Developed Hectares (Ha)	Under Construction (Ha)	With Planning Permission (Ha)	Total (Ha)
Electronic Data Systems, Heyhouses, St. Annes		7.45		7.28
GEC Marconi, Lytham Road, Warton (part of BAE Employment Site)		7.82		7.82
<b>Overall Total</b>				<b>15.3</b>

Source: Fylde Council: Business & Industrial Land Schedule

At the base date of the most recent Business and Industrial Land Schedule (31st March 2018) a total of 5.17 hectares of additional employment land received Planning Permission or is under construction (not identified in Policy EC1). The average annual take up rate in Fylde is 2.22 ha, resulting in a requirement of 46.6ha for the plan period.

For further information relating to the Business & Industrial Land Schedules can be found on the Council website via the following hyperlink:

<https://new.fylde.gov.uk/resident/planning/planning-policy-local-plan/industrial-land-schedule/>

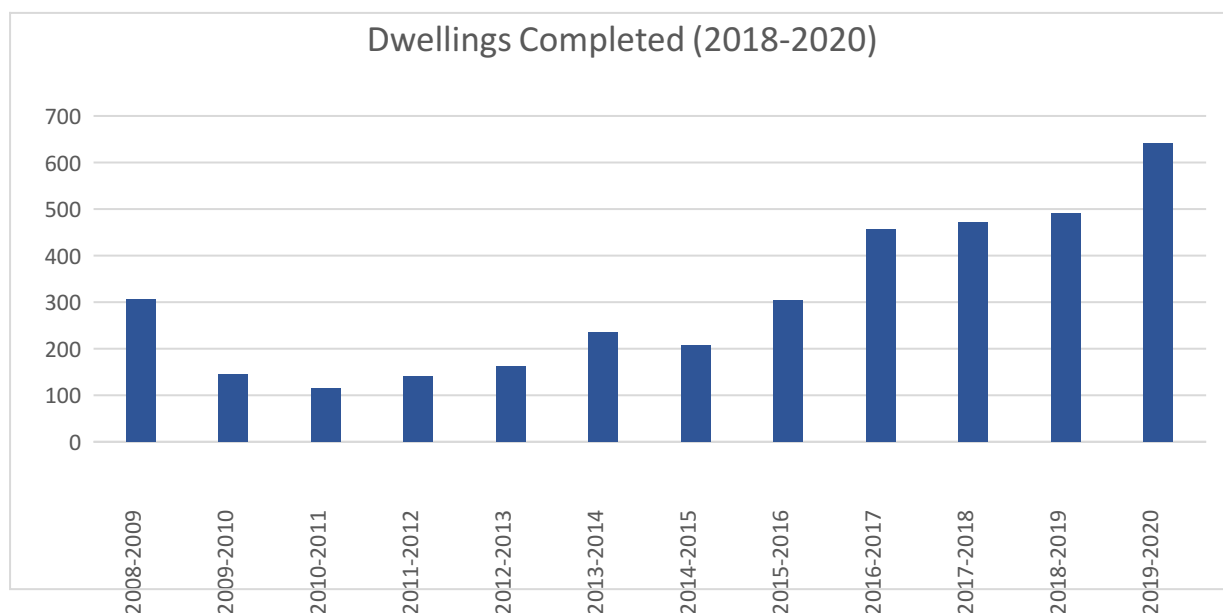
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# Performance Monitoring Framework Indicators

(Appendix 8 of the adopted Fylde Local Plan to 2032. In the next AMR, these indicators are likely to have been revised as a result of the Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032).

Performance Monitoring Framework Indicator 1	Target	Local Plan Relevant Policy
Annual net homes completions	Annual net homes completions to be at least the residual number required for 2018-2032 of 479 homes per annum.	<b>S1:</b> The Settlement Hierarchy; <b>DLF1:</b> Development Locations for Fylde; and <b>H1:</b> Housing Delivery and the Allocation of Housing Land
The objective of this indicator is to ensure the requirements of the housing delivery test are met.		

**Figure 14: Net Dwelling Completions**



Source: Fylde Council - Planning Policy

*\* The monitoring period for dwelling completions data runs from April to March, for example year 2012-2013 would be April 2012 to March 2013.*

The 2014 – based household projections to 2039 for England were published on 12<sup>th</sup> July 2016, and provide a new ‘starting’ point for the assessment of housing needs in line with the Planning Practice Guidance. A further piece of work was commissioned by Fylde to take account of the 2014 Sub National Household Projections (SNHP) and updated economic forecasts- The Objectively Assessed Housing and Economic Development Needs and the Fylde

Local Plan to 2032 (May 2017) (Addendum 3). Addendum 3 concludes that the evidence indicates an Objectively Assessed Need (OAN) of between 410 and 430 dwellings per annum. The Council considered the findings and determined that the housing requirement for the 2011-2032 period is 415 net dwellings per annum.

1538 dwellings have been completed in Fylde from 2011 to 2017 – an average of 256 dwellings per annum. When this figure is subtracted from the overall plan period requirement of 8715, it gives a residual requirement of 7177 dwellings to be completed from 2017 to 2032. This figure includes the shortfall which accrued during the early years of the plan when large sites were in the planning process. This equates to 479 dwellings per annum for the remaining years of the plan period. This is the ‘Liverpool’ method, for the purpose of calculating 5 year housing land supply.

As shown on the Graph in Figure 14, the number of net dwelling completions in Fylde has increased year on year since the start of the plan period from 141 to 490 (with a small decrease in 2014/15). The periods of 2016 to 2019 have demonstrated a significant increase in the completion of new dwellings. Between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020, 640 homes were completed.

**Table 6: Number of Homes (net) Granted Planning Permission 2007 – 2020**

Year	New Build Approvals (net)	Conversions Approved (net)	Total Homes
2007-2008	37	11	48
2008-2009	85	25	110
2009-2010	204	2	206
2010-2011	176	14	190
2011-2012	133	41	174
2012-2013	1604	23	1627
2013-2014	995	48	1043
2014-2015	227	115	342
2015-2016	720	43	763
2016-2017	1181	63	1244
2017-2018	399	24	423
2018-2019	1644	23	1667
2019-2020	427	31	458



Table 6 shows that the number of permissions granted in 2018/19 increased to its highest ever - 1644 (new build approvals). This is most likely because permissions have been granted on strategic sites which were allocated in the Fylde Local Plan to 2032. There was a reduction in planning permissions granted in 2019/20. This reduction is most likely associated with issues created by COVID19.

**Target: Annual homes completions against the target requirement of 479 homes per annum – Target met**

The trigger for action is a failure to deliver 95% of the residual number over a 3 year rolling period. 98% of the residual number was met for year 1. 470 dwelling completions for 2017-2018 is considered close enough to the target to say that the target was met in that year and the target was reached in both 2018/2019 and 2019/2020. Therefore, no contingency has been triggered.

Performance Monitoring Framework Indicator 2	Target	Local Plan Relevant Policy
Number of years housing supply	To have a minimum of 5 years supply of housing land calculated using the Liverpool approach	<b>S1:</b> The Settlement Hierarchy; <b>DLF1:</b> Development Locations for Fylde; and <b>H1:</b> Housing Delivery and the Allocation of Housing Land
The objective of this indicator is to ensure that Fylde has a minimum of 5 years' supply (plus the required buffer) of housing land using the Liverpool approach.		

Local Planning Authorities should identify sufficient deliverable sites to provide five years' worth of housing against their housing requirement. In other words, a five year supply of deliverable housing land must be identified as required by the National Planning Policy Framework.

The Local Plan was adopted on the 22<sup>nd</sup> October, 2018. For one year following adoption, in accordance with paragraph 74 and footnote 38 of the NPPF19 the Council had a 5 year housing land supply. In July 2019, the Council submitted an Annual Position Statement (APS), setting out its five-year housing land supply, again in line with paragraph 74 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The APS was produced with engagement from developers and agents regarding expected delivery of new homes on sites. The report received from the Planning Inspectorate on the 6<sup>th</sup> May 2020 confirmed that the Council had a housing land supply of 5.1 years, until October 2020.

In July 2020, the Council submitted a subsequent Draft Annual Position Statement which confirmed a 5 year housing land supply until October 2021 (5.13 years).

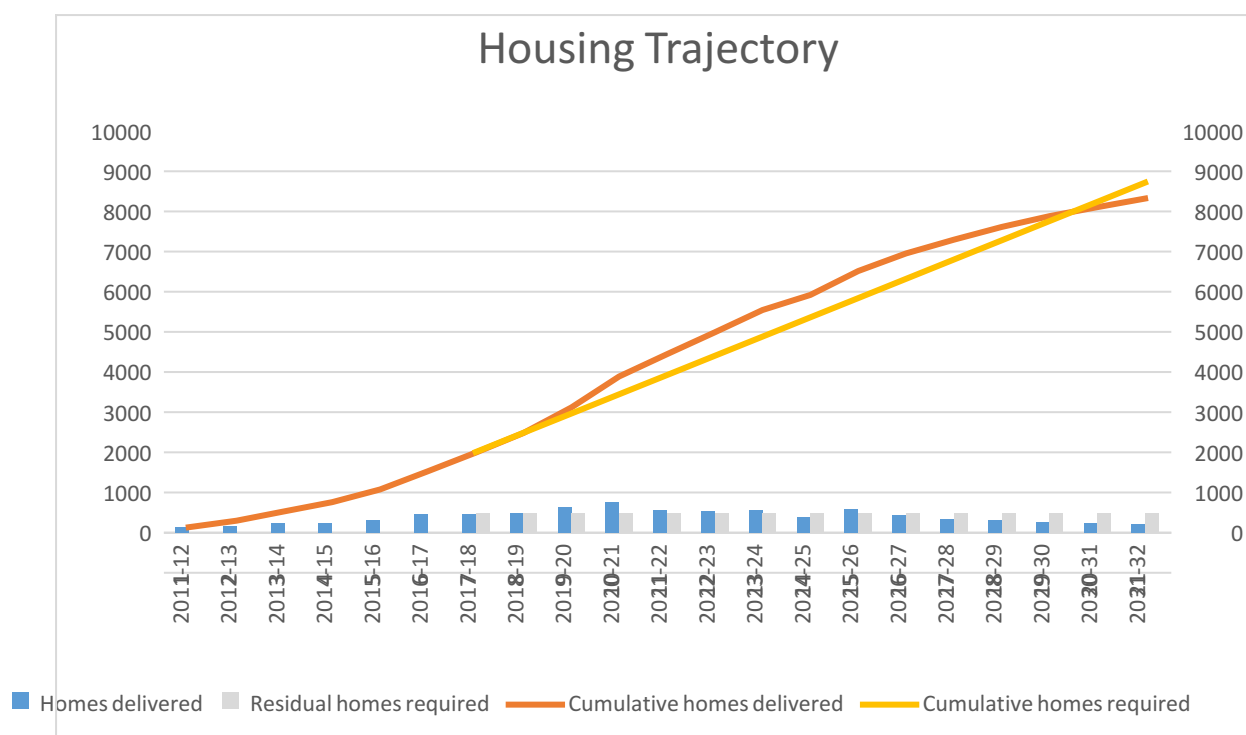
**Target: Target met**

For further information regarding the Five Year Housing Supply statement please use the following hyperlink: <https://new.fylde.gov.uk/resident/planning/planning-policy-local-plan/five-year-housing-land-supply/>

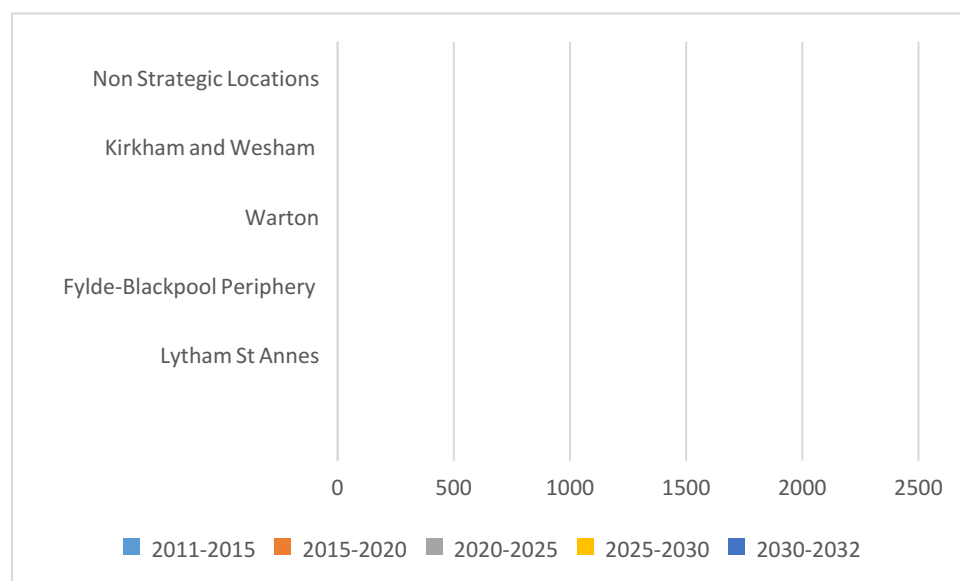


Performance Framework Indicator 3	Monitoring Target	Local Plan Relevant Policy
Housing Trajectory	To deliver a minimum of 8,715 homes (net) over the plan period from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2032	<p><b>S1:</b>The Settlement Hierarchy</p> <p><b>DLF1:</b> Development Locations for Fylde</p> <p><b>H1:</b> Housing Delivery and the Allocation of Housing Land</p>
The objective of this indicator is to ensure that the Council remains on track to deliver 8,715 homes over the plan period.		

**Figure 15: Housing Trajectory (2020)**



**Figure 16: Expected Delivery at Strategic and Non-Strategic Locations**



Source: Annual Position Statement 2020 Plan Period Housing Trajectory

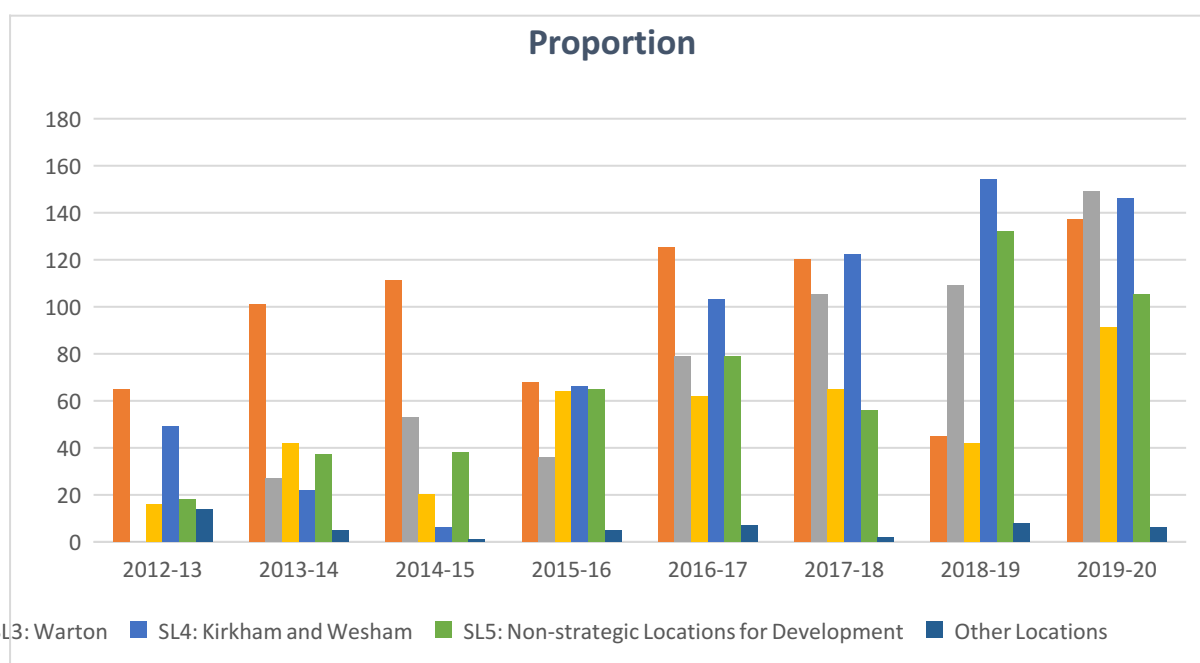
The annual housing requirement for Fylde is 415 net dwellings per annum. A calculation of 415 net dwellings per annum for 21 complete calendar years from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2032 produces an overall housing requirement figure of a minimum of 8,715 for the plan period. The adopted Local Plan has identified sufficient sites, including an allowance for small sites and windfalls, to provide a supply figure of 8,819 homes over the plan period.

**Target: Target not currently scheduled to be met within plan period.**

The target/ policy outcome states that a minimum of 8,715 homes should be completed over the plan period from 1 April, 2011 to 31 March 2032. Currently, the expected rate of housing delivery would result in 8,322 homes during the plan period. The trigger for action would be a 20% shortfall on the cumulative requirement of the Housing Trajectory. The completion of 8,322 homes would only be a 5% shortfall. Therefore, the contingency/action has not been triggered. The Council will continue to monitor housing delivery in Fylde.

Performance Framework Indicator 4	Monitoring Target	Local Plan Relevant Policy
Proportion of net homes completed in the Strategic and Non Strategic Locations for Development	Cumulative homes completed from the start of the plan period on 1 April 2011 located within Strategic (90%) and Non Strategic (10%) Locations for Development	<b>DLF1:</b> Development Locations for Fylde; <b>SL1, SL2, SL3 and SL4:</b> Strategic Locations for Development; and <b>H1:</b> Housing Delivery and Allocation of Housing Land
The objective of this indicator is to ensure the number of completed homes will be 90% in Strategic Locations and 10% in Non Strategic Locations over the plan period.		

**Figure 17: Dwellings Completions by Area**



Source: Housing Land Availability Schedule 2020

Figure 17 shows that completions in SL1 Lytham St Annes increased steadily from 2012/13 to 2014/15. From 2016/17, completions in Lytham St Annes have decreased, experiencing a significant drop in completions between the 2017/18 and 2018/19 period. However, a significant increase was observed in 2019-20. Completions in SL3 Warton follow a similar pattern to those in Lytham St Annes. There were no completions in the Fylde-Blackpool Periphery until 2013/14. Since then completions have risen steadily with 2019/20 experiencing the highest completion rate. At the start of the plan period, Kirkham and Wesham saw the second highest number of completions after Lytham and St Annes. Completions decreased steadily but significantly until 2014/15. At this point they started to rise again, seeing its highest number of completions in 2018/19, with a small drop in 2019-20.

Development in the Non-strategic locations has remained relatively consistent over the plan period, seeing its most significant rise in completions between 2017/18 and 2018/19 period. Completions in other locations have been varied as development on strategic sites allocated in the Local Plan have commenced.

**Table 7: Percentage of dwelling completions in strategic and non-strategic locations for development.**

Percentage of dwelling completions in Strategic Locations for development	81%
Percentage of dwelling completions in Strategic Locations for development	19%

The trigger for action occurs when cumulative homes completed from the start of the plan period on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2011 located within strategic locations for development is fewer than 80% and more than 15% in non-strategic locations for development. The figures presented in Table 7 show the proportion of net homes completed at the strategic locations for development, taken together from the start of the plan period is 81%. The proportion completed at the non -strategic locations for development is 19%. This is not far from the 90:10 split set out in the target. The trigger for action of fewer than 80% at the strategic locations for development is not met. This is a great achievement, the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 is delivering the majority of development at the strategic locations for development which are sustainable locations for development.

**Target: Target not met, but still on line to meet target within the plan period.**

Performance Monitoring Framework Indicator 5	Target	Local Plan Relevant Policy
Employment Land Take Up	Cumulative take up of land for employment development from the start of the plan period on 1 April 2011, to be at least 90% of the 60.6 Ha (gross requirement) at the end of the plan period.	<b>EC1:</b> Overall Provision of Employment Land and Existing Employment Sites
The objective of this indicator is to ensure the delivery of at least 90% of the 60.6 Ha (gross requirement) at the end of the plan period.		

**Table 8: Employment Land take- up**

	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Cumulati ve Total
	2011/ 12	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	
Actual Take Up	3				0.07	2.52		<b>5.59</b>
Requirement Y1- Y4 60.6ha Requirement Y5- Y21 62ha	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.88	<b>20.16</b>

Source: Fylde Borough Council - Planning Policy

Policy EC1 of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 identifies Employment Land and Existing Employment Sites. The Local Plan provides sites for 62 ha of new employment land to be delivered during the plan period.

In order to monitor take up rate (completions), information was compiled by viewing planning permissions/Building Regulation applications approved/complete, both during and prior to the study period.

The pro-rated amount of employment land that would need to be developed each year on allocated sites is 2.88 ha. Table 8 shows that since the start of the Plan period, a total of 5.59 ha has been taken up/completed.

At the base date of the most recent Business and Industrial Land Schedule (31st March 2018) it can be seen that since the start of the plan period, the majority of take up of land for business and employment has been at Whitehills Park. During 2016-18, 1.42 ha was taken up for employment purposes at Whitehills.

**Target: Target not currently scheduled to be met within the plan period.**

The Trigger for Action as stated in the Performance Monitoring Framework of the Local Plan is when the cumulative take up of allocated employment land for employment development is less than 50% of the expected pro-rata amount or more than 150% of the expected pro-rata amount. The expected delivery is 2.88 ha per year, and thus the expected delivery from the start of the plan period (2011-18) stands at 20ha (2.88x7 years = 20ha). The actual take up from 2011-18 is 5.59ha (Graph 16). This is 28% of expected pro-rated amount and therefore

triggers the contingency/action. This is to consider whether there are obstacles to take up on particular sites that could be overcome.

There are a number of obstacles to take up on particular sites. The national economy has stalled because of uncertainty surrounding Brexit, which will have impacted on the take up of employment land on the Fylde Coast. The delivery of the Warton Enterprise Zone needs the completion of the Preston Western Distributor Road. Until this has been completed poor access from the motorway network will delay the delivery of the employment sites at this location. Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone also needs appropriate infrastructure. Again this has been delayed and until it is delivered, progress will be slow. The other large allocation is at Whyndyke Farm. The access to this site needs agreeing, and this has stalled its delivery. More recently, the COVID19 pandemic has caused a downturn in the economy and in the delivery of employment land.

However, as the take up rate is lower than expected, any obstacles to take up on particular sites will be considered and the Council will continue to work with its partners to deliver these employment sites.

Performance Monitoring Framework Indicator 6	Target	Local Plan Relevant Policy
Cumulative additional jobs created as a direct result of the Enterprise Zone	Cumulative additional jobs created in Fylde in line with projection	<b>EC3:</b> Lancashire Advanced Engineering and Manufacturing (AEM) Enterprise Zone at BAE Systems Warton
<b>The objective of this indicator is to ensure that the cumulative additional jobs created as a direct result of the Enterprise Zone is in line with the projection.</b>		

In autumn 2011 the Warton Aerodrome site, along with the Salmesbury Aerodrome site, was awarded Enterprise Zone Status. It is known as the Lancashire Advanced Engineering and Manufacturing Enterprise Zone and incorporates land at both Aerodrome sites.

The Aerodrome at Warton has been split into three Enterprise Zone areas;

- North Enterprise Zone – 39.7ha
- South East Enterprise Zone – 21.3ha
- South West Enterprise Zone – 13.5ha

The airfield which measures 157.5ha lies outside the Enterprise Zone.

In 2014 the Council adopted the Lancashire Advance Engineering & Manufacturing Enterprise Zone Phase 1 Site Consultation Masterplan (Warton EZ Masterplan). The document which was published by BAE Systems provides a framework for the delivery of the long-term strategic objectives of the Enterprise Zone within the area known as Phase 1 of the Warton site. This Masterplan provides the broad strategic context for current and future Local Development Orders (LDOs).



The Lancashire Enterprise Zone aims to become a national focal point for the advanced manufacturing and engineering sector. The Enterprise Zone aims to provide the opportunity to create 4000-6000 jobs high value jobs in the long term and 1,200 jobs in the short term.

Employment figures at the Enterprise Zone have remained consistent from 2015. These consist of:

- **Trescal** – 6 personnel work within the Trescal Lab.
- **Accenture** – 1 member of staff is permanently based in the office, however the number using the office as a hot desking facility normally averages 12 a week.

Total cumulative jobs created as a direct result of the Enterprise Zone: **19**

**Target: Target not met. Still scheduled to be met within the plan period.**

The target/policy outcome is that the cumulative jobs created in Fylde over the plan period as a direct consequence of incentives provided by the Enterprise Zone, are in line with the projection. The trigger is when the cumulative additional jobs created in Fylde varies from the projection by more than 50%. Currently, no additional jobs have been created during the period covered by this AMR. It should be noted however, that the delivery of the Warton Enterprise Zone needs the completion of the Preston Western Distributor Road. Until this has been completed poor access from the motorway network will delay delivery of the employment sites at this location. Construction began on the Preston Western Distributor in August 2019.

The contingency/action is to review whether the annual housing requirement for Fylde remains aligned with jobs growth within the Borough as a whole. However, it is still early days for the application of the policy. With the delivery of the Preston Western Distributor and consequential enablement of the delivery of the Enterprise Zone, it is anticipated that more jobs will be created. The Council will continue to monitor the additional jobs created in Fylde as a result of the Enterprise Zone at Warton.

Performance Monitoring Framework Indicator 7	Target	Local Plan Relevant Policy
Cumulative additional jobs created as a direct result of the Enterprise Zone	Cumulative additional jobs created in Fylde in line with projection	<b>EC4:</b> Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone
<b>The objective of this indicator is to ensure that the cumulative additional jobs created as a direct result of the Enterprise Zone is in line with the projection.</b>		

Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone was approved by Government in November 2015 and became operational from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016. The Enterprise Zone has a twenty year lifespan and

covers an area of some 141ha much of which encompasses a large portion of the operational airfield, significant parts of which sit within designated greenbelt.

Development of the Enterprise Zone at Blackpool Airport will provide opportunities for retail, employment and leisure uses at the airport and will also provide jobs close to where people live. The airport will continue to play a key role in making the Enterprise Zone a success and help to deliver the overall objective of creating up to 5000 jobs on the Enterprise Zone site.

New jobs between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020: **186.5 (82.5 in Blackpool and 104 in Fylde)**

Cumulative jobs since 2016: **1528** (for both Blackpool and Fylde)

**Target: Target not met. Still set to be met within the plan period.**

The target/policy outcome is that the cumulative jobs created in Fylde over the plan period as a direct consequence of incentives provided by the Enterprise Zone, are in line with the projection. The trigger is when the cumulative additional jobs created in Fylde varies from the projection by more than 50%. The figure of 1528 includes safeguarded and construction jobs, and therefore are not all jobs created as a “direct result of the Enterprise Zone”.

The contingency/action is to review whether the annual housing requirement for Fylde remains aligned with jobs growth within the Borough as a whole. However, it is still early days for the application of the policy. It must be noted that as often happens with any major regeneration programme, there have been some delays and Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone requires the delivery of essential strategic infrastructure to aid delivery and progression of the Enterprise Zone. The Council will continue to monitor the additional jobs created in Fylde as a result of Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone.

Performance Monitoring Framework Indicator 8	Target	Local Plan Relevant Policy
Density of completed housing development sites	30 homes per hectare or more achieved on completed new build sites representing at least 90% of the dwellings within those sites in any given year in Strategic Locations for Development, Key and Local Service Centres and in Tier 1: Larger Rural Settlements and Tier 2: Smaller Rural Settlements.	<b>H2:</b> Density and Mix of New Residential Development

The objective of this indicator is to ensure efficient use of land.

Paragraph 122<sup>3</sup> of the Framework (2019) refers to achieving appropriate densities that make efficient use of land. To do this, close attention must be paid to the densities achieved on new housing developments, avoiding those developments which make inefficient use of land (those less than 30 dwellings per hectare).

**Table 9: Housing Density on Completed Sites (dwellings per hectare (dph))**

Strategic Locations for Development				
Key Service Centres – Lytham (including Ansdell), St Annes, Kirkham				
Location	Dwellings complete	Site Area	Density	Target met?
The Gables, 34-39 Orchard Road, St Annes	12	0.13	146dph	Yes
Petros House, St. Annes	35	0.2	175dph	Yes
Church Road Methodist Church, St. Annes	10	0.117	85.4dph	Yes
Land to rear of 23 - 63 Westgate Road, Squires Gate, St Annes	8	0.64	39dph	Yes
Sunny Bank Mill, Kirkham	9	0.13	69dph	Yes
34 Derbe Road, Lytham St Annes	12	0.055	218dph	Yes
22 All Saints Road, St Annes	1	0.02	50dph	Yes
Rear of 4 Curzon Road, Lytham St Annes	1	0.021	47dph	Yes
377 Clifton Drive North, St Annes	1	0.06	16dph	No

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/11-making-effective-use-of-land>

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338 Clifton Drive North, St. annes	7	0.11	63dph	Yes
117 South Promenade, St. Annes	3	0.07	42dph	Yes
15-17 Eden Avenue, St. Annes	1	0.147	6.8dph	No
Lytham United Reformed Church, Bannister Street, Lytham	3	0.118	25dph	No
99 Ballam Road, Lytham	8	0.19	42dph	Yes
23 Lightburne Avenue, Lytham St Annes	3	0.007	428dph	Yes
Flat 2 & 3 15 St Annes Road East, St Annes	1	0.03	33dph	Yes
Porritt Court, 20-22 St Georges Road, Lytham St. Annes	2	0.079	25.3dph	No
14 West Beach, Lytham St. Annes	3	0.043	69.7dph	Yes
Flats 3 & 4 16 St Andrews Road South, Lytham	2	0.003	666dph	Yes
44 Warton Street, Lytham St Annes	1	0.022	45.4dph	Yes
30 Greenwich Drive, Lytham St Annes	1	0.061	16.3dph	No
Post Office Hotel, Freckleton	6	0.061	98dph	Yes

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<b>Street, Kirkham</b>				
<b>Local Service Centres – Freckleton, Warton, Wesham, Whitehills, Whyndyke</b>				
Excel.Sheet.12 "\\\\fyis2\\home \\Planning_Serv ices\\BuiltEnv\\Loc al Plan Working Docs\\Housing Land Availability Schedule Updates\\HLAS Update 19- 20\\Housing Land Schedule 19 - 20\\Workings\\P MI 8 - Density and Mix of new residential development - Updated - 19-20 FINAL.xlsx" Sheet1!R30C4 \a \\f 5 \\h \\ MERGEFORMAT <b>The Refuge, Ruskin Road, Freckleton</b>	1	0.38	30dph	Yes
<b>Land at Dover Close, Warton</b>	1	0.028	35.7dph	Yes
<b>150 Lytham Road, Warton</b>	1	0.025	40dph	Yes
<b>Lynwood Caravan Park, Lytham Road, Warton</b>	7	0.224	31.25dph	Yes
<b>Tier 1 Rural Settlements - Newton, Staining, Wrea Green</b>				
<b>Land at the end of Bryning Avenue, Wrea Green</b>	1	0.106	9.43dph	No
<b>Newfold Farm, Browns Lane,</b>	1	0.2	5dph	No

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Wrea Green				
Tier 2 Small Rural Settlements - Clifton, Elswick, Singleton, Weeton				
Land at Kings Close Staining	1	1.85	16.2dph	No
Land off Willow Drive, Wrea Green	33	5.81	15dph	No
Mount Farm, Station Road, Singleton	1	0.071	14dph	No

Source: Housing Land Availability Schedule 2020

No strategic sites were completed in 2019/20. Eight sites were completed and more than half of them did achieve 30 dwellings per ha. There was no link between the geographical location of the sites and the density achieved.

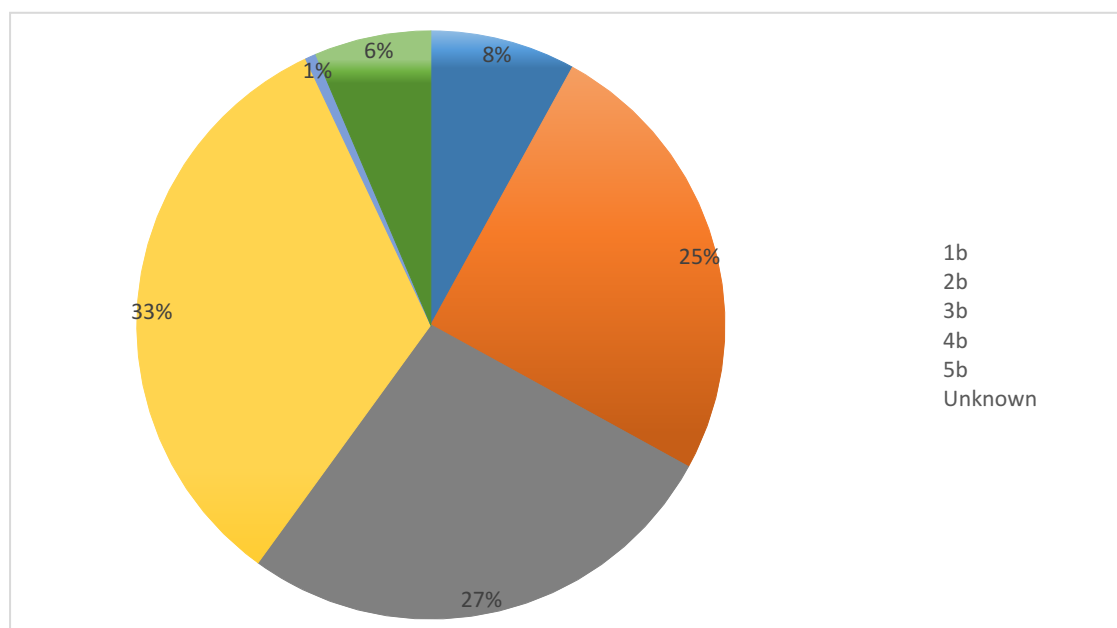
**Target: Target not met.**

be completed at 30 dwellings per hectare. In fact, 74% of all completions were at 30 dwellings per ha, and 26% are at less than 30 dwellings per hectare. This is an improvement on last years figures, this year 19/20 is only slightly lower than the trigger for action, which is 75%

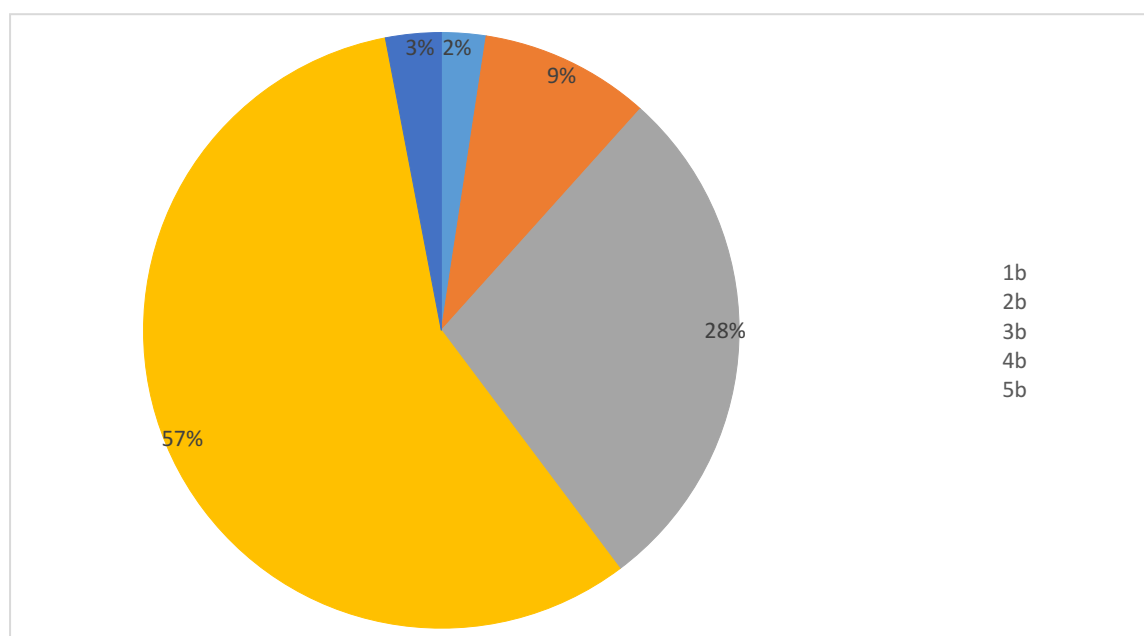
The contingency/action is to review how the policy is being applied. However, it is still early days for the application of the policy. Many of the sites which completed are small and therefore comprise of one or two houses on a plot. As strategic sites are completed it is considered likely that the percentage of dwellings completed at more than 30 dwellings per hectare will increase. The Council will continue to monitor the density of completed developments.

Performance Monitoring Framework Indicator 9	Target	Local Plan Relevant Policy
Proportion of dwellings with full planning permission and on sites which are not yet completed that will have 1,2,3,4 or 5 bedrooms.	At least 50% of dwellings to have 1, 2 or 3 bedrooms. At least 33% of dwellings at non-strategic locations to have 1 or 2 bedrooms. These targets will be adjusted in response to the findings of the Housing Needs Assessment.	<b>H2:</b> Density and Mix of New Residential Development
The objective of this target is to deliver a higher proportion of smaller dwellings in line with the findings of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment.		

**Figure 18: Number of bedrooms in dwellings with full planning permission which are not yet completed in all Locations for Development**



**Figure 19: Number of bedrooms in dwellings with full planning permission which are not yet completed – Non- Strategic Locations for Development**



Location	Calculation	Total
All locations	$631 + 162 = 793$ $444^4 / 793 * 100$	1b, 2b, 3b = <b>56%</b>

<sup>4</sup> 444 consists of the totals of 1b, 2b and 3b columns for strategic and non-strategic sites.

<b>Non Strategic Locations</b>	$4+15=19/162*100$	<b>1b, 2b = 12%</b>
--------------------------------	-------------------	---------------------

The pie chart in Figure 18 shows that a majority of dwellings with full planning permission but not yet completed have 3 or 4 bedrooms, accounting for 60% (27% and 33% respectively). Only 8% have one bedroom whilst 6% remain unknown.

In a similar manner, Figure 19 also shows that a majority of dwellings with full planning permission but not yet completed in **non-strategic locations** (Freckleton and Tier 1 and Tier 2 Rural Areas) have 4 bedrooms, accounting for 57% of dwellings. However, there are fewer 2 bed dwellings in the non-strategic locations, whilst the number of 3 bedroom dwellings is higher, at 28%. The number of 1 bed dwellings account for 3 percent of dwellings in non-strategic locations.

The results taken from Graphs 18 & 19 indicate that 56% of dwellings in all locations are 1,2 and 3 bed and that 12% of dwellings in non-strategic locations are 1 and 2 bed.

**Target: Target met for all dwellings, target not met at the non-strategic locations.**

The target/policy outcome states that at least 50% of dwellings with full planning permission on sites of 10 dwellings or more should have 1, 2 or 3 bedrooms. The aim of the policy is to provide higher numbers of smaller properties in line with the findings of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment. The target has been met with 56% of dwellings with full planning permission approved in the plan period having 1,2 or 3 bedrooms.

However, at the non-strategic locations the target is 33%. This has not been achieved, with 12% of dwellings with full planning permission having 1 or 2 bedrooms. The contingency/action is to review how the policy is being applied.

It should be noted however, that some of these permissions are on sites which were approved before the policy was given full weight. These types of permissions are still coming through the system. Also a large proportion of these permissions were allowed on appeal.

Now that policy is being given full weight and older permissions are being used up, it is hoped that the proportion of permissions for smaller dwellings at the non strategic locations will increase.

<b>Performance Monitoring Framework Indicator 10</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Local Plan Relevant Policy</b>
Percentage of market housing schemes of 10 dwellings or more that provide 30% affordable homes.	All market housing schemes of 10 or more homes to provide 30% affordable homes.	<b>H4: Affordable Housing</b>
<b>The objective of this indicator is to ensure that market schemes of 10 or more dwellings provide 30% affordable housing.</b>		

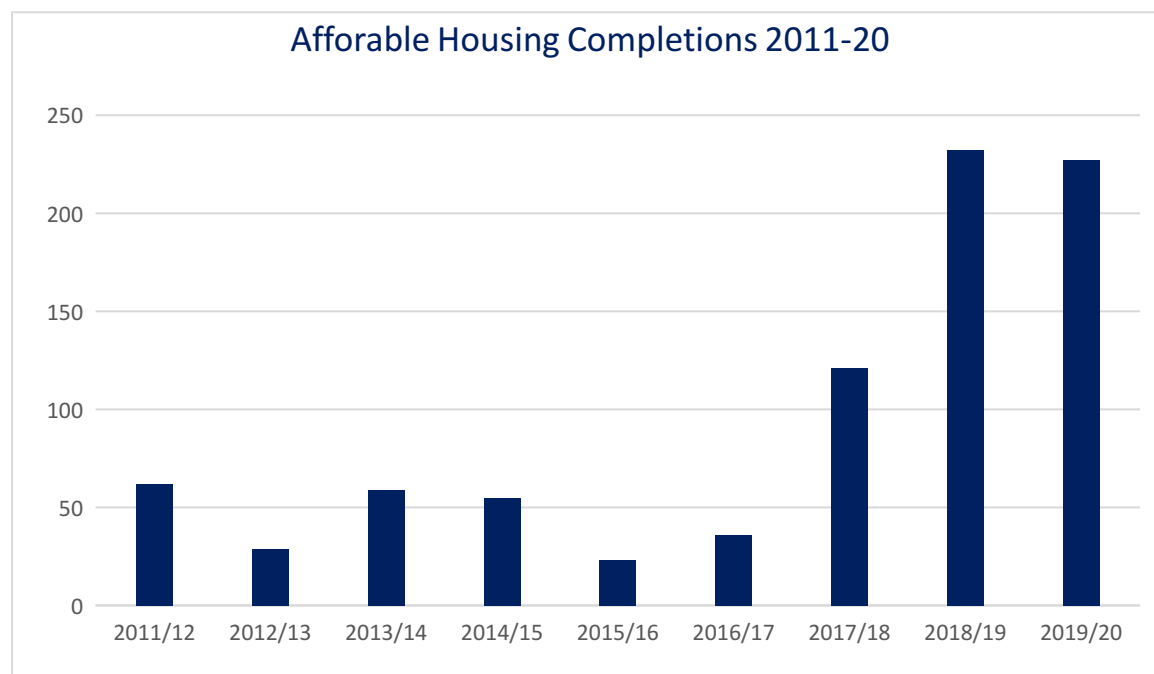


**Table 10: Planning Permission granted for Affordable Homes**

Ref No	Location	Total Dwls	Application No	Affordable Dwellings
	High Meadow, Lower Lane, Freckleton	11	18/0043	30% - 3 dwellings
3A1239	Campbells Caravans, Blackpool Road, Kirkham	30	16/0112	30% - 9 dwellings
4A1248	Merlewood Caravan Park, Cartford Lane, Little Eccleston	82	18/0136	Financial Contribution
4A1246	Land to North and South side of Old House Lane, Westby	265	15/0114	30% - 79 dwellings

100% of the market housing schemes of 10 or more homes granted planning permission provided 30% affordable homes. The table shows that planning applications being approved have been meeting the target of providing 30% affordable homes as part of the requirement of Policy H4 of the Plan.

**Figure 20: Affordable Housing Completions**



Source: Housing Land Availability Schedule 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020

Figure 20 shows the Affordable Housing Completions from 2011-2020. A significant increase can be observed between the 2016/17 period and 2017/18 period. This increase continued,

with the number of completions almost doubling between the 2017/18 period and the 2018/19 period. There was a very small decrease (5 dwellings) between the 2018/19 and 2019/20 period.

Performance Monitoring Framework Indicator 11	Target	Local Plan Relevant Policy
Number of Health Impact Assessments (HIA) submitted alongside major planning applications on Strategic Sites.	HIAs submitted alongside major planning applications on Strategic Sites	<b>HW1:</b> Health and Wellbeing
The objective of this indicator is to ensure that HIAs are submitted alongside major planning applications, enabling healthy living initiatives to be integrated into new developments.		

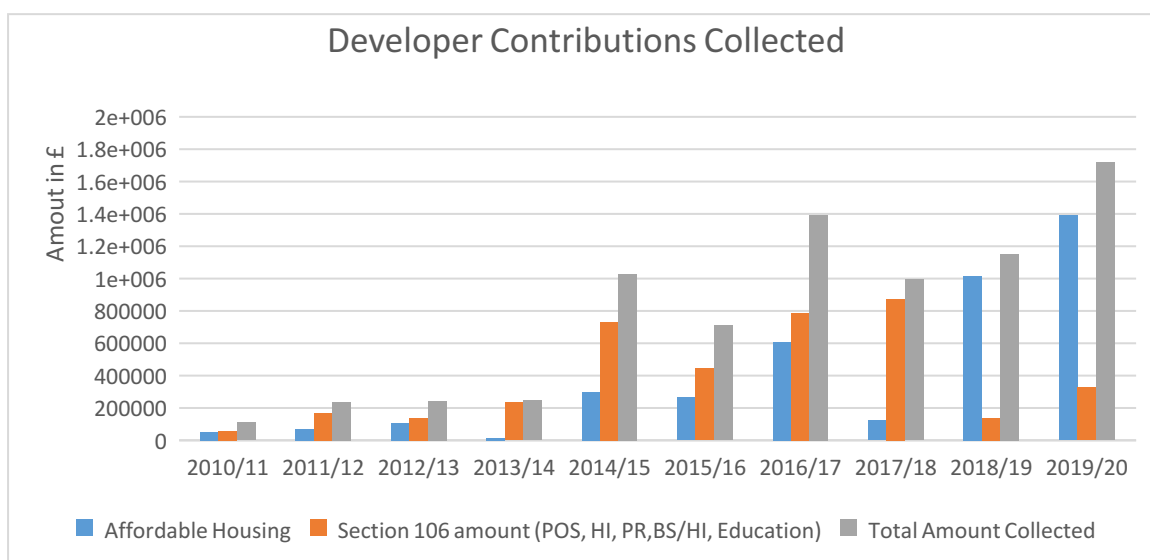
There have been eleven major planning application on strategic sites during the monitoring period covered in this AMR. However, no Health Impact Assessments were received as part of these applications.

**Target: Target not met**

The target/policy outcome is that Health Impact Assessments are submitted alongside all major planning applications on Strategic Sites. The target has not been met and the contingency/action has been triggered. This contingency/action will involve a review on how the requirement for Health Impact Assessments is being applied.

Performance Monitoring Framework Indicator 12	Target	Local Plan Relevant Policy
Number, type and location of Infrastructure Projects delivered	All projects listed within the IDP delivered or commenced delivery, during the plan period.	<b>INF2:</b> Developer Contributions
The objective of this indicator is to check on progress with respect to the delivery of Infrastructure Projects listed in the IDP.		

**Figure 21: Developer Contributions Collected**



Source: Fylde Council (2020)

The above graph displays the amount of developer contributions collected each year for the last 10 years. Contributions collected remained fairly consistent between 2010 and 2013/14. It is apparent that 2016-2017 were positive years with significant developer contributions collected. The 2018/19 period was also positive, especially in terms of Affordable Homes payments. The Affordable Housing payments have seen an increase in 2019/20, with the total amount collected being its highest in 10 years.

## New Homes Bonus

The New Homes Bonus is a Government scheme which is aimed at encouraging local authorities to grant planning permissions for the building of new homes in return for additional revenue. The Council has received **£1,343,000** for the period from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019-31<sup>st</sup> March 2020.

## Infrastructure Delivery

The Infrastructure Delivery Schedule can be found in Appendix B of this report. It highlights uncertainties surrounding funding and delivery and assesses the status of current projects. Much progress has been made during the monitoring period and developments are ongoing.

The start of 2019 saw the completion of the electrification of the Blackpool to Preston railway line, following the initiation of a direct London – Blackpool service, stopping at Poulton-le-Fylde and Preston railway stations. The Coastal Defence scheme was ongoing during the monitoring period but has since been completed in (June 2020) after being awarded an extra £2m in 2018 for Granny's Bay Sea Defences. Progress was made during the monitoring period which allowed for the start of the construction works for the Preston Western Distributor Road. Discussions are ongoing to ensure progress is made with the M55 Link Road.

**Target: On target to be met during the plan period.**

The Infrastructure Delivery Schedule shows more than half of the projects as committed capital programmes and those that are secure or ongoing developments. All of the projects presented in the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule are on track to be delivered or commence during the plan period.

Performance Monitoring Framework Indicator 13	Target	Local Plan Relevant Policy
Number of planning applications granted permission for inappropriate development in Flood Risk Zones 2 and 3.	No planning applications granted permission for inappropriate development in Flood Zones 2 and 3.	<b>CL1:</b> Flood Alleviation, Water Quality and Water Efficiency; <b>SL1, SL2, SL3 and SL4:</b> Strategic Locations for Development; and <b>SL5:</b> Development Sites outside the Strategic Locations for Development
The objective of this indicator is to ensure no inappropriate development is permitted in Flood Risk Zones.		

No planning applications have approved against an Environment Agency objection in Flood Zones 2 or 3. Therefore, no inappropriate planning applications have been approved in these areas and the target has been met.

Target: Target met.

Performance Monitoring Framework Indicator 14	Target	Local Plan Relevant Policy
Change in areas of land covered by local, national or international policy protections for biodiversity or areas provided for biodiversity in mitigation through developments.	Net gains in areas of land specifically dedicated to and protected for biodiversity.	<b>ENV2:</b> Biodiversity
The objective of this indicator is to ensure that there is a net gain in biodiversity.		

Information provided by Lancashire Environment Record Network (LERN) at Lancashire County Council shows that the combined area of sites covered by local, national or international protections for biodiversity in Fylde has remained consistent at 3005 ha over the monitoring period. The trigger for action is a fall in areas of land specifically dedicated to and protected for biodiversity. With no fall in these areas, and small gains in areas provided for biodiversity through mitigation (through developments) the contingency/action has not been

triggered.

Target: Target met

Performance Monitoring Framework Indicator 15	Target	Local Plan Relevant Policy
Amount of indoor and outdoor sport, recreation and open space gained, and lost to other uses	Net gains in indoor and outdoor sports facilities and open space provision	<b>ENV3:</b> Protecting Existing Open Space (the Green Infrastructure network); and <b>HW3:</b> Protection and Provision of Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities
The objective of this indicator is to ensure a net gain in indoor and outdoor sports facilities.		

The Council commissioned Knight Kavanagh and Page Consultants (KKP) to produce a Playing Pitch Strategy and to update the Council's 2008 Open Space Strategy, along with a Built Facilities review (updated 2016). The results within these documents present the existing situation at the start of the plan period.

**Table 11: Gains in Indoor Space**

Section	Location	Description of Application
Indoor Gym Space	Lytham Trade Park (Units 1, 2 and 3), Preston Road, Lytham St Annes, FY8 5FP	Variation of Conditions 2, 3 and 4 on application 110250 to a permit use as an indoor gym with ancillary café.

**Table 12: Gains in Outdoor space**

Section	Location	Gains
Amenity Greenspace	Land at Kings Close, Staining (completed)	0.323ha
	Land off Willow Drive, Wrea Green (completed)	0.803ha
Local Areas and Local Equipped Areas for Play	Land at Kings Close, Staining (completed)	0.051ha
		0.203ha

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	Land off Willow Drive, Wrea Green (completed)	
<b>Football Pitches</b>	Application 20/0114 Formation of 12.no new natural grass sports pitches, Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone (granted)	11.5ha
		<b>Total: 1.380 ha (completed)</b>  <b>11.5ha (granted)</b>

**Target: Target scheduled to be met within plan period.**

Within the monitoring period of this document there have been no unexpected specific losses of facilities. There were no new planning applications granted during the AMR monitoring period for new gym space. However, the application for the increase in gym space at Units 1, 2 and 3 of Lytham Trade Park presented in the previous AMR was completed during the monitoring period and now in use. Developments completed during this timeframe that incorporate a notable increase in outdoor open space are noted in Table 12. Additional open space provided in developments that are near completion will be accounted for in future AMRs. The amenity green space in completed developments accounts for a large proportion of the gain during this time frame. Additionally, a planning application was granted for 12 new football pitches as part of the Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone, within the timeframe of this AMR. Eventually these will replace existing pitches. Progress will be reported in future AMRs. A significant proportion of the net gain on development sites will occur as the strategic sites in the plan are completed. Whyndyke Garden Village and Queensway will make a large contribution to this.

<b>Performance Monitoring Framework Indicator 16</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Local Plan Relevant Policy</b>
Number of Heritage Assets on Historic England's 'At Risk' register. Number of Heritage Assets on Fylde's Local List of Heritage Assets (once established).	Reduction in the number of heritage assets on the Historic England's 'At Risk' register. Reduction in the number of heritage assets considered to be "at risk" on the local list of heritage assets once established.	<b>ENV5: Historic Environment</b>
<b>The objective of this indicator is to reduce the number of heritage assests considered 'at risk'.</b>		

To date, Fylde has only one Listed Building on Historic England's "At Risk" register – Lytham Hall. This remains consistent with previous years.

The Council does not have an established list of local heritage assets considered to be "at risk". However, the informal list of local heritage assets considered to be at risk has remained consistent with previous years.

**Target: Target scheduled to be met during the plan period.**

Performance Monitoring Framework Indicator 17	Target	Local Plan Relevant Policy
Cumulative additional jobs created in Fylde from the start of the Plan period	Cumulative additional jobs created in Fylde in line with projection	EC1: Overall Provision of Employment Land and Existing Employment Sites
<b>The objective of this indicator is monitor the growth of the economy in Fylde.</b>		

Table 13 shows the number of jobs in Fylde. It can be seen that the number of jobs remained relatively stable between 2015 and 2017. A slight decrease was observed between 2015 and 2016 but rose again in 2017. The most significant drop of 3,000 was observed between 2017 and 2018 and it fell again slightly between 2018 and 2019.

**Table 13: Number of Jobs in Fylde**

Year	Jobs in Fylde
<b>2015</b>	42,000
<b>2016</b>	41,000
<b>2017</b>	42,000
<b>2018</b>	39,000
<b>2019</b>	38,000

Source: Nomis Employee Jobs, 2019

**Target: Target scheduled to be met during the plan period.**

The target/policy outcome is that Fylde should see cumulative additional jobs created from the start of the plan period, the cumulative additional jobs should be created in line with the projection.

The projection is taken from the Objectively Assessed Housing and Economic Development Needs and the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 May 2017, The Independent Assessment of the Economic Prospects of Fylde Table 5.1 shows that Fylde will continue to see a growth in employment opportunities with on average between 55 and 91 jobs likely to be created

annually over the plan period.

The trigger for action occurs when the cumulative additional jobs varies from the projection by more than 50%. The number of jobs in Fylde has fallen by 3000, therefore, the action is triggered.

There are a number of issues that could be contributing to the fall in employment in Fylde. A fall in the number of jobs can be linked to the general ageing of a population, a trend observed within Fylde, and a need to replace those in the workforce who are older and less likely to be economically active. The delivery of employment sites and the provision of new employment opportunities has slowed in Fylde for a number of reasons. The national economy has stalled because of uncertainty surrounding Brexit, which will have impacted on the take up of employment land on the Fylde Coast. The delivery of the Warton Enterprise Zone needs the completion of the Preston Western Distributor Road. Until this has been completed poor access from the motorway network will delay the delivery of the employment sites at this location. Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone also needs appropriate infrastructure. Again this has been delayed and until it is delivered, progress will be slow. The other large allocation is at Whyndyke Farm. The access to this site needs agreeing and this has stalled its delivery.

However, the Council will continue to work with its partners to deliver these employment sites and create additional employment sites within Fylde.

Although the figures for the year 2020 have not yet been released, there is expected to be a drop in total job numbers resulting from the COVID19 pandemic. Workers in hospitality, retail and entertainment have been badly hit as these jobs have seen the biggest impact from COVID regulations. The full extent of job losses is not yet known and will be reported in the next AMR.



# NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

Neighbourhood planning was introduced in 2011 through the Localism Act. Neighbourhood planning provides a powerful set of tools for local people and local businesses to develop their own planning policies through a Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP). A NDP reflects their priorities, deliver tangible local benefits and has real weight in planning decisions and can ensure the right type of development for the community is accomplished, where the ambition of the neighbourhood is aligned with the strategic needs and priorities of the wider local area.

## Neighbourhood Development Plans

In very simple terms, a Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP) is:

- A document that sets out planning policies for a specific neighbourhood area. Planning policies are then used to decide whether to approve planning applications, along with the adopted Local Plan.
- Written by the local community, the people who know and love the area, rather than the Local Planning Authority.
- A powerful tool to ensure the community gets the right types of development, in the right place.
- A Neighbourhood Development Plan is an important document with real legal force, therefore there are certain formal procedures that it must go through.

Neighbourhood Planning cannot be used to stop development happening, however it will allow communities to decide where they want new development to be built and what those new developments should look like.

Table 14 identifies the progress of NDP's in regards to the statutory stages of the Neighbourhood Planning process at the end of the monitoring year, NDP's are live projects and up-to-date information can be found at:

<https://new.fylde.gov.uk/resident/planning/planning-policy-local-plan/neighbourhood-planning/>

**Table 14: Neighbourhood Plan Progresses**

Regulations	Ribby with Wrea Parish Council	Staining Parish Council	St. Annes's on the Sea Town Council	Bryning with Warton Parish Council	Singleton Parish Council
Reg 5 – Application received for Neighbourhood Area Designation	12/09/2012	20/12/2012	12/04/2013	12/08/2013	26/08/2014
Reg 7 – Approved Neighbourhood Area	19/12/2012	28/02/2013	12/07/2013	25/10/2013	12/11/2014
Reg 14 – Pre-submission Consultation and Publicity			15/06/2015 – 31/07/2015	10/07/2014 – 20/08/2014	<b>Parish Council are discussing the possibility of progressing their NDP.</b>
Reg 15 – Plan Proposals			25/01/2016	23/09/2014	
Reg 16 – Publicising a Plan Proposal			11/02/2016 – 24/03/2016	09/10/2014 – 28/11/2014	
Reg 17 – Submission of Plan Proposal to Examination			24/03/2016	24/02/2016	

During the monitoring period, discussions have been ongoing with Ribby-with-Wrea Parish Council to develop the written Ribby-with-Wrea Neighbourhood Development Plan document. Progress has been positive and a Draft Neighbourhood Development Plan has been submitted to the Council for review. Once adopted a Neighbourhood Development Plan will sit alongside the Local Plan and form part of the Development Plan for the area.



## 7. INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY PLAN PROGRESS

### **The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)**

The IDP seeks to establish what additional infrastructure and service needs are required to support development in Fylde.

The IDP will help ensure that the additional infrastructure and services that are needed are identified and delivered in a timely, co-ordinated and sustainable way. It will be a mechanism for improving delivery of facilities and services for the benefit of local communities and will provide a robust framework that will support bids for funding and assist decision making.

Infrastructure Provision is essential to ensure new development does not have an adverse impact on existing services and is essential to accommodate both housing and economic growth and deliver sustainable development.

### **Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)**

The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) is a list of infrastructure projects required in the Borough. It contains the specific details of infrastructure projects and schemes including funding costs and external partners necessary to deliver the project.

The schedule will be monitored and updated on a regular basis and will provide an up to date list of Infrastructure required along with its status.

An Infrastructure Delivery Schedule (IDS) of key infrastructure projects is included in Appendix B of this report. The key infrastructure projects are those required to accommodate the quantum and distribution of development that is being proposed in the emerging Local Plan. The IDS highlights uncertainties surrounding funding and delivery, and will therefore impact upon the amount, distribution and phasing of development in the emerging Local Plan.

The IDS will assess the status of current projects. Any further necessary infrastructure projects will be added. The Council will work with external partners to identify sources of funding in order to implement these projects. If the Council implements a Community Infrastructure Levy, funding may become available from that source in future.

The IDS will continue to be updated and a list of completed infrastructure will be provided in future Authority Monitoring Reports

## 8. DUTY TO COOPERATE

### Duty to Cooperate

The Duty to Cooperate legislation is set out in Section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004 and is amended by Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011. This duty requires all local planning authorities to co-operate with each other and to address strategic matters relevant to their areas in preparation of a development plan document. The duty requires ongoing constructive and active engagement on the preparation of development plans and other activities relating to the sustainable development and use of land.

Fylde Council has implemented the Duty to Cooperate requirement under the Localism Act 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework by working with neighbouring authorities on cross-boundary issues.

The following are the local planning authorities, county council's and 'prescribed' bodies that are relevant within the context of the Duty to Co-operate for Fylde:

- Blackpool Council (as a neighbouring authority)
- Lancashire County Council (LCC)
- Preston Borough Council
- South Ribble Council
- West Lancashire Council
- Wyre Borough Council (as a neighbouring authority)
- Civil Aviation Authority
- Environment Agency (EA)
- Fylde and Wyre Clinical Commissioning Group
- Highways England
- Historic England
- Homes and Communities Agency
- Lancashire Local Enterprise Partnership
- Local Nature Partnership
- Marine Management Organisation
- The National Health Service Commissioning Board (NHS England)
- Natural England (NE)
- The Office of Rail regulation

These organisations were consulted at every stage of the Local Plan process.

Fylde Council has also co-operated with several other bodies and organisations on strategic issues relevant to the Local Plan, such as:

- Blackpool Airport
- Emergency services
- Health Services
- Network Rail
- Sport England
- Various Utility Providers

In addition to the above, the Council meets twice a year with officers from EA through the **Fylde Peninsula Water Management Partnership (FPWMP)**. This partnership was created in

2011 between the EA, United Utilities, Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre Councils, LCC and Love my Beach. The aim of the partnership is to look at and tackle various aspects of water management. It provides the opportunity to use collective expertise and resources in the most efficient way.

Similarly the **Making Space for Water Group**, comprising of Fylde Council, United Utilities, the EA and LCC meet quarterly to tackle local flooding issues through collaborative partnership working and funding.

### **Fylde Council and Highways England Duty to Cooperate Meetings**

A list of meetings undertaken with the Highways England and the topic areas discussed are provided in the table below.

Date of Meeting	Topic Areas
20.5.11	M55, Junction 1 Whyndyke/M55 hub Queensway Blue Route
12.12.13	Highways England Initial Assessment Report Next Steps
07.01.16	Singleton Crossroads Bypass

To further improve communications with Highways England, a Highways and Transportation Liaison Group has been proposed. This is attended by officers and members of Fylde and Lancashire County Councils in order to discuss policy development and operational matters relating to highways and transportation. The group meets as and when required with either Fylde or Lancashire County Councils able to call a meeting to discuss a particular issue. Liaison group meetings are attended by those officers who are best placed to deal with the issues on each individual agenda with representatives of Fylde's Planning Committee and Lancashire County Council's Portfolio Holder with responsibility for Highways and Transportation attending as required. The last meeting was held on the 9<sup>th</sup> November 2020 and matters on the agenda concerned parking permits and pay and display parking.

### **Fylde Coast Duty to Cooperate Meetings (Fylde, Blackpool, Wyre and Lancashire County Council)**

A list of meetings undertaken with regard to the Fylde Coast, along with the topic areas discussed are provided below:

Date of Meeting	Topic Areas
21.01.13	MoU

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	Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) Update Gypsies and Travellers Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) Viability Testing Whitehills Study The Retail Study Need for additional policies Cycle Demonstration Town Great/Little Ecclestone
28.02.13	MoU Finalising Whyndyke
05.06.13	MoU Draft Governance Joint Officer Member Steering Group (JOMSG) Local Plan Updates GTAA SHMA Retail Study Transport Master Plan Bathing Waters Local Enterprise Partnership
14.08.13	Memorandum of Understanding West Lancs Table Local Plan updates Minerals and Waste Local Plan Gypsies and Travellers
09.10.13	MoU Local Plan Updates GTAA SHMA Retail Study Update Playing Pitch Strategies and Open space Ecological Networks Transport Master Plan Bathing Waters action plan / SUDS progress Local Enterprise Partnership
27.11.13	SHMAA GTAA Economy – LEP – various issues Local Plans update
27.01.14	Viability Study Overview of the LEP EDC Economic Growth Plan update on Strategy/plan/future Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

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	<p>Infrastructure Delivery Plans – provision of information by LCC</p> <p>Local Plan Updates</p> <p>GTAA</p> <p>SHMA</p> <p>Retail Study Update</p> <p>Transport Master Plan</p>
25.03.14	<p>GTAA</p> <p>MoU</p> <p>Local Plan Updates</p> <p>Viability Study</p> <p>SHMA</p> <p>Retail &amp; Economic Updates</p> <p>Fylde Coast Highways and Transport Masterplan</p>
28.05.14	<p>GTAA</p> <p>Blackpool draft Statement of Compliance</p> <p>DtC</p> <p>MoU</p> <p>Fylde Coast Highways and Transport Masterplan</p> <p>Local Plan Updates</p>
17.09.14	<p>LEP Economic Update</p> <p>Fylde Coast Economic Development update</p> <p>Fylde Coast Highways and Transport Masterplan update</p> <p>GTAA</p> <p>SHMA update</p> <p>Local Plan updates</p>
02.12.14	<p>Fylde Coast Highways and Transport Masterplan update</p> <p>LEP Update</p> <p>GTAA</p> <p>Fylde Coast SHMA Addendum</p> <p>Local Plan and Core Strategy updates</p>
09.03.15	<p>Fylde Coast Growth Accelerator Strategy</p> <p>Enterprise Zone – Blackpool Airport and surrounding land</p> <p>Update of Memorandum of Understanding – August 2013</p> <p>Local Plan updates</p>
08.05.15 (Fylde and Wyre only)	<p>Local Plan Updates</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Green Belt</p> <p>GTAA</p> <p>Employment land, including Poulton Industrial Estate and the Nightjar</p>



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	<p>Employment Site</p> <p>Transport</p> <p>South East Poulton-le-Fylde/Eccleston</p> <p>Green Infrastructure</p>
03.07.15	<p>Blackpool Airport and Enterprise Zone update</p> <p>Fylde Coast Highways and Transport Masterplan</p> <p>Minerals &amp; Waste – LP progress on Onshore Oil &amp; Gas Exploration SPD</p> <p>GTAA</p> <p>Ministerial Statement 18 June 2015 re Wind Energy Developments</p> <p>Major Planning Application</p>
22.09.15	<p>LEP update</p> <p>Blackpool Airport and Enterprise Zone update</p> <p>Fylde Coast Highways and Transport Masterplan</p> <p>Local Plan and Core Strategy updates</p> <p>Inspector's Proposed Modifications to the Blackpool Core Strategy</p> <p>GTAA</p> <p>LP progress on Onshore Oil &amp; Gas Exploration SPD</p> <p>Fylde Coast Biodiversity and Nature Conservation SPD</p> <p>Wyre visitor Green Belt review</p> <p>Visitor accommodation study</p>
07.12.15	<p>LEP Update including update on the Enterprise Zones</p> <p>Fylde Coast Growth Accelerator Strategy (GAS)</p> <p>Affordable Housing at Fylde</p> <p>Growth Implications on the Highway Network</p> <p>Local Plan, Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD Updates</p> <p>GTAA</p> <p>Renewable Energy Study update</p>
14.11.16	<p>GTAA</p> <p>Local Plans Update</p> <p>Economic Update</p> <p>Cuerden Park Retail Development</p> <p>Fylde Coast Highways and Transport Masterplan</p>
06.02.17	<p>Local Plan Update</p>

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	Wyre's Housing Needs Enterprise Zones Highways and Transport Masterplan Update
05.05.17	Enterprise Zones Wyre's Housing Needs Parking Standards Blackpool Green Infrastructure Strategy Update on Local Plans
11.07.18	Joint Lancashire Mineral and Waste Local Plan Update Fylde Coast Highways and Transport Masterplan Other Transport/Highways/Economic Updates Local Plan Update Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy 2018 Blackpool Employment and Skills Supplementary Planning Documents Fylde Coast Enterprise Zones and Economic Prosperity Board
13.11.18	Overview of Blackpool Local Plan Part 2- Informal Consultation Paper Draft Site Allocations and Development Management Policies Joint Evidence Base Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Update Local Plan Update Consultation on Blackpool Green Infrastructure Strategy
12.03.19	Blackpool Local Plan 2012-2027 Part 2 Informal Consultation Paper Draft Allocations and Development Management Policies – Consultation update Joint Minerals and Waste Local Plan Update Supplementary Planning Documents Update of Local Plans
01.11.19	Update on the Local Transport Plan Update on LEP Duty to Cooperate Statements of Common Ground (SoCG) Local Plan and Supplementary Planning Documents update and Progress

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10.02.20	Update on LEP Duty to Cooperate Statements of Common Ground (SoCG) Local Plan and Supplementary Planning Documents Update and Progress
15.07.20	Update on LEP Progress on Blackpool Evidence SFRA and Playing Pitch Strategy Local Plan and Supplementary Planning Documents update and progress

### Fylde Coast and Members Duty to Cooperate Meetings

Members of the Fylde Coast Authorities have also arranged a number of meetings with Council Members, as part of a joint members and officers' advisory steering group, to discuss various items as set out below:

Date of Meeting	Topic Areas
19.11.14	The Memorandum of Understanding between the Fylde Coast Authorities and Lancashire County Council GTAA Fylde Coast Highways and Transport Masterplan update Local Plan/Core Strategy updates
21.01.15	GTAA Fylde Coast Highways and Transport Masterplan update Publication of draft Fylde Coast Highways and Transport Masterplan Draft Guidance on Oil and Gas Exploration, Production and Distribution Local Plan/Core Strategy updates
30.03.15	Memorandum of Understanding Draft Fylde Coast Highways and Transport Masterplan Draft Guidance on Oil and Gas Exploration Local Plan/Core Strategy updates
22.06.16	Update on Fylde Coast Highways and Transport Masterplan (verbal update) Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment 2016 Update (verbal update) Local Plan / Core Strategy updates

### Fylde and Preston Duty to Cooperate Meetings

A list of meetings undertaken with regard to Preston Council and the topic areas discussed are provided in the table below. These meetings are effective mechanisms for ensuring that strategic planning issues that cross council administrative boundaries are given due consideration, are planned for and are delivered effectively through the plan making process.

Date of Meeting	Topic Areas
22.11.11	<p>Introductions/ update on Local plans and supporting documents and specific topic areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing,</li> <li>• Economy,</li> <li>• Retail,</li> <li>• Infrastructure,</li> <li>• Health,</li> <li>• Community Infrastructure,</li> <li>• Climate change,</li> <li>• Coastal management.</li> <li>• Natural and historic environment</li> </ul> <p>Neighbourhood plans</p>
25.09.12	<p>NW Preston strategic site allocation  Traffic issues - new junction on the M55  Fylde Coast Memorandum of Understanding  Water and Wastewater infrastructure issues and Bathing water  Empty homes  Ribble Estuary Regional Park  Fracking</p>
15.01.13	<p>Update on Local Plan Progress  Neighbourhood Plans  Transport Issues – Preston Western Distributor Road and new junction 2 of the M55  Water and Wastewater Issues</p>
03.09.13	<p>Update on Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans progress  Housing Numbers  Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)  North West Preston Masterplan  Transport Masterplan (Central Lancs)  GTAA  Warton Enterprise Zone  City Deals Bid update  Role of the Lancashire Enterprise Partnership (LEP)</p>
28.01.14	<p>Update on Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans progress</p>

	Master Plan for North West Preston Housing Numbers Areas of Separation Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) GTAA
15.05.15	Local Plan Updates Neighbourhood Plans Masterplan for North West Preston Area Action Plan for Preston City Centre Housing Numbers Area(s) of separation GTAA CIL
09.03.16	Local Plan Updates Neighbourhood Plans City Deal Updates Developments in North West Preston Affordable Housing GTAA CIL
12.12.18	Updates on Local Plans – Preston are working on a new Joint Local Plan with South Ribble and Chorley Flooding Housing Numbers Preston Western Distributor
12.08.20	Discussions around a proposed strategic development site in Preston, adjacent to Fylde's eastern boundary.

#### **Fylde and South Ribble Duty to Cooperate**

Officers from Fylde and South Ribble Councils have communicated via email with regards to:

- South Ribble Site Allocations and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document – Publication Version.
- South Ribble Borough Council's Statement of Compliance with the Duty to Co-operate that accompanies its Site Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD.
- Statement of Common Ground (between Fylde and South Ribble)

#### **Fylde and West Lancashire Duty to Cooperate**

Officers from Fylde and West Lancashire Councils have communicated via email and in person with regards to:

- The West Lancashire Local Plan 2012-2027 DPD publication document.
- The West Lancashire Local Plan 2012-2027 Statement of Compliance with the Duty to Co-operate.

- The Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) for West Lancashire
- West Lancashire Local Plan Review
- Fylde Borough Council's response to the Preferred Options Local Plan
- Statement of Common Ground (between Fylde and West Lancs)

**Fylde and Wyre and West Lancs CCG's Duty to Cooperate**

Officers from Fylde & Wyre Councils discuss matters relating to:

- Mapping and linkages across public sector risk stratification work
- Fylde and Wyre Healthy New Towns Programme
- Review of opportunities to maximise Telecare & Telehealth
- Section 106 opportunities and ensuring that health infrastructure needs are taken into account within Fylde.

# APPENDIX A: SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT (SPD) TIMETABLE<sup>5</sup>

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) <sup>6</sup>	2018		2019												2020					
SPD Stage	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June
SPD Scoping Consultation (6 weeks – 22 <sup>nd</sup> Nov 18 – 3 <sup>rd</sup> Jan 19)	B, HL, AH, GD	B, HL, AH, GD	B, HL, AH, GD																	
Draft SPD preparation and Responses Report			B, HL, AH	B, HL, AH																
Draft SPDs at Planning Committee				B, HL							AH									
Further work and Sustainability Appraisal of Documents					B, HL	B, HL	B, HL	B, HL			AH	AH								
Draft SPD consultation								B, HL	B, HL			AH	AH							
Final SPD preparation									B, HL	B, HL				AH	AH	AH	AH	AH	AH	AH
Adoption											B, HL									

<sup>5</sup> B = Biodiversity SPD, HL = Healthy Living SPD, AH = Affordable Housing SPD.

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Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)	2020						2021											
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
SPD Stage																		
Draft SPD preparation and Responses Report																		
Draft SPD at Planning Committee																		
Further work and Sustainability Appraisal of Documents																		
Draft SPD consultation																		
Final SPD preparation	AH	AH	AH	AH	AH	AH	AH	AH	AH	AH	AH	AH	AH	AH				
Adoption															AH			



# APPENDIX B: INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY SCHEDULE 2019-20

**Key:**

Committed capital programmes, or those that are secure or ongoing developments

Uncertain capital available, or uncertain timescales

Projects that have had funding removed, but are still required, or are longer term aspirations

Topic	Description	Lead	Partners	Funding	Cost	Available	Gap	Timeframe	Notes
Highways	The M55 (Junction 4) to Heyhouses (St Annes) Link Road	Lancashire County Council	Highways England; Private; Homes England; LEP	Wholly funded by Section 106 contributions from housing scheme adjacent Queensway, St Annes or joint funding from partners.	Up to £28m	Up to £28m	£0	Complete by 2024	The scheme will either be funded in its entirety by S106 or part private/public funding.
Highways	Upgrading of M55 Junction 4 – including signalisation	Lancashire County Council	Private; Homes England; LEP	Wholly funded by Section 106 contributions from housing scheme at Whyndyke Farm		£1 - 5m		Ongoing	

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Highways	The M55 (Junction 3) to Norcross Link Road (i.e. the Blue Route)	Lancashire County Council	Private; Homes England; LEP	Local major transport scheme funding	>£150m	£0	>£150m	Unlikely to be deliverable before 2030	Interim improvements will include A585 Windy Harbour – Skippool and Highways England junction improvement schemes.
Highways	A585 Skippool – Windy Harbour Improvements	Highways England	Lancashire County Council		£150m	£150m		Completion date 2023-24	
Highways	Preston Western Distributor Road (including new Junction 2 on the M55 and Cottam Link Road)	Lancashire County Council	Highways England	Lancashire Growth Deal £58m; City Deal funding – just over £100m; further Section 106 contributions	£207m			Started Aug 2019 and anticipated opening date of March 2023	
Rail	Electrification of the Blackpool to Preston railway line	Network Rail	Train operating companies; other stakeholders	Funded from the £1.3 billion allocated by government for Network Rail's network electrification programme	Up to £300m for the NW package	£0		Completed start of 2019	
Rail	Replacement of traditional railway signals with European Rail Traffic Management Systems (ERTMS)	Network Rail	Train operating companies; other stakeholders						

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Rail	A direct London – Blackpool Service, stopping at Poulton-le-Fylde and Preston railway stations	Network Rail					Completed in May 2018		
Rail	Provision of a park and ride at Kirkham and Wesham Railway Station	Network Rail,	Lancashire County Council, Northern Rail, Fylde Borough Council	£15,000 from FBC for business case.			Unknown	Discussions are underway regarding options that could improve the situation.	
Rail	Access improvements at Kirkham and Wesham Railway Station	Network Rail	Lancashire County Council				Completed		
Cycling	Completion of continuous off-road sea front cycle route from Lytham to St Annes	Lancashire County Council					Completed		
Topic	Description	Lead	Partners	Funding	Cost	Available	Gap	Timeframe	Notes
Cycling	Extension of the cycle path on the A584 between Preston and	Lancashire County Council							

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	Warton							
Cycling	Development of links between minor roads in Lytham and St Annes	Lancashire County Council						
Footpaths	Public rights of way creation and enhancement	Lancashire County Council	Fylde Council	Lancashire County Council			Ongoing	
Airport	Blackpool Airport - alterations to airport infrastructure	Blackpool Council Enterprise Zone Team	Fylde Council Lancashire Enterprise Partnerships	Enterprise Zone Budget	Unknown – linked to Enterprise Zone Delivery	N/A	N/A	<p>Ongoing with about 10 years active development remaining (EZ&amp; Airport)</p> <p>New highway access to open up land for development of new aircraft hangars and a taxiways to facilitate relocation of the airport - cost circa £600k in 2021/22. Timing subject to planning and design</p> <p>Major infrastructure works to relocate Airport Operational Infrastructure including potentially new control tower fire station and Engineering facility</p>

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							<p>Infrastructure North of the Runway will include a new substation due to commence work in May 2021 , new aircraft parking apron taxiways along with Fuel farm – Helicopter terminal administrative and commercial aviation facilities and new aircraft hangars to allow demolition of existing accommodation to facilitate a new commercial development – which in turn will see new infrastructure investment in new road access from Squires Gate lane along with Gas water electricity and telecommunications infrastructure</p>
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Telecomm unications	Phase 1 – Superfast Broadband Project	Lancashire County Council	Lancashire Enterprise Partnerships, Broadband Delivery UK, Lancashire Councils	£10.83m from Broadband Delivery UK; £15m from the European Regional Development Fund; £9.028m delivery support from BT; £1.178m from Lancashire County Council and £0.53m from Blackpool with Darwen and Blackpool Councils.	£36m			Completed Spring 2016	These figures are for Lancashire as a whole, not just Fylde.  In September 2018, there had been a 51.6% uptake of the new service in Lancashire.
Telecomm unications	Phase 2 – Superfast Extension Programme (SEP) of the Lancashire Broadband Programme	Lancashire County Council	Lancashire Enterprise Partnership, Broadband Delivery UK, Lancashire Councils	£7.68 PROVIDED BY Lancashire County Council and BDUK on a 50:50 basis.	£7.68m (on top of the £36m for Phase 1).		£0	Technically ongoing	These figures are for Lancashire as a whole, not just Fylde.  In June 2020 (latest data), there had been a 53.12% of the new Phase 2 service in Lancashire.

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Topic	Description	Lead	Partners	Funding	Cost	Available	Gap	Timeframe	Notes
Flood risk management	Replacement of hard coastal defences at Lytham Green, Fairhaven Lake and The Island Sea Front Area	Fylde Council	Wyre Council, Environment Agency	Environment Agency	£22m			Completed 2020	
Flood risk management	Strengthen and/or raise Warton Flood Banks	Environment Agency	Fylde Council	DEFRA	£2m			2024/2025	This project was deferred by the Environment Agency
Education	New primary school to serve Queensway	Lancashire County Council		Lancashire County Council	S106 Agreement – developer contributions				

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Education	New primary school to serve Whyndyke	Lancashire County Council		Lancashire County Council	S106 Agreement – developer contributions			Ongoing	
Education	New Secondary school in Fylde	Lancashire County Council		Lancashire County Council					
Mental Healthcare	The Harbour Mental Health In-Patient Unit	Lancashire Care NHS Foundation Trust	NHS England	NHS England	£40m	£40m	£0	Completed	
Parks and gardens	Sustainable access to Lytham Hall and Gardens	Lancashire County Council	Fylde Council					Ongoing	
Parks and Gardens	Regeneration of Fairhaven Lake and Promenade	Fylde Council	Fylde Council National Lottery Heritage Fund Big Lottery Fund Sport England United Utilities Lawn Tennis Association Lancashire Environmental Fund RSPB	<b>Development Phase:</b> National Lottery Heritage Fund and Big Lottery Fund - £165,000  <b>Delivery Phase:</b> National Lottery Heritage Fund and Big Lottery Fund - £1.47m  Fylde Council - £520,000	Approx £2.5M			Ongoing – expected completion date 2021.  National Lottery Heritage Fund Grant Expiry date April 2022	



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				<p>Sport England - £100,000</p> <p>United Utilities - £70,000</p> <p>Remainder of funding from other sources including underwriting by Fylde Council and contribution from RSPB</p>				
Parks and gardens	Creation of a new park at a suitable location that is accessible to the whole borough	Fylde Council						
Parks and gardens	The Heritage Parks Initiative: connecting the key historic parks and gardens of Lytham and Annes	Fylde Council						

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Topic	Description	Lead	Partners	Funding	Cost	Available	Gap	Timeframe	Notes
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Community woodland creation	Lancashire County Council	Fylde Council	Lancashire County Council				Ongoing	
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Improvement of sand dunes between Starr Gate and Lytham Green	Fylde Council	Blackpool Council; The Wildlife Trust for Lancashire, Manchester and North Merseyside	The Environment Agency	£520,000	£520,000		Until 2022	
Green Infrastructure network	Coastal path creation from Starr Gate to Freckleton	Natural England	Lancashire County Council Fylde Council	Natural England Lancashire County Council				Ongoing	

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Public realm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhancing the commercial and resort core of St Annes;</li> <li>- Protecting and enhancing the heritage of Lytham;</li> <li>- Revitalising the commercial core of Kirkham;</li> <li>- Enhancing town, district and local retail centres;</li> <li>- Enhancing key routes, approaches and gateways into Kirkham, Lytham and St Annes.</li> </ul>	Fylde Council			<p>Future High Street Fund (FHSF): £6.3m</p> <p>Heritage Action Zone (HAZ): £3.5m</p>			Ongoing	<p>The Expression of Interest for the Future High Street Fund for Kirkham was successful.</p> <p>Kirkham was also selected to receive a portion of funding as a Heritage Action Zone.</p> <p>A Working Group has been created to progress work on St. Anne improvements. A town centre manager has also been appointed to oversee projects associated with town centre improvements.</p>
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