

PARTIAL REVIEW OF THE FYLDE LOCAL PLAN TO 2032

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental
Assessment

Environmental Report

MARCH 2020



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This report dated 02 March 2020 has been prepared for Fylde Council (the "Client") in accordance with the terms and conditions of appointment dated 13 January 2020(the "Appointment") between the Client and **Arcadis Consulting (UK) Limited** ("Arcadis") for the purposes specified in the Appointment. For avoidance of doubt, no other person(s) may use or rely upon this report or its contents, and Arcadis accepts no responsibility for any such use or reliance thereon by any other third party.

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Non-Technical Summary

Introduction

The Fylde Local Plan Partial Review

The Fylde Local Plan to 2032 (FLP32) was adopted in October 2018 in accordance with the National Policy Framework 2012 (NPPF12). Since then there have been multiple iterations of the NPPF, including the most recently revised NPPF that was published in February 2019 (NPPF19).

Fylde Council is carrying out a Partial Review of the FLP32 in order to ensure compliance with the NPPF19 and to ensure that the Council complies with Paragraph 1.27 of the FLP32.

As a result of the Partial Review the Council has proposed a range of revisions for the FLP32. This includes revisions to the wording of policies in the FLP32 and the supporting text for these policies, as well as revisions to background text and terminology. The Council has not proposed any revisions to site allocations.

One of the most pertinent revisions proposed by the Council is a minimum housing delivery target, with the Council now proposing to deliver a minimum of 6,895 new homes and up to 8,715 new homes in the Borough over the Plan period. Another important change is that there is now a greater focus on actively seeking to improve the environment and achieve net gains in biodiversity as opposed to just seeking to avoid or minimise harm.

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is a process for assessing the social, economic and environmental impacts of a plan in order to help ensure that sustainable development is at the heart of the plan-making process.

It is a legal requirement for certain plans, including the FLP32 and its Partial Review, to be subject to SA.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a systematic process for predicting and evaluating the environmental effects of certain plans and programmes to ensure that environmental issues are integrated and assessed at the earliest opportunity in the decision-making process. It is a legal requirement that the FLP32, and its Partial Review, are also subject to SEA.

Guidance published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government promotes a combined process that integrates the requirements of SA and SEA into one coherent process.

The FLP32 was subject to an integrated SA/SEA, the results of which are publicly available on the Council's Local Plan website as part of the Plan Submission Documents¹.

Purpose of this Report

It is necessary to update the SA/SEA of the FLP32 in line with the revisions made to the FLP32 as a result of the Partial Review. The updated SA/SEA is tightly focussed on the revisions made to the FLP32. All elements of the FLP32 that are not subject to change as a result of the Partial Review do not require further consideration in the SA/SEA.

This is the Non-Technical Summary for the update to the SA/SEA. The updated SA/SEA provides the following:

- A review of the Council's proposed revisions to policies and text within the FLP32 to identify the implications of these revisions for the SA/SEA;
- Updated SA/SEA appraisals as necessary for elements of the FLP32 that are subject to change as a result of the Partial Review;

¹ Local Plan Submission Documents available at: <https://new.fylde.gov.uk/resident/planning/planning-policy-local-plan/adopted-local-plan-to-2032/local-plan-to-2032-submission/#1568973478664-ec605e86-07ff>

- All elements that are required for an 'environmental report' as described in the SEA Directive, including a Non-Technical Summary, predictions and evaluations of significant effects, recommendations and a proposed monitoring framework.

Because this is an update to the SA/SEA that is tightly focussed around the revisions to the FLP32 only, it is necessary that this SA/SEA is read in conjunction with the SA/SEA of the adopted FLP32, which is publicly available online².

SA/SEA Methodology

SA/SEA follows five key stages. These stages were followed during the SA/SEA of the FLP32 and have been followed once more during the update to the SA/SEA. The five stages are as follows:

- **Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope:**
 - The purpose of Stage A is to define the scope of the Plan, including identifying relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives; collecting baseline information; identifying sustainability issues and problems; developing the SA Framework; and consulting on the scope of the SA;
 - The SA/SEA Scoping Report of the adopted FLP32 sets out the majority of the information required at this stage. This was reviewed and updated during the January 2020 SA/SEA Scoping Update which was consulted on with the statutory consultees between 17 January 2020 and 21 February 2020.
 - The list of relevant plans, policies and programmes has been updated and is presented in Appendix A of this SA/SEA update. The baseline information has been reviewed and updated during the appraisal process as necessary. The SA Framework used during the SA/SEA of the adopted FLP32 has been re-used during the SA/SEA update, with only very minor changes made to the SA Framework in line with comments received from stakeholders during consultation on the SA/SEA Scoping Update.
- **Stage B: Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects:**
 - The purpose of Stage B is to assist with the Council's selection of options by appraising different options to predict and evaluate their different environmental and sustainability consequences.
 - Appraisals presented in the SA/SEA of the adopted FLP32 are predominantly valid and accurate in light of the Partial Review. Where policies in the FLP32 have been subject to change as a result of the Partial Review, the appraisals of these policies originally presented in the SA/SEA of the adopted FLP32 have been reviewed and updated in light of these revisions. The result of this are presented in this SA/SEA update.
- **Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report:**
 - The purpose of this stage is to present the results of the SA/SEA process in a report that satisfies the various requirements for an 'environmental report' as per the SEA Directive;
 - This SA/SEA update report, in conjunction with the SA/SEA of the adopted FLP32, satisfies all requirements for an SA Report and environmental report.
- **Stage D: Consultation on the Partial Review of the FLP32 and the SA Report:**
 - The purpose of this stage is to seek feedback from the public and from professional bodies on the Partial Review of the FLP32 and its supporting documents, including the SA/SEA update.
 - This is in addition to the consultation carried out on the SA/SEA Scoping Update with the statutory consultees.
 - This SA/SEA update report is to be consulted on, alongside the Partial Review, with the general public and statutory stakeholders.
- **Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Partial Review of the FLP32:**
 - Should the Plan be adopted it is necessary for the Council to monitor its environmental effects.

² Local Plan Submission Documents available at: <https://new.fylde.gov.uk/resident/planning/planning-policy-local-plan/adopted-local-plan-to-2032/local-plan-to-2032-submission/#1568973478664-ec605e86-07ff>

A fundamental element of SA/SEA is the appraisal of different Plan options in order to predict and evaluate their environmental effects. SA/SEA also provides recommendations to the Council which, if adopted, could help to avoid or mitigate predicted negative effects or to enhance positive effects.

The appraisal process uses the SA Framework to predict and evaluate the likely effects of each option on the various themes and topics of the environment and sustainability. The SA Framework is comprised of SA Objectives which, combined, represent the key challenges in protecting the environment and enhancing the sustainability of development in Fylde, including the sustainability issues particularly pertinent in Fylde. The SA Framework is comprised of the following SA Objectives:

1. Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime;
2. Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning;
3. Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities;
4. Ensure that housing provision meets all needs;
5. Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion;
6. Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups;
7. Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development;
8. Promote economic inclusion;
9. Deliver urban renaissance;
10. Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity;
11. Protect and enhance landscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity;
12. Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource;
13. Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding;
14. Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change;
15. Protect and improve air quality; and
16. Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources.

Each option considered for the Plan is appraised to predict and evaluate its likely effects on each SA Objective. In each case, text is provided explaining the potential effects. A scoring system is used to indicate whether the potential effects are significantly positive, minor positive, neutral, equally positive and negative, minor negative, significantly negative or uncertain.

Because this SA/SEA is focussed solely on the revisions made to the adopted FLP32 as a result of the partial review of the FLP32, the appraisals of each revised policy have been reviewed and updated in light of the changes to the policies in order to ensure that the SA/SEA's predictions and evaluations of potential effects of each policy remains accurate and valid.

What was appraised?

Policy Revisions

Revisions to supporting text in a Plan do not require changes to the SA/SEA. Revisions to policies in the Plan do require changes in the SA. A total of eight policies in the FLP32 have undergone revisions to their wording, each of which has been appraised in this SA/SEA update:

- DLF1: Development Locations for Fylde;
- GD4: Development in the Countryside;
- GD7: Achieving Good Design in Development;
- EC5: Vibrant Town, District and Local Centres;
- H1: Housing Delivery and the Allocation of Housing Land;
- H6: Isolated New Homes in the Countryside;
- ENV1: Landscape; and
- ENV2: Biodiversity.

Reasonable Alternatives

It is necessary for the Council to consider reasonable alternatives for options being considered in the FLP32. By having a range of different alternatives to select from, the Council would theoretically be well placed to select more sustainable options.

In the case of the Partial Review, each of the Council's proposed revisions is designed to ensure legal and FLP32 compliance. An alternative to this would risk the FLP32 Partial Review not being compliant with the NPPF19 or FLP32 policies and so would not be reasonable. It is therefore considered that there are no reasonable alternative policy revisions available to the Council.

Appraisal results

Overall, only minor amendments and updates to the existing appraisals of policies were required and, generally speaking, where effects were updated, they were made more positive. No new negative effects on the environment or sustainability are predicted as a result of the Partial Review.

Next steps

Monitoring

The SEA Regulations require that the plan is monitored to test the actual significant effects of implementing the plan against those predicted through the assessment. This process helps to ensure that any unforeseen, undesirable environmental effects are identified; and remedial action is implemented accordingly. Likewise, it is beneficial to check that the effects (including beneficial ones) occur as predicted by the SA.

A monitoring framework was designed during the SA/SEA of the adopted FLP32. This monitoring framework remains proportionate and appropriate for the FLP32 Partial Review and is set out in the SA/SEA update report.

Conclusion

Overall, it is considered that the Council's proposed revisions to policies are relatively minor in terms of their relevance to appraisals in the SA and, generally speaking, resulted in slightly more positive effects being predicted.

The Council's plan-making process and the FLP32 Partial Review is compliant with the statutory and best-practice requirements for SA and SEA.

The next step is for this report is to be consulted on with the relevant stakeholders and responses received will be taken into consideration when finalising the SA/SEA.

1 Introduction

1.1 The Fylde Local Plan to 2032

1.1.1.1 The Fylde Local Plan to 2032 (the FLP32) was adopted on 22nd October 2018. It was examined in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework 2012 (NPPF12).

1.1.1.2 The development of the FLP32 was an iterative process that comprised the following key stages: Collecting Evidence (2005 – 2015):

- Vision, Issues and Objectives (February – March 2011);
- Issues and Options (June – July 2012);
- Preferred Option (June – August 2013);
- Revised Referred Option (October – December 2015);
- Submission and Examination (August – September 2016);
- Main Modifications (February 2017 – February 2018); and
- Adoption (October 2018).

1.1.1.3 A revised National Planning Policy Framework was published in July 2018 (NPPF18) and a further version with minor additional revisions was published in February 2019 (NPPF19). Paragraph 212 of NPPF19 states that:

“Plans may need to be revised to reflect policy changes which the replacement framework has made. This should be progressed as quickly as possible, either through a partial revision or by preparing a new plan”.

1.1.1.4 Also Paragraph 1.27 of the FLP32 states that:

“Fylde Council recognises that Wyre Council have identified difficulties in planning to meet its objectively- assessed need for housing. Any need that remains unmet following the adoption of Wyre’s Local Plan will need to be addressed. Fylde Council will undertake an early review of the Plan (whether partial or full) to examine this issue, working with other authorities adjoining Wyre under the Duty to Co-Operate. The objective of this process would be to ensure that any unmet need is met within the Housing Market Area and/or in other appropriate locations, where consistent with the achievement of sustainable development”.

1.1.1.5 Accordingly, Fylde Council is carrying out a Partial Review of the FLP32 defined by the changes between NPPF12 and NPPF19, as well as the Duty to Cooperate.

1.1.1.6 The proposed revisions are required to ensure the conformity of the FLP32 with the NPPF19, and to ensure that the Council complies with Paragraph 1.27 of the FLP32. They involve revisions to policies and text that are essential to serve the function of the Partial Review.

1.2 Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal

1.2.1.1 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is a process for assessing the social, economic and environmental impacts of a plan in order to help ensure that sustainable development is at the heart of the plan-making process.

1.2.1.2 It is a legal requirement that certain plans are subject to SA, including the FLP32, as set out in the Town and Country Planning, Local Planning (England) Regulations 2012³. These Regulations in turn cross-reference the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004⁴, which stipulates that the SA must comply with the requirements of Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and

³ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/767/contents/made>

⁴ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/5/contents>

programmes on the environment (SEA Directive)⁵, which was transposed directly into UK law through The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations)⁶.

- 1.2.1.3 SEA is a systematic process for evaluating the environmental consequences of plans and programmes to ensure that environmental issues are integrated and assessed at the earliest opportunity in the decision-making process. Article 1 of the SEA Directive states that the aim is to: *‘provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development.’*
- 1.2.1.4 Guidance⁷ published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government promotes a combined process (i.e. a process which assesses social, economic and environmental effects), and this is the approach adopted for this SA. Whilst there are formalised approaches for both SA and SEA, only SEA has a legal obligation to perform certain activities.
- 1.2.1.5 Henceforth, ‘SA’ is used to refer to integrated SEA and SA.

1.3 SA of the FLP32

- 1.3.1.1 The FLP32 was subject to a comprehensive and influential SA process, as summarised and explained in the October 2018 SA Post Adoption Statement⁸. Table 1.1 provides a summary of the iterative and integrated stages of the Plan-making process and the accompanying SA work.

Table 1.1: Key stages of the FLP32 making process and its accompanying SA work

Local Plan Stage	Summary of the Accompanying SA Work
Collecting Evidence	Over the course of this stage of the plan development, three SA Scoping Reports were issued which served as a means of collecting evidence on the environmental and sustainability baseline and informing the scope of the SA in line with the FLP32.
Issues & Options 2012	The SA Interim Report appraised the Vision, five alternative Spatial Strategy options and a series of Strategic Policy options.
Preferred Option 2013	The SA Report at this stage built on the previous report through the appraisal of the five Strategic Objectives and the Spatial Development Framework and Strategic Locations for Development. Additionally, the report appraised the General Development Policies and the Topic Specific Policies.
Revised Preferred Option 2015	The SA Report revisited many of the components of the FLP32 that were appraised previously with the addition of appraising Non-Strategic Sites.
Submission 2016	The SA Report that supported the submission of the FLP32 to the Secretary of State provided a comprehensive review of all the SA work undertaken previously taking account of any updates made to the FLP32 in response to previous recommendations.
Main Modifications 2018	The SA Addendum provided an update to the SA of the Submission FLP32 taking into account the Main Modifications made in response to the Examination hearings.
Adoption 2018	The SA Post Adoption Statement brought the process to a close by reflecting how sustainability has been integrated into the FLP32 development through the SA process.

⁵ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32001L0042>

⁶ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2004/1633/contents/made>

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal>

⁸ <https://new.fylde.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/8-Post-Adoption-SEA-Statement.pdf>

1.4 Purpose of this Report

- 1.4.1.1 The SA of the Partial Review will follow on from the recent SA of the adopted FLP32 and will be consistent in terms of scope and methodology. The scope of the SA of the Partial Review is, therefore, tightly focussed around those elements of the FLP32 that are proposed for revision only and will not seek to alter the overall approach. The scope of this SA was established in the SA Scoping Update that was prepared in January 2020 and consulted on with the relevant stakeholders between 17 January 2020 and 21 February 2020. A summary of the scoping stage is provided in Section 3.2.
- 1.4.1.2 This SA Report provides the following:
- A review of the Council's proposed revisions to policies in the FLP32 to determine if the environmental, social and economic impacts of each policy (as predicted and evaluated in the SA of the adopted FLP32) would change;
 - New SA appraisals for revised policies where it is considered to be necessary;
 - Recommendations for measures that could help to enhance, avoid or mitigate effects;
 - A checklist of requirements for this SA Report as stipulated by the SEA Directive and where these have been met;
 - A non-technical summary (NTS) of this SA Report; and
 - A proposed framework for monitoring the effects of the Partial Review of the FLP32.
- 1.4.1.3 Chapter 2 provides an overview of the Partial Review and the Council's proposed revisions to policies. It also identifies which policies require new appraisals through this SA as a result of the proposed revisions.
- 1.4.1.4 Chapter 3 explains how SA works and the methodology behind the appraisals. Chapter 4 and Appendix C present the appraisal results for the revised policies that were considered to require new appraisals. Chapter 5 presents a monitoring framework for the Council's consideration. Chapter 6 provides a summary of this report and discusses the next steps.
- 1.4.1.5 Appendix A of this report presents the updated list of relevant plans, policies and programmes as identified during the SA Scoping stage.
- 1.4.1.6 Appendix B presents the environmental and sustainability baseline data.
- 1.4.1.7 Appendix C of this report provides the updated appraisal results for policies of the FLP32 that have been changed as a result of the Partial Review.

2 Partial Review of the FLP32

2.1 Background

- 2.1.1.1 The Fylde Local Plan to 2032 provides the locally specific part of the development plan for the Borough, whilst the NPPF (2019) provides the national framework against which all development in Fylde must be assessed. The Plan contains a Spatial Portrait of how the Borough looks and functions now, together with the Vision for Fylde and a Development Strategy that set out how the Council envisages the area will develop over the course of the Plan period. It seeks to ensure that new homes, jobs and services required by communities are located in the most sustainable locations and that the framework for delivering the necessary infrastructure, facilities and other development will be provided to make this achievable.
- 2.1.1.2 The FLP32 should be read as a whole and every policy and supporting justification should be considered, in order that a balanced judgement be made, when determining planning applications.
- 2.1.1.3 The Partial Review version of the Plan incorporates revisions to the FLP32 that was adopted in 2018.

2.2 The Proposed Revisions

- 2.2.1.1 The Council's proposed revisions are limited in scope and focussed on key areas of the Plan. They include changes to background and supporting text in the Plan as well as amendments to the wording of eight policies.
- 2.2.1.2 This SA will be tightly focussed around the elements of the Plan that have changed as a result of the Partial Review and will not revisit elements of the Plan that are not subject to change during the Review. If the Council has proposed revisions to a policy that would mean the existing appraisal of the revised policy, as presented in the existing SA Report⁹, is no longer accurate, then it will be reassessed in this SA Report. As such, this SA Report should be read in conjunction with SA Reports that accompanied the preparation of the adopted Plan (FLP32), as listed in Table 1.1, particularly those that were submitted with the Plan to the Secretary of State for independent examination¹⁰.
- 2.2.1.3 Table 2.1 sets out a summary of the Council's proposed revisions to the FLP32. The final column in Table 2.1 highlights the relevance of the proposed revision to the SA and whether it necessitates revisiting the appraisal of the policy.

⁹ <https://new.fylde.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/SD004a-The-Sustainability-Appraisal-Main-Report.pdf>

¹⁰ Submission documents available online at: <https://new.fylde.gov.uk/resident/planning/planning-policy-local-plan/adopted-local-plan-to-2032/local-plan-to-2032-submission/#1568973478664-ec605e86-07ff>

Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032

Table 2.1: Summary of the Council's proposed revisions to the FLP32 adopted in 2018 and whether they necessitate additional SA work. Revisions that require additional SA work are highlighted in light orange.

Text or policy in the FLP32	Description of the revision(s)	Relevance to the SA/SEA
Paragraph 1.3	Text consolidated from paragraph 1.4 to allow additional paragraph. Minor updates made to the text transferred to include reference to the 2019 Framework.	<p>These revisions amend and update supporting and background text in the Plan. They do not materially alter the policies in the Plan and bear no relevance to the appraisals or findings in the 2016 Submission SA Report.</p> <p>No additional SA work is necessitated by these revisions.</p>
Paragraph 1.4	Introduction paragraph updated to include introduction to the Partial Review and to the 2019 Framework.	
Paragraph 1.5	Text amended to accord with revised wording in NPPF19 paragraph 8.	
Paragraph 1.9	Text amended to accord with revised wording in NPPF19 paragraph 2.9.	
Paragraph 1.15	Text amended to accord with revised wording in NPPF19 paragraphs 24 and 26.	
Paragraph 1.16	Text amended to accord with revised wording in NPPF19 paragraph 27.	
Paragraph 1.18	Text amended to accord with revised wording in NPPF19 paragraph 20.	
Paragraph 1.24	Text amended to provide an updated position concerning the Wyre Local Plan, in response to the requirement in paragraph 1.27 of the adopted FLP32. Previous text to be included within box for clarification. The new text explains what has been done in response to this text.	
Paragraph 1.25	Text amended to provide an updated position concerning the Wyre Local Plan, in response to the requirement in paragraph 1.27 of the adopted FLP32.	
Paragraph 1.26	Text amended to provide an updated position concerning the Wyre Local Plan, in response to the requirement in paragraph 1.27 of the adopted FLP32.	
Paragraph 1.27	Text amended to provide an updated position concerning the Wyre Local Plan, in response to the requirement in paragraph 1.27 of the adopted FLP32.	
Paragraph 1.28	Text amended to accord with revised wording in NPPF19 paragraph 35.	
Paragraph 1.40	Consolidation of paragraphs to allow for new content below.	
New side heading	Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 - to introduce new content.	
Paragraph 1.41	Original text consolidated into paragraph 1.40. New text added to describe the latest stage of plan preparation.	
Paragraph 1.42	To note updates made to evidence as part of the Partial Review	
Paragraph 1.44	To note the updates made to the technical assessments as part of the Partial Review	
Cross-Cutting Themes: Equality	Removal of quote from NPPF12, no longer within NPPF19 or PPG.	
Cross-Cutting Themes: Viability	Removal of out-of-date text from NPPF12, replacement with text from NPPF19 and PPG.	
Paragraph 3.4	The twelve core principles appeared in NPPF12 but were deleted in NPPF19. Paragraph deleted.	

Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032

Text or policy in the FLP32	Description of the revision(s)	Relevance to the SA/SEA
Policy DLF1 Development Locations for Fylde	<p>Policy wording has been amended as follows (new or amended text in <u>bold</u>, removed text crossed out):</p> <p>“The Local Plan will provide sites for a minimum of 6,895-8,715 new homes and a minimum of 60.6 Ha (gross requirement) of additional employment land over the plan period to 31 March 2032.</p> <p>...</p> <p>Broad Distribution of Development</p> <p>Strategic Locations</p> <p>Around 7,845 homes, representing 90% of homes to be developed in the plan period (including small sites) and 59.6 Ha of employment land will be located in the four Strategic Locations for development.</p> <p>Non-strategic Locations</p> <p>Around 870 homes, representing 10% of homes to be developed in the plan period (including small sites) and 2.4 Ha of employment land will be located in the Non-strategic Locations.</p> <p>Windfalls (including small committed sites)</p> <p>Small housing sites (amounting to between 1 and 9 homes) are not allocated; they can occur throughout the borough where compliant with the other policies of the plan. Small sites are provided for through a windfall allowance of 40 homes per annum in years 10 to 21 of the plan. The delivery of small sites that are already committed is included within the Housing Trajectory (Appendix 2): this provides for the delivery of small sites up to year 10 of the plan. Small committed sites and windfalls yet to come will provide around 4040 homes within the plan period (11% of the housing requirement). There may also be some larger windfall sites that will also contribute to this figure.”</p> <p>Housing numbers edited due to revised housing requirement figure resulting from change to housing needs methodology in NPPF19.</p>	<p>This revision represents a material change to Policy DLF1. The appraisal of this policy in the existing SA Report is therefore potentially no longer accurate and so this revision will be revisited in detail in Chapter 4 of this SA Report.</p>
Paragraph 7.12	Text amended to accord with revised wording in NPPF19 paragraph 8.	<p>This revision amends and updates supporting and background text in the Plan. It does not materially alter the policies in the Plan and bears no relevance to the appraisals or findings in the 2016 Submission SA Report.</p> <p>No additional SA work is necessitated by this revision.</p>
Policy GD4 Development in the Countryside	Policy wording has been amended as follows (new or amended text in <u>bold</u> , removed text crossed out):	<p>This revision represents a material change to Policy GD4. The appraisal of this policy in the</p>

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Text or policy in the FLP32	Description of the revision(s)	Relevance to the SA/SEA
	<p>a) “that needed for purposes of <u>meeting local business and community needs, for the purposes of</u> agriculture, horticulture or forestry; or other uses appropriate to a rural area, including uses which would help to diversify the rural economy, including small-scale tourist accommodation, holiday caravan sites and very exceptionally, larger scale tourism development; <u>The development must be sensitive to its surroundings, must not have an unacceptable impact on local roads and exploit any opportunity to make the location more sustainable (for example by improving the scope for access on foot, by cycling or by public transport).</u></p> <p>b) the re-use or rehabilitation of existing permanent and substantial buildings;</p> <p>c) extensions to existing dwellings and other buildings in accordance with Policy H7;</p> <p>d) development essentially needed for the continuation of an existing enterprise, facility or operation, of a type and scale which would not harm the character of the surrounding countryside;</p> <p>e) isolated new homes in the countryside which meet the criteria set out in Policy H6;</p> <p>f) minor infill development</p> <p><u>g) development needed to support entry-level exception sites for first-time buyers (or those looking to rent their own home) on land not already allocated for housing which meets the criteria set out in Policy GD7.”</u></p> <p>The text in criterion a) requires alteration to reflect text in paragraph 84 of NPPF19. Paragraph 71 of the NPPF19 contains additional text on supporting entry-level homes. Criterion g) should be included as an addition to Policy GD4 to ensure conformity with paragraph 71 of NPPF19.</p>	<p>existing SA Reports is therefore potentially no longer accurate and so this revision will be revisited in detail in Chapter 4 of this SA Report.</p>
Paragraph 7.14	Text amended to accord with paragraph 84 of NPPF19 and to reflect the proposed additional text to criterion a) of Policy GD4.	These revisions amend and update supporting and background text in the Plan.
Paragraph 7.21	Paragraph 7.21 quotes from paragraph 21 of NPPF12. The text from NPPF12 has been replaced with the new wording in paragraph 81d) of NPPF19.	<p>They do not materially alter the policies in the Plan and bear no relevance to the appraisals or findings in the 2016 Submission SA Report.</p> <p>No additional SA work is necessitated by these revisions.</p>
Policy GD7 Achieving Good Design in Development	<p>Additional text added to criterion I (new text in <u>bold</u>, removed text crossed-out):</p> <p><i>“I) Creating safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion, and there are clear and legible pedestrian and cycle routes and high quality public space, which encourages the active and continual use of public areas <u>and which promote health and wellbeing.</u></i></p>	<p>This revision represents a material change to Policy GD7. The appraisal of this policy in the existing SA Reports is therefore potentially no longer accurate and so this revision will be revisited in detail in Chapter 4 of this SA Report.</p>

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Text or policy in the FLP32	Description of the revision(s)	Relevance to the SA/SEA
	<p><u>p) Ensuring that the quality of approved development is not materially diminished between permission and completion.</u></p> <p>The changes to criterion l) of Policy GD7 are necessitated by the additional wording in Paragraph 127 of NPPF19. Paragraph 130 of NPPF19 contains additional text relating to the lowering of standards during the delivering of a development. Criterion p) is needed as an addition to Policy GD7 to ensure conformity with Paragraph 130 of the NPPF19.</p>	
Paragraph 8.17	Paragraph 8.17 quotes from NPPF12, the text from NPPF12 has been deleted and been replaced with a more general reference to the Framework.	These revisions amend and update supporting and background text in the Plan.
Paragraph 8.22	Paragraph 8.22 refers to the framework but includes out of date text from NPPF12. It has been amended to reflect the content of paragraph 83 of NPPF19.	They do not materially alter the policies in the Plan and bear no relevance to the appraisals or findings in the 2016 Submission SA Report. No additional SA work is necessitated by these revisions.
Policy EC5 Vibrant Town, District and Local Centres	<p>Wording for text on development outside of town centres amended as follows (new or amended text in <u>bold</u>, removed text crossed out):</p> <p>“Proposals for retail, <u>and</u> leisure and office development in ‘edge of centre’ or ‘out-of-centre’ locations will be considered in line with the Framework, bearing in mind the impacts on existing centres.</p> <p>When assessing proposals for retail, <u>and</u> leisure and office development outside of centres, a local threshold of any development more than 750 square metres, will apply in terms of requiring a retail impact assessment.</p> <p>When undertaking a sequential test, or retail impact assessment, it will be necessary to have regard to likely impact upon other centres, including those outside of Fylde.”</p> <p>Paragraph 89 of the NPPF19 removes the need to assess the impact of out of centre office proposals on town centres. The sequential approach is considered to adequately control inappropriate office proposals.</p>	This revision represents a material change to Policy EC5. The appraisal of this policy in the existing SA Reports is therefore potentially no longer accurate and so this revision will be revisited in detail in Chapter 4 of this SA Report.
Paragraph 8.55	Paragraph 89 of the NPPF19 removes the need to assess the impact of out of centre office proposals on town centres. The sequential approach is considered to adequately control inappropriate office proposals.	These revisions amend and update supporting and background text in the Plan. They do not materially alter the policies in the Plan and bear no relevance to the appraisals or
Paragraph 9.10	Consolidation of paragraphs to allow new content in paragraphs 9.13 onwards.	
Paragraph 9.11	Consolidation of paragraphs to allow new content in paragraphs 9.13 onwards.	
Paragraph 9.12	Consolidation of paragraphs to allow new content in paragraphs 9.13 onwards.	
Paragraph 9.13	Text amended to accord with the requirements of NPPF19 paragraph 60.	

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Text or policy in the FLP32	Description of the revision(s)	Relevance to the SA/SEA
Paragraph 9.14	Text amended to accord with the requirements of NPPF19 paragraphs 60 and 65. Housing numbers edited due to revised housing requirement figure resulting from change to housing needs methodology in NPPF19.	findings in the 2016 Submission SA Report. No additional SA work is necessitated by these revisions.
Paragraph 9.15	Text amended to remove reference to out-of-date NPPF12 paragraph number.	
Paragraph 9.16	Text amended to accord with the requirements of NPPF19 paragraphs 60 and 65. Housing numbers edited due to revised housing requirement figure resulting from change to housing needs methodology in NPPF19.	
Paragraph 9.17	To accord with the requirements of NPPF19 paragraphs 60 and 65. Housing numbers edited due to revised housing requirement figure resulting from change to housing needs methodology in NPPF19.	
Paragraph 9.18	Text amended to accord with the requirements of NPPF19 paragraphs 60 and 65.	
Paragraph 9.19	Text amended to accord with the requirements of NPPF19 paragraphs 60 and 65.	
Policy H1 Housing Delivery and the Allocation of Housing Land	<p>Wording of policy amended as follows (new or amended text in <u>bold</u>, removed text crossed out):</p> <p>“The Council will provide for and manage the delivery of new housing by:</p> <p>a) Setting and applying a minimum housing requirement of <u>415 net homes per annum for the plan period 2011-2032</u> 2019 and a housing requirement of 275-415 net homes per annum for the period 2019-2032.</p> <p>b) Keeping under review housing delivery performance on the basis of rolling 3-year completion levels as set out in accordance with the Monitoring Framework at Appendix 8.</p> <p>c) Ensuring there is enough deliverable land suitable for house building capable of providing a continuous 5 year supply calculated using the “Liverpool” method from the start of each annual monitoring period and in locations that are in line with the Policy <u>DLF1</u> (Development Locations for Fylde) and suitable for developments that will provide the range and mix of house types necessary to meet the requirements of the Local Plan.</p> <p>d) The delivery of the developable sites, which are allocated for housing and mixed use from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2032 and provided for through allowances, to provide for a minimum of <u>6,895</u>-8,715 homes.”</p> <p>Housing numbers edited due to revised housing requirement figure resulting from change to housing needs methodology in NPPF19. Text amended to accord with the requirements of NPPF19 paragraphs 60 and 65.</p>	This revision represents a material change to Policy H1. The appraisal of this policy in the existing SA Reports is therefore potentially no longer accurate and so this revision will be revisited in detail in Chapter 4 of this SA Report.
Paragraph 9.22	Text amended to accord with the requirements of NPPF19 paragraphs 60 and 65.	These revisions amend and update supporting and background text in the Plan. They do not materially alter the policies in the Plan and bear no relevance to the appraisals or findings in the 2016 Submission SA Report.
Paragraph 9.24	Text amended to accord with the requirements of NPPF19 paragraphs 60 and 65.	
Paragraph 9.49	Paragraph number from NPPF12 removed; text is still in accordance with NPPF19.	
Paragraph 9.57	Text amended to accord with the requirements of NPPF19 paragraph 121.	

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Text or policy in the FLP32	Description of the revision(s)	Relevance to the SA/SEA
Paragraph 9.58	Paragraph 9.58 quotes from NPPF12, the text from NPPF12 has been deleted and been replaced with a more general reference to the Framework.	No additional SA work is necessitated by these revisions.
Paragraph 9.67	Text amended to accord with the requirements of NPPF19 paragraphs 60 and 65.	
Policy H6 Isolated New Homes in the Countryside	<p>Wording of policy amended as follows (new or amended text in <u>bold</u>, removed text crossed out):</p> <p>“4. Where the development would re-use redundant or disused buildings and lead to enhancement in the immediate setting; or</p> <p><u>5. Where the development would involve the subdivision of an existing residential dwelling.</u>”</p> <p>Policy amended to accord with revised wording in NPPF19 paragraph 79.</p>	This revision represents a material change to Policy H6. The appraisal of this policy in the existing SA Reports is therefore potentially no longer accurate and so this revision will be revisited in detail in Chapter 4 of this SA Report.
Paragraph 11.1	Removal of out of date reference to core planning principles from NPPF12; these have been deleted in NPPF19 so the reference to the Framework is removed. The final sentence has been altered to accord with Paragraph 81 c) of the NPPF19.	<p>These revisions amend and update supporting and background text in the Plan. They do not materially alter the policies in the Plan and bear no relevance to the appraisals or findings in the 2016 Submission SA Report.</p> <p>No additional SA work is necessitated by these revisions.</p>
Paragraph 11.2	References to telecommunications in NPPF12 have been changed to electronic communications in NPPF19.	
Paragraph 11.7	References to telecommunications in NPPF12 have been changed to electronic communications in NPPF19	
Paragraph 11.12	References to telecommunications in NPPF12 have been changed to electronic communications in NPPF19.	
Paragraph 11.59	FLP32 contains some quoted content from Paragraph 39 of NPPF12. The final bullet point requires updating to reflect the content of Paragraph 105 e) of the NPPF19. The text in the final sentence of Paragraph 11.59 contains out-of-date wording relating to NPPF12 and should be amended to ensure conformity with Paragraph 106 of NPPF19.	
Policy ENV1 Landscape	<p>Wording of policy amended as follows (new or amended text in <u>bold</u>, removed text crossed out):</p> <p>“Development will have regard to its visual impact within its landscape context and the landscape type in which it is situated. Development will be assessed to consider whether it is appropriate to the landscape character, amenity and tranquillity within which it is situated, as identified in the Lancashire Landscape Character Assessment, December 2000 or any subsequent update. Development will also need to have regard to any impact on valued landscapes. In addition: ...”</p> <p>Paragraph 170a) NPPF 19 states that valued landscapes should only be protected commensurate with their statutory status or if they have been identified in a development plan. The FBLP32 does not designate any valued landscape therefore this reference to valued landscapes has been removed in line with NPPF19.</p>	These revisions represent material changes to Policy ENV1. The appraisal of this policy in the existing SA Reports is therefore potentially no longer accurate and so these revisions will be revisited in Chapter 4 this SA Report.
Policy ENV1 Landscape	Policy wording has been amended as follows (new or amended text in <u>bold</u> , removed text crossed out):	

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Text or policy in the FLP32	Description of the revision(s)	Relevance to the SA/SEA
	<p>"The open and coastal character of the Coastal Change Management Areas, which are identified on the Policies Map including Inset Plans, will be protected. Development in the Coastal Change Management Areas will only be permitted where the development meets all of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Exceptionally requires a coastal location; ii. Is appropriate and in keeping with the open character of the coastline; iii. Does not adversely affect the nature conservation assets Promotes the conservation, restoration and enhancement of the coastline, predominantly the Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/Ramsar. Project specific Habitats Regulations Assessments (HRAs) will be required for any tourism and coastal defence developments near to the Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/Ramsar. The HRAs will need to demonstrate that there will be no likely significant effect upon European Sites before the tourism and coastal defence developments can be granted consent." <p>The revision has been made to reflect the wording of NPPF19 which is about achieving measurable net gain in Biodiversity.</p> 	
Paragraph 13.6	Paragraph 13.6 contains an out of date reference to paragraph 109 of the NPPF12. Paragraph 170a) NPPF19 states that valued landscapes should only be protected commensurate with their statutory status or if they have been identified in a development plan. The FLP32 does not designate any valued landscape therefore this reference to valued landscapes has been removed in line with NPPF19.	These revisions amend and update supporting and background text and supplementary information in the Plan.
Paragraphs 13.16 and paragraph 13.17	Areas of Tranquillity NPPF12 have been renamed Tranquil Areas by NPPF19, the reference to paragraph 123 has changed therefore it has been deleted, leaving a reference to the Framework.	<p>They do not materially alter the policies in the Plan and bear no relevance to the appraisals or findings in the 2016 Submission SA Report.</p> <p>No additional SA work is necessitated by these revisions.</p>
Policy ENV2	<p>Policy wording has been amended as follows (new or amended text in <u>bold</u>, removed text crossed out):</p> <p>"Where development is considered necessary, adequate mitigation measures and compensatory habitat creation will be required through planning conditions and / or obligations, with the aim of providing an overall improvement in the site's biodiversity value in order to secure measurable net gains for biodiversity. Where compensatory habitat is provided it should be of at least equal area and biodiversity if not larger and more diverse than that which is being replaced. Measures should be put in place for the ongoing management of such features."</p>	This revision represents a material change to Policy ENV2. The appraisal of this policy in the existing SA Reports is therefore potentially no longer accurate and so this revision will be revisited in detail in Chapter 4 of this SA Report.
Paragraph 13.29	Paragraph 13.29 contained two out of date references to NPPF12 and the reference to net gain needed updating to reflect the content of NPPF19.	These revisions amend and update supporting and background text and

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Text or policy in the FLP32	Description of the revision(s)	Relevance to the SA/SEA
Paragraph 13.36	FLP32 contains content from NPPF12 paragraph 114 and so it needs updating to reflect the content of paragraph 171 of NPPF19.	supplementary information in the Plan. They do not materially alter the policies in the Plan and bear no relevance to the assessments or findings in the 2016 Submission SA Report. No additional SA work is necessitated by these revisions.
Policy ENV3	Criterion a) This specific reference to the paragraph number in Policy ENV3 was required by the FLP32 Inspector who examined the FLP32 and is an integral part of the policy. The content of NPPF12 paragraph 74 is repeated in NPPF19 paragraph 97, with a very minor addition; therefore, the reference to paragraph 74 should be changed to 97.	These revisions are a minor amendment. They do not materially alter the policies in the Plan and bear no relevance to the assessments or findings in the 2016 Submission SA Report. No additional SA work is necessitated by these revisions.
Paragraph 13.52	Out of date paragraph number from NPPF12.	These revisions amend and update supporting and background text and supplementary information in the Plan.
Paragraph 13.59	This text is not included in NPPF19 therefore it is deleted.	
Glossary	References to telecommunications in NPPF12 have been changed to electronic communications in NPPF19.	
Appendix 1	Schedule of saved policies from the Fylde Borough Local Plan (As Altered), October 2005 To ensure the 'To be replaced by the Framework' section in Appendix 1 accords with the new paragraph numbering in NPPF19.	They do not materially alter the policies in the Plan and bear no relevance to the assessments or findings in the 2016 Submission SA Report.
Appendix 8	Performance Monitoring Framework Consistency with approach of housing delivery test	No additional SA work is necessitated by these revisions.
Appendix 9	To ensure reference is made to NPPF19 and the updated PPG.	

2.3 Relevance of the Revisions to the SA

2.3.1.1 Table 2.1 highlights the revisions that constitute material changes to elements of the Plan that render the existing SA assessments and findings invalid and therefore require new SA work. In summary, this includes revisions to the following policies:

- DLF1: Development Locations for Fylde;
- GD4: Development in the Countryside;
- GD7: Achieving Good Design in Development;
- EC5: Vibrant Town, District and Local Centres;
- H1: Housing Delivery and the Allocation of Housing Land;
- H6: Isolated New Homes in the Countryside;
- ENV1: Landscape; and
- ENV2: Biodiversity.

2.3.1.2 Chapter 4 provides a detailed look at the appraisals of these policies in the existing SA, how the Council's proposed revisions to each policy are pertinent to the appraisals and then, where necessary, provides an update of the appraisal.

3 Methodology

3.1 Stages in the SA Process

- 3.1.1.1 Government guidance subdivides the SA process into a series of stages. Whilst each stage consists of specific tasks, the intention should be that the process is iterative. Table 3.1 presents the key stages in the SA process and indicates where specific tasks have been addressed in this SA Report. The table also demonstrates how each of the SA stages is linked to the preparation and development of the FLP32.
- 3.1.1.2 This SA of the Partial Review will be tightly focussed only on the elements of the FLP32 that are being revised. This SA should therefore be ready and understood in conjunction with, and in the context of, the SA of the FLP32 as per Table 1.1.
- 3.1.1.3 Table 3.1 clearly sets out how and where each of the different requirements of SEA have been satisfied through the two SA processes.

Table 3.1: Stages in the SA process, requirements for SEA and where these have been fulfilled

SA Stage	SEA Regulations Requirements The Environmental Report must...	Where this has been done
Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope		
A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans & programmes & sustainability objectives	...describe “the relationship (of the plan or programme) with other relevant plans and programmes” (Schedule 2-1) describe “the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation” (Schedule 2-5)	Chapter 3, Appendix A, SA Scoping Report (2015) and SA Scoping Update (2020)
A2: Collecting baseline information	...describe “relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without its implementation of the plan or programme” (Schedule 2-2)	SA Scoping Report (2015) and Appendix B
A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems	and, ‘the environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected’ (Schedule 2-3) ...describe “any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC” (Schedule 2-4)	Chapter 3, SA Scoping Report (2015) and Appendix B
A4: Developing the SA Framework	...provide “a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information” (Schedule 2-8)	Chapter 3
A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA	...allow that the authorities referred to in Regulation 4 are consulted when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report. (Regulation 12-(5))	Chapters 1 and 3
Stage B: Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects		
B1: Testing the Plan objectives against the SA Framework	... “identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects on the environment of”: “reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme” ...and... “implementing the plan or programme...” (Regulation 12-(2))	Elements of the Plan that are not proposed to be revised as a result of the Partial Review, or are proposed to be revised but these revisions do not alter the appraisal results, are tested, developed and appraised in the 2016 SA Report, along with recommendations for mitigation, enhancement and monitoring:
B2: Developing the Plan Options	...give “an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with” Schedule 2-8	
B3: Predicting the effects of the Plan		

SA Stage	SEA Regulations Requirements The Environmental Report must...	Where this has been done
B4: Evaluating the effects of the Plan		https://new.fylde.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/SD004a-The-Sustainability-Appraisal-Main-Report.pdf Elements of the Plan that are proposed to be revised by the Council through the Partial Review in a way that alters the appraisal results, as highlighted in Chapter 2, are tested, developed and appraised in Chapter 4 and Appendix C.
B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects	...describe “ <i>measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme...</i> ” Schedule 2-7	
B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Plan.	... provide “ <i>a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring</i> ” Schedule 2-9	
Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report		
C1: Preparing the SA Report	... include “ <i>the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process in order to avoid duplication...</i> ”. Details of the information to be given in the Environmental Report are provided in Schedule 2.	This Report in conjunction with the 2015 SA Report (https://new.fylde.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/SD004a-The-Sustainability-Appraisal-Main-Report.pdf) and the 2018 Post Adoption Statement (https://new.fylde.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/8-Post-Adoption-SEA-Statement.pdf)
Stage D: Consultation on the Preferred Option FLP32 and the SA Report		
D1: Public participation on the proposed submission documents	... provide that statutory authorities and the public are given ‘ <i>early and effective opportunity within time frames to express their opinions</i> ’	The SA of the FLP32 was consulted on at several stages with the general public and relevant stakeholders with engagement encouraged and sought. Responses during consultations played a significant role in shaping the Plan and its SA. This SA Report of the Partial Review is also being consulted on with the general public and relevant stakeholders.
D2: Appraising significant changes resulting from representations	n/a	
D3: Making decisions and providing information		
Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the FLP32		
E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring	“ <i>The responsible authority shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of each plan or programme with the purpose of identifying unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and being able to undertake appropriate remedial action</i> ” (Regulation 17)	Monitoring will commence once the Partial Review of the FLP32 has been adopted.
E2: Responding to adverse effects		

3.2 Stage A: Context, Objectives, Baseline, Scope and SA Framework

- 3.2.1.1 The SA of the Partial Review will follow on from the recent SA of the adopted FLP32 and will be consistent in terms of scope and methodology. The Scope of the SA of the Partial Review will, therefore, be tightly focussed around those elements of the FLP32 that have changed only and will not seek to alter the overall approach.
- 3.2.1.2 The 2015 SA Scoping Report¹¹ established the scope for the SA of the FLP32. This included:
- A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans & programmes & sustainability objectives;
 - A2: Collecting baseline information;
 - A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems;
 - A4: Developing the SA Framework; and
 - A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA.
- 3.2.1.3 As part of the SA of the Partial Review, a Scoping Update was prepared in January 2020, which identified where updates to the 2015 SA Scoping Report were necessary in order for the SA of the Partial Review to remain legally compliant and an effective tool for assessing sustainability. The Scoping update concluded that the 2015 SA Scoping Report¹² remains largely valid and up-to-date and will be used as the basis of the SA of the Plan Partial Review. In summary:
- The key sustainability issues and SA Framework used in the SA of the adopted FLP32 will continue to be used during the SA of the Partial Review of the FLP32, with minor amendments made to the Framework in light of consultee responses received during consultation on the SA Scoping update as per Section 3.2.2;
 - Relevant baseline information presented in the 2015 SA Scoping Report remains largely up-to-date, accurate and proportionate and will be updated in line with the latest available datasets during the appraisals as necessary; and
 - Elements of the list of relevant plans, policies and programmes (PPPs) in the 2015 Scoping Report had become outdated and so the 2020 Scoping Update provided an amended list of relevant PPPs. The updated list is presented in Appendix A.
- 3.2.1.4 The 2020 Scoping Update was consulted on with the statutory consultees (Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency) for five weeks between 17 January 2020 and 21 February 2020.
- 3.2.1.5 The 2020 Scoping Update, and this SA Report, should therefore be read in conjunction with the 2015 SA Scoping Report¹³ as this is where much of the information and results of Stage A of the SA process can be found.
- 3.2.1.6 A fundamental output of the Scoping stage is the SA Framework, which is the primary tool used for assessing the sustainability of the Plan. The SA Framework used is the same as that which was used in the SA of the adopted FLP32, with minor amendments made to the SA Framework in light of consultee responses received during consultation on the SA Scoping update (see Section 3.2.2) (see Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: SA Framework. Changes made to the Guide for Appraisals as a result of responses received to the January/February 2020 SA Scoping consultation (see Table 3.3) are shown in bold.

SA Objective	Guide for appraisals
1. Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	Reduce levels of crime Reduce the fear of crime Reduce levels of anti-social behaviour Reduce alcohol and drug misuse Encourage security by design.
2. Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	Increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society. Improve the provision of education and training facilities. Improve access to and involvement in lifelong learning opportunities.

¹¹ <https://new.fylde.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Fylde-Local-Plan-SA-Scoping-Report-20.07.15.pdf>

¹² <https://new.fylde.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Fylde-Local-Plan-SA-Scoping-Report-20.07.15.pdf>

¹³ <https://new.fylde.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Fylde-Local-Plan-SA-Scoping-Report-20.07.15.pdf>

SA Objective	Guide for appraisals
3. Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	Reduce health inequalities amongst different groups in the community Improve access to health and social care services Promote healthy lifestyles Encourage the development of strong and cohesive communities
4. Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	Ensure that there is sufficient housing to meet identified needs in all areas Ensure that housing meets acceptable standards Increase the availability of affordable housing
5. Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	Develop opportunities for community involvement Improve relations between all social groups
6. Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	Ensure that public transport services meet people's needs Ensure that highways infrastructure meets people's needs (including walking and cycling routes) Promote the use of sustainable travel modes and reduce dependence on the private car Improve access to cultural and recreational facilities Maintain and improve access to essential services and facilities, including in rural areas Improve access to open space Improve public access to good quality rights of way network Promote the development of multi-functional green infrastructure in urban areas
7. Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	Diversify the employment opportunities Increase employment opportunities Encourage economic growth Encourage new business formation Improve access to employment land Encourage sustainable tourism Encourage sustainable farm diversification
8. Promote economic inclusion	Reduce levels of unemployment in areas most at need Improve accessibility to employment opportunities for those most at need
9. Deliver urban renaissance	Improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres Improve access within urban areas by sustainable means Promote adjacency of employment, recreation and residential areas in urban areas Support the preservation and / or development of a high-quality built environment Protect and enhance townscape character and quality Promote the development of multi-functional green infrastructure in urban areas Enhance the reputation of urban areas as places to live, work and visit
10. Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	Protect and enhance designated sites of nature conservation importance and geodiversity Protect and enhance wildlife especially rare and protected species Protect and enhance habitats and wildlife corridors Provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and open green spaces Promote the development of multi-functional green infrastructure in urban areas Seek to achieve net gains for biodiversity
11. Protect and enhance landscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	Protect and enhance character and quality Minimise noise pollution Minimise light pollution Promote sensitive design in development Promote the development of multi-functional green infrastructure in urban areas
12. Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	Conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting Sustain and enhance landscape and townscape character and local distinctiveness
13. Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	Encourage sustainable use of water resources Protect and enhance ground and surface water quality Protect and enhance coastal water quality Reduce and manage flooding Encourage the inclusion of flood mitigation measures, such as Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)
14. Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions Reduce the demand for energy and increase energy efficiency Increase the use of renewable energy Reduce CO2 emissions from the transport sector
15. Protect and improve air quality	Protect and improve local air quality

SA Objective	Guide for appraisals
16. Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	<p>Reduce the demand for raw materials</p> <p>Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials in construction</p> <p>Reduce the amount of derelict and vacant land</p> <p>Ensure that contaminated land will be guarded against</p> <p>Encourage development of brownfield land where appropriate</p> <p>Maintain and enhance soil quality</p> <p>Increase the proportion of waste recycling and re-use</p> <p>Reduce the production of waste</p> <p>Reduce the proportion of waste landfilled</p>

3.2.2 Scoping consultation responses

3.2.2.1 The January 2020 Scoping Update was consulted on with the statutory consultees of Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency. Their responses are compiled in Table 3.3 alongside a response from Arcadis on if, how and why these responses have influenced the SA.

Table 3.3: Scoping update (Jan/Feb 2020) consultation responses

Consultee	Consultation response	Arcadis comment
Historic England	In terms of the historic environment, on the whole, we consider that the report has identified the majority of plans and programmes which are of relevance to the review of the FLP32, however it is worth including Historic England's Good Practice Advice (GPAs) and Advice Notes (HEANs) that are available on our website (https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/planning-system/).	Noted and agreed. These documents have been included in the list of relevant PPPs.
	It is also important that the status of the historic environment in the Plan area is updated. Relying on data that is five years old does not ensure that there is an up to date assessment of the historic environment. For example, there may be an increase/decrease in heritage at risk, newly designated heritage assets etc. This needs to be reassessed so that the SEA has established an appropriate baseline against which to assess the Plan's proposals.	Where new assessments were required against the heritage SA Objective, the most up to date publicly available heritage baseline data as of February 2020 has been used, including the latest Heritage at Risk Register.
	In terms of the guides attached to the objectives it would be better if both were amended to ensure that the entire historic environment is covered and that landscapes and townscape that are not just historic are also considered. They also need to be amended to better align with the approach contained in the NPPF. The suggested amendment is: <i>Conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting.</i> <i>Sustain and enhance landscape and townscape character and local distinctiveness.</i>	Noted and agreed. The guides for SA Objective 12 have been amended as recommended. These amendments are considered to not materially change the intention of the guides, but rather to better reflect the latest terminology. Previous assessments in the SA against SA Objective 12 remain valid and accurate in light of these minor amendments to the Objective's guides.
	Historic England strongly advises that the conservation team of the Council and its archaeological advisers are closely involved throughout the preparation of the SEA/SA of this Plan. They are best placed to advise on; local historic environment issues and priorities, including access to data held in the HER (formerly SMR); how the policy or proposal can be tailored to minimise potential adverse impacts on the historic environment; the nature and design of any required mitigation measures; and opportunities for securing wider benefits for the future conservation and management of heritage assets. Historic England has produced guidance for all involved in undertaking SEA/SA exercises which gives advice on issues relating to the historic environment.	Noted and agreed. Arcadis and the Council have worked closely and iteratively during the preparation of the Plan and the SA.

Consultee	Consultation response	Arcadis comment
Natural England	The Plan needs to take into account all changes in case law and legislation since it was adopted	Noted and agreed. The Plan and its SA/SEA is legally compliant in light of all relevant and recent case law since the FLP32 was adopted.
	The Plan would be strengthened by including reference in the SA/SEA objectives and FLP32 policy to biodiversity net gain - in advance of the mandatory biodiversity net gain being proposed in the upcoming Environmental Bill.	Noted and agreed. 'Seek to achieve a net gain in biodiversity' has been added as a guide for the SA Objective focussed on biodiversity. Note that targeting a net gain for biodiversity has been a consideration in all appraisals against the Biodiversity SA Objective, and so existing appraisal remains valid and accurate in light of this minor amendments to the Objective's guides.
	There are three new marine designations in and around the Fylde area which need to be included within the SA/SEA, all designated to protect the estuarine fish, smelt. These are the Ribble Estuary MCZ, Wyre-Lune MCZ and Fylde MCZ.	Noted and agreed. These designations do not alter the outcomes of any existing appraisals in the SA/SEA and no further amendments are required.
Environment Agency	We have reviewed the scoping update document (Version 1; dated 17 January 2020) together with the accompanying cover letter and, insofar as it relates to our remit, we are satisfied with the proposed scope for the SEA/SA as outlined.	Noted.

3.3 Stage B: Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects

3.3.1 Options and Alternatives

- 3.3.1.1 A fundamental purpose of Stage B is for the SA to assist with the Council's preparation of options for the Plan. Whether it's strategic policies, development management policies or site allocations, it is a requirement of the SEA Directive for the plan-maker to identify reasonable alternatives to all options being considered and to justify the selected approach in light of the alternatives dealt with.
- 3.3.1.2 The Council's preparation of the FLP32 was characterised by consistent and comprehensive considerations of reasonable alternatives for all aspects of the Plan. Table 3.6 provide an overview of what has been appraised during the preparation of the FLP32 and what reasonable alternatives were considered in each case.
- 3.3.1.3 Statutory requirements for considering reasonable alternatives stem from Article 5(1), Article 9(1(b)) and Annex 1 of the SEA Directive, as set out below.

SEA Directive Article 5:

*(1) Where an environmental assessment is required under Article 3(1), an environmental report shall be prepared in which **the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives** taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated. The information to be given for this purpose is referred to in Annex I.*

SEA Directive Annex 1:

*(h) ... **an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with**, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken, including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the information., and a description of how the assessment was undertaken, including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the information.*

SEA Regulations Article 9:

1. Member States shall ensure that, when a plan or programme is adopted, the authorities referred to in Article 6(3), the public and any Member State consulted under Article 7 are informed and the following items are made available to those so informed: ...

(b) ... the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with,

- 3.3.1.4 The Council have maintained a legally compliant and comprehensive approach in the consideration of reasonable alternatives during the preparation of the FLP32 and its accompanying SA. Chapter 4 of this report sets out what reasonable alternatives were available to the Council during the Partial Review.

3.3.2 Reasonable Alternatives

- 3.3.2.1 The Council are undertaking a Partial Review of the FLP32 in order to be legally compliant with Paragraph 212 of the NPPF19:

“Plans may also need to be revised to reflect policy changes which this replacement Framework has made. This should be progressed as quickly as possible, either through a partial revision or by preparing a new plan.”

- 3.3.2.2 Paragraph 1.27 of the adopted FLP32 also states:

“Fylde Council recognises that Wyre Council have identified difficulties in planning to meet its objectively-assessed need for housing. Any need that remains unmet following the adoption of Wyre’s Local Plan will need to be addressed. Fylde Council will undertake an early review of the Fylde Local Plan (whether full or partial) to examine this issue, working with other authorities adjoining Wyre under the Duty-to-Co-Operate.”

- 3.3.2.3 Each of the proposed revisions to policies are considered to be necessary for the Plan to be legally sound in light of the latest version of the NPPF, whilst also being necessary to ensure that the Council works effectively with neighbouring authorities. The Council, therefore, considers that any alternative approach to this, such as to not review the Plan and revise policies, or to revise the policies in a different way such that they may not be legally sound or contribute towards effective co-operation with neighbouring authorities, would not be a reasonable approach. As such, there are no reasonable alternatives to the proposed revisions to policies and so no reasonable alternatives have been appraised in this SA Report.

- 3.3.2.4 The Council (the relevant authority in this case) has determined that there is only one option in terms of potential policy revisions that meets the objectives of legal compliance with the latest NPPF and cooperation with neighbouring authorities and this is the option they have proposed and there are, therefore, no reasonable alternatives to it. As per R (on the application of Friends of the Earth England, Wales and Northern Ireland Ltd) v Welsh Ministers [2015] Env LR 1, Hickinbottom J, this approach is legally compliant and satisfies the requirements of the SEA Directive:

“iv) “Reasonable alternatives” does not include all possible alternatives: the use of the word “reasonable” clearly and necessarily imports an evaluative judgment as to which alternatives should be included. That evaluation is a matter primarily for the decision-making authority, subject to challenge only on conventional public law grounds.

v) Article 5(1) refers to “reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives... of the plan or programme...”. “Reasonableness” in this context is informed by the objectives sought to be achieved. An option which does not achieve the objectives, even if it can properly be called an “alternative” to the preferred plan, is not a “reasonable alternative”. An option which will, or sensibly may, achieve the objectives is a “reasonable alternative”. The SEA Directive admits to the possibility of there being no such alternatives in a particular case: if only one option is assessed as meeting the objectives, there will be no “reasonable alternatives” to it.

vi) The question of whether an option will achieve the objectives is also essentially a matter for the evaluative judgment of the authority, subject of course to challenge on conventional public law grounds. If the authority rationally determines that a particular option will not meet the objectives, that option is not a reasonable alternative and it does not have to be included in the SEA Report or process.”

3.3.3 Appraisal Approach

3.3.3.1 The appraisal has been presented in an appraisal matrix for each group of policies and allocations. The matrix is an established method for clearly analysing the performance of the policies or sites and helps meet the requirements of the SEA Regulations by ensuring that the following elements are considered:

- Impact – whether the impact will be positive, negative or neutral when assessed against the SA Objectives;
- Temporal scale – whether the impact will be short-term (within 5 years), occur in the medium term (5 – 10 years) or occur in the long-term (10 years +);
- Spatial scale – where the impacts will occur within the area. Any transboundary effects outside of the study area would also be considered;
- Permanency – whether effects will be permanent or temporary;
- Level of certainty – the level of certainty in the prediction will be classified as low, medium or high; and
- Cumulative and synergistic effects.

3.3.3.2 Where negative impacts have been identified, measures have been proposed to offset, avoid or otherwise mitigate for the impact. In addition, measures which may further enhance benefits have also been identified as appropriate. Tables 3.4 and 3.5 provide an explanation of the notation used in the appraisal matrices.

Table 3.4: Appraisal scale

Effect	Definition	Notation symbol
Major positive	The policy/option/site strongly supports the achievement of the SA Objective.	++
Minor positive	This policy/option/site contributes partially to the achievement of the SA Objective but not completely.	+
Neutral	There is no clear relationship between the policy/option/site and/or the achievement of the SA Objective or the relationship is negligible.	0
Positive & negative	The policy/option/site has a combination of both positive and negative contributions to the achievement of the SA Objective.	+/-
Uncertain	Too many external factors would influence the appraisal, more information is required, to assess the effect.	?
Minor negative	The policy/option/site is partially detrimental to the achievement of the SA Objective.	-
Major negative	The policy/option/site strongly detracts from the achievement of the SA Objective.	--

Table 3.5: Notation used to identify types of effects

Effect characteristics	Notation symbol
Effects likely to arise in 10-25 years of FLP32 implementation	L-T
Effects likely to arise in 5-10 years of FLP32 implementation	M-T
Effects likely to arise in 0-5 years of FLP32 implementation	S-T
Direct effects / Indirect effects	D / I
Effects are reversible / Effects are irreversible	R / IR
Permanent effects / Temporary effects	P / T
High, medium or low certainty of prediction	H/M/L

3.3.4 Appraisal results

3.3.4.1 Table 3.6 sets out what aspects of the FLP32 have been appraised in the SA, the approach taken to each appraisal and where the results can be found. The results of these appraisals are all presented in the 2016 Publication SA Report¹⁴ and its appendices¹⁵.

Table 3.6: Summary of SA appraisals so far

Aspect of the Plan	Comments on the appraisal approach
Vision	Good practice guidance recommends that the key aims, and principles of the Plan should be assessed against the SA Objectives in order to test their compatibility and to determine whether they accord with broad sustainability principles.
Strategic Objectives	Good practice guidance also recommends that the goals of a plan should be assessed against the SA Objectives. The appraisal of the Strategic Objectives of the FLP32 against the SA Objectives has been undertaken during the SA at each relevant stage, using a simple matrix-based approach.
Spatial Development Framework and Strategic Locations for Development	The spatial development framework and the strategic locations for development were assessed against the SA Objectives using a matrix-based approach. This matrix allowed the identification of positive and negative impacts, as well as the potential for cumulative effects to occur as a result of the development of multiple sites in a specific location of the borough. The Council considered a range of reasonable alternatives, including five reasonable alternatives for the spatial strategy, each of which was appraised in the SA to the same level of detail.
General Development Policies and Topic-Specific Policies	The General Development Policies and Topic-Specific Policies were assessed against the SA Objectives using a matrix-based approach. This identified the positive and negative impacts associated with the policies and included mitigation measures to address any predicted adverse impacts. As there is a degree of overlap between the intentions of some of the policies they have been grouped together and the groups of policies, for example, all those relating to the Fylde Economy in Chapter 9 of the FLP32 have been assessed in a single matrix. In terms of the appraisal notations used in the appraisal, when undertaking the appraisal, the symbols assigned in the matrix were justified in the commentary box along with any uncertainties. Versions of policies assessed include Policies and Topic-Specific Policies from the Preferred Option (2013), Revised Preferred Option (2015) and Publication Versions. The Council developed a range of reasonable alternatives for policy options across each of the topic areas. Each reasonable alternative policy option was appraised in the SA to the same level of detail.
Non-Strategic Sites	Non-Strategic Sites were assessed against a revised SA Framework, using a matrix-based approach. The SA Framework was revised for the appraisal of the strategic sites, to enable the Objectives and Guide Questions to be specifically focussed on site specific aspects, to avoid repetition in the appraisal and to avoid questions for which appraisals either would be the same for all sites (so there wouldn't be any differentiation between sites for appraisals), or questions which aren't spatially specific (e.g. those which are related to plan policies, such as design measures). The appraisal of the non-strategic sites identifies the positive and negative impacts predicted and includes mitigation measures to address any predicted adverse impacts wherever possible. Cumulative effects are identified, which address some of the SA Objectives that have been included from the appraisal of individual policies.

¹⁴ 2016 SA Report – Main report available online at: <https://new.fylde.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/SD004a-The-Sustainability-Appraisal-Main-Report.pdf>

¹⁵ 2016 SA Report – Appendices available online at: <https://new.fylde.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/SD004c-The-Sustainability-Appraisal-Report-Appendices.pdf>

Aspect of the Plan	Comments on the appraisal approach
	<p>The Council identified a range of reasonable alternative non-strategic site allocations, all of which were appraised to the same level of detail. The results of these appraisals helped to inform the Council's decision making over which sites to allocate. The results of this are presented in Appendix J of the 2016 SA Report, with a justification for the selection of the preferred approach provided in Appendix K.</p>
Cumulative & Synergistic Effects	<p>The SEA Regulations require, inter alia, that cumulative effects should be considered. It stipulates the consideration of "the likely significant effects on the environment..." and that "these effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic...effects" (Schedule 2-6). The Practical Guide sets out the following definitions for these terms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary or indirect effects comprise effects which do not occur as a direct result of the proposed activities, but as a result of complex causal pathway (which may not be predictable); • Cumulative effects arise from a combination of two or more effects, for instance, where several developments each have insignificant effects but together have a significant effect; or where several individual effects of the plan or programme have a combined effect; • Synergistic effects – synergy occurs where the joint effect of two or more processes is greater than the sum of individual effects. <p>The potential for cumulative, synergistic or secondary or indirect effects as a result of the FLP32 has been inherently considered within the appraisals.</p>

3.3.5 Mitigation

- 3.3.5.1 Where appropriate, mitigation measures are recommended to avoid, reduce or offset the potential adverse impacts as a result of FLP32. In addition, potential opportunities to benefit and enhance the social, economic and environmental receptors are identified. The proposed mitigation measures are also presented in the 2016 Submission SA Report.

4 Appraisals of the Revised Policies

4.1 What is Being Appraised?

4.1.1.1 Table 2.1 identifies the Council's proposed revisions for policies that necessitate revisiting the appraisal of these policies. This includes the following policies:

- DLF1: Development Locations for Fylde;
- GD4: Development in the Countryside;
- GD7: Achieving Good Design in Development;
- EC5: Vibrant Town, District and Local Centres;
- H1: Housing Delivery and the Allocation of Housing Land;
- H6: Isolated New Homes in the Countryside;
- ENV1: Landscape; and
- ENV2: Biodiversity.

4.1.1.2 Each of these policies has been previously appraised in the SA, the results of which are presented in the 2016 SA Report¹⁶ and its appendices¹⁷. The below sections of this chapter will revisit the appraisal of each of the above listed policies and, where necessary, provide an updated version of each assessment in accordance with the revision to the policy wordings.

4.1.1.3 All other appraisals in the SA, as summarised in Section 3.3.2 of this report and presented in their entirety in the 2016 Publication SA Report, are considered to remain valid and accurate and do not require changing. The updated appraisals in this report should be read and understood in conjunction with the existing assessments.

4.2 Appraisal Results

4.2.1.1 The appraisals of the revised policies have been revisited and updated in Appendix C.

4.2.1.2 Overall, only minor amendments and updates to the policies were required and, generally speaking, where effect scores changed, they were improvements (i.e. more positive effects replacing negative effects). Table 4.1 provides a summary of the predicted and evaluated effects of the revisions for each of the revised policies.

Table 4.1: Summary of the predicted effects of the proposed revisions

Revised policy	Effects of the revisions
DLF1: Development Locations for Fylde and H1: Housing Delivery and the Allocation of Housing Land	DLF1 and H1 confirm that the FLP32 will deliver a minimum of 6,895 (and up to 8,715) new homes and land will be developed for 60.6 Ha of employment use over the plan period to 2032. The housing numbers have been revised in light of the revised housing requirement for Fylde, which is based on changes to the housing needs methodology presented in the NPPF19. Whilst the total number of homes delivered over the Plan period could now potentially be less than that which was previously expected and was previously appraised in the 2016 Submission SA Report, the Plan would still be expected to ensure that as a minimum the housing needs of Fylde's growing and varied population will be met. The new housing range is derived from the calculated need of 415 net dwellings per annum for the period of 2011 – 2019, and 275 – 415 new dwellings per annum from 2019-20 onwards.

¹⁶ 2016 SA Report – Main report available online at: <https://new.fylde.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/SD004a-The-Sustainability-Appraisal-Main-Report.pdf>

¹⁷ 2016 SA Report – Appendices available online at: <https://new.fylde.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/SD004c-The-Sustainability-Appraisal-Report-Appendices.pdf>

Revised policy	Effects of the revisions
GD4: Development in the Countryside	<p>GD4 now sets out that development must be sensitive to its surroundings, must not have an unacceptable impact on local roads and exploit any opportunity to make the location more sustainable (for example by improving the scope for access on foot, by cycling or by public transport). The policy would, therefore, help to ensure that new development not only helps to protect and enhance the local character as well as the setting of sensitive heritage assets, but that the accessibility of this development via sustainable modes of transport is also ensured. This would lead to slightly more positive effects against the landscape, heritage and accessibility themed SA Objectives as well as potential indirect benefits related to air quality and emissions.</p> <p>GD4 also now sets out that development should support entry-level exception sites for first-time buyers, and in so doing the policy may now better help to ensure that the housing needs of people in Fylde, particularly first-time buyers, will be met.</p>
GD7: Achieving Good Design in Development	<p>GD7 now seeks to ensure that development design promotes health and wellbeing. This would be likely to help deliver more positive effects of new residential development for human health themed SA Objectives.</p> <p>GD7 also now seeks to ensure that the quality of approved development is not materially diminished between permission and completion. This provides greater certainty over the benefits of well-designed development actually being delivered.</p>
EC5: Vibrant Town, District and Local Centres	<p>The revised policy no longer considers the impact of out of centre office proposals on town centres, as per NPPF19. This is of limited relevance to the SA but could potentially mean that the benefit of new office development in out of centre locations are less certain.</p>
H6: Isolated New Homes in the Countryside	<p>The policy's revised wording could have a minor positive effect on helping to ensure that housing needs in countryside locations can be met.</p>
ENV1: Landscape	<p>As a result of the Partial Review, ENV1 has been amended to refer to promoting conservation, restoration and enhancement of the coastline, including with regards to the biodiversity assets found at the coastline. This is in order to reflect the NPPF19 and its focus on achieving biodiversity net gains. As a result of the Partial Review, ENV1 would now be more likely to encourage biodiversity net gains, particularly along the coastline, as opposed to just preventing negative effects. The revised wording would also be likely to help ensure that the distinctive character of the coastline is protected and enhanced over the Plan period.</p>
ENV2: Biodiversity	<p>ENV2 protects nature conservation sites or ecological networks by ensuring proposals that enhance or conserve biodiversity will be supported. Where development is necessary the aim will be to ensure that measurable net gains for biodiversity are realised. The policy has been reworded slightly as a result of the Partial Review and now seeks to ensure that net gains for biodiversity are achieved as a result of new development. This would help to ensure that all new development in Fylde delivers positive and discernible benefits for local biodiversity as well as the connectivity of the wider ecological network. Delivering biodiversity net gains would also be likely to help protect and enhance the local character, whilst potentially providing new and existing residents with improved access to green spaces and semi-natural habitats.</p>

4.3 Cumulative Effects Assessment

- 4.3.1.1 A fundamental requirement of SEA is to identify the likely cumulative and synergistic effects (where the combined effects are greater than the sum of their component parts) caused by the Plan.
- 4.3.1.2 Cumulative effects were predicted, evaluated and described in the 2016 SA Report. These cumulative effects have been revisited as a result of the policy revisions, and slightly amended policy assessments. Table 4.2 provides a summary of the predicted cumulative effects of the Plan.

4.3.1.3 Table 4.3 provides a summary of the predicted cumulative effects of the Plan with other plans and programmes. This assessment accounts for plans, programmes and policies in place at:

- Wyre Borough Council – planning documents;
- Blackpool Council– planning documents;
- Lancaster City Council– planning documents;
- Preston City Council;
- Chorley Borough Council– planning documents;
- West Lancashire District Council– planning documents;
- South Ribble Council– planning documents;
- Sefton Council – planning documents;
- Centrica – wind energy development; and
- Dong Energy – wind energy development.

Table 4.2: Summary of predicted cumulative effects caused by the Partial Review of the FLP32

Cumulative / synergistic effect	Causes	Potential trend
Levels of educational and skills attainment have the potential to improve in the long term due to raised aspirations although school capacity will be put under pressure.	Although school capacity will need to be increased to meet demand through the requirements of the Partial Review of the FLP32 in relation to strategic sites, the cumulative effect of the non-strategic sites in addition to this could put pressure on the need to supply for school places. Other policies in the plan should help address this. New and diverse employment provision could help to provide skills training opportunities for local people. NB the Partial Review has not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those in the FLP32.	Positive and Negative
Levels of health and well-being have the potential to improve in the long term.	Cumulative measures to promote walking and cycling together with co-location of jobs, homes and accessible greenspace can benefit healthy lifestyles and wellbeing. Green infrastructure proposals would contribute to this. In addition, the avoidance of flood risk areas in the Partial Review of the FLP32, in addition to SUDS measures and multifunctional infrastructure, could have benefits for health and wellbeing through a reduction in flood risk, pollution sequestration, improved biodiversity levels and potential benefits to the micro-climate. NB the Partial Review has not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those in the FLP32.	Positive
Improvements to community spirit and cohesion, improve the vitality and vibrancy of settlements and reduce economic exclusion.	Improvements to accessibility as well as locating the majority of developments in sustainable locations in both rural and urban areas could help to improve the community in which they are located. In particular, allocations which seek to provide a mix of uses could help to reduce the need to travel, which could improve a sense of community wellbeing. The allocation of some sites within areas of deprivation could increase quality of life in these areas, which could have further benefits for community cohesion. NB the Partial Review has not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those in the FLP32.	Positive
The Partial Review of the FLP32 seeks to ensure protection of biodiversity resources. However, potential negative impacts could occur as a result of development within some brownfield / Greenfield sites.	Whilst the plan seeks to minimise the effects on biodiversity, development on both brown and greenfield sites could have a cumulative effect on the loss of biodiversity resources. Mitigation may reduce this effect and enhance biodiversity in some areas. NB the Partial Review has not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those in the FLP32.	Positive and Negative
Protection and enhancement of landscape and	Whilst the plan seeks to minimise the effects on countryside and improve urban areas through investment and regeneration, they also	Positive and Negative

Cumulative / synergistic effect	Causes	Potential trend
townscape through regeneration of town centres, brownfield sites and minimisation of greenfield land-take. However, some greenfield loss at edges of settlements may cause negative effects.	include elements of greenfield land-take which would cumulatively affect settlement edges. NB the Partial Review has not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those in the FLP32.	
Whilst no heritage assets would be directly affected by the Partial Review of the FLP32, there is potential for unknown archaeology to be affected.	Historic artefacts and evidence of former settlements have been found across the Fylde peninsula. The Partial Review of the FLP32 has potential to affect as yet undiscovered archaeology although this is uncertain at this level. NB the Partial Review has not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those in the FLP32.	Uncertain
Potential negative effects of traffic growth. Potential negative and positive contributions towards climate change. Potential positive effects as a result of promotion of sustainable travel.	The Partial Review of the FLP32 requires housing and employment growth which will all lead to an increase in resource use, emissions and traffic generation. However, the plan also seeks to promote development near to existing centres and transport hubs and to promote sustainable travel modes, which could lead to positive effects. NB the Partial Review has not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those in the FLP32.	Positive and Negative

Table 4.3: Summary of predicted cumulative effects caused by the Partial Review of the FLP32 in-combination with other plans and programmes

Receptor	Cumulative / synergistic effect	Causes	Potential trend
Crime Rates and Fear of Crime	Crime and fear of crime may reduce along the Blackpool periphery in response to wider regeneration initiatives in addition to the Partial Review of the FLP32 provisions.	Regeneration provisions within the emerging Blackpool Local Plan would also contribute to improved aspirations and environments in conjunction with the proposals in the Fylde Local Plan. This may reduce crime and fear of crime levels in the long-term. NB the Partial Review has not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those in the FLP32.	Positive
Educational Attainment Skills and Training	Provision Levels of educational and skills attainment have the potential to improve in the long term due to raised aspirations although school capacity will be put under pressure.	Although school capacity will need to be increased to meet demand, the efforts of both the Fylde and Blackpool Local Plans to provide regeneration and attract new inward investment may help to raise aspirations in the sub-region. New and diverse employment provision would help to provide skills training opportunities for local people. NB the Partial Review has not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those in the FLP32.	Positive
Health of the Borough's Population	Levels of health and well-being have the potential to improve in the long term.	Cumulative measures to promote walking and cycling together with co-location of jobs, homes and accessible greenspace can benefit healthy lifestyles and wellbeing. Such measures are promoted in the Fylde Local Plan, Blackpool Local Plan, Wyre Local Plan and the Blackpool and Lancashire Local Transport Plans. The avoidance of flood risk areas in the Partial Review of the FLP32 together with the Wyre and Ribble Catchment Flood Management Plans would help to reduce the risk of flooding and risk to people's health. NB the Partial Review has not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those in the FLP32.	Positive

Receptor	Cumulative / synergistic effect	Causes	Potential trend
Housing Provision	Housing will be provided to meet local needs and would contribute to sub regional targets.	Each of the adjoining Local Plans would contribute to meeting sub-regional housing needs as the Fylde Coast is considered to be a single housing market. Preston City Council Local Plan (Site Allocations allocates around 4000 homes to the north west of Preston). NB the Partial Review has not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those in the FLP32.	Positive
Access to Goods and Services	Access to services and facilities for local people and visitors would be improved.	Sustainable access to services is a key feature of the Fylde, Blackpool and Wyre Local Plans and the Blackpool and Lancashire Local Transport Plans. NB the Partial Review has not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those in the FLP32.	Positive
Sustainable Economic Growth	The Partial Review of the FLP32 would help facilitate employment creation, business development and economic growth.	Each of the Fylde and adjoining Local Plans allocate employment land and seek to improve access to these sites. The Blackpool and Lancashire Local Transport Plans also seek to improve access. The efforts of all the plans would help to raise the image of the sub-region and attract inward investment. The development of employment sites at the periphery of Blackpool would help to meet the aims of both authorities. NB the Partial Review has not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those in the FLP32.	Positive
Biodiversity	The Partial Review of the FLP32 seeks to ensure protection of biodiversity resources. However, potential negative impacts could occur as a result of development within some brownfield / Greenfield sites.	Whilst each of the surrounding plans seek to encourage biodiversity enhancements, there are numerous sites which would result in the loss of potentially biodiverse greenfield sites and associated features. Projects such as the M55 to Heyhouses Link Road, the A585 Skippool- Windy Harbour Improvements and the National Grid energy transmission projects (see Table 8-2) and upgrades may also contribute to this. However, it should be noted that mitigation can be provided, and the designated sites of greatest importance can be protected from such effects. NB the Partial Review has not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those in the FLP32.	Positive & Negative
Townscape and Landscape Quality	Protection and enhancement of landscape and townscape through regeneration of town centres, brownfield sites and minimisation of greenfield land take. However, some greenfield loss at edges of settlements may cause negative effects.	Whilst each of the surrounding plans seek to minimise the effects on countryside and improve urban areas through investment and regeneration, they also include elements of greenfield land-take which would cumulatively affect settlement edges. Projects such as the M55 to Heyhouses Link Road and the A585 Skippool-Windy Harbour Improvements plus the three identified energy transmission projects and upgrades may also contribute to this. NB the Partial Review has not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those in the FLP32.	Positive & Negative
Heritage Assets	Whilst no heritage assets would be directly affected by the Partial Review of the FLP32, there is potential for unknown archaeology to be affected.	Historic artefacts and evidence of former settlements have been found across the Fylde peninsula. Each of the Fylde and surrounding Local Plans has potential to affect as yet undiscovered archaeology although this is uncertain at this level. NB the Partial Review has not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those in the FLP32.	Uncertain
Climate Change Air Quality Energy Efficiency	Potential negative effects of traffic growth. Potential negative and positive contributions towards climate change. Potential positive effects as a result	Each of the Fylde and surrounding Local Plans require housing and employment growth which will all lead to an increase in resource use, emissions and traffic generation. However, each of the plans seek to promote development near to existing centres and transport hubs and to promote sustainable travel modes. This is backed up by the Blackpool	Positive & Negative

Receptor	Cumulative / synergistic effect	Causes	Potential trend
Natural Resources Sustainable Transport	of promotion of sustainable travel. The prudent use of natural resources.	<p>and Lancashire Local Transport Plans. The energy and transmission projects all relate to low carbon sources of energy. Also, the plans each include measures to promote more sustainable and resource/carbon efficient construction techniques which would help to mitigate the impact. The Fylde Coast highways and transport masterplan outlines plans to transform the road, rail, tram and cycle network on the Fylde Coast. Although the Local Plans contains provisions to mitigate flood risk, there is potential for development to increase runoff rates and exacerbate flood risks. The Catchment Flood Management Plans and Shoreline Management Plans would also seek to manage this.</p> <p>NB the Partial Review has not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those in the FLP32.</p>	

5 Stage E: Monitoring Framework

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1.1 Monitoring is an ongoing process integral to the plan's implementation and can be used to:

- Determine the performance of the plan and its contribution to objectives and targets;
- Identify the performance of mitigation measures;
- Fill data gaps identified earlier in the SA process;
- Identify undesirable sustainability effects; and
- Confirm whether sustainability predictions were accurate.

5.1.1.2 The SEA Regulations require that the plan is monitored to test the actual significant effects of implementing the plan against those predicted through the assessment. This process helps to ensure that any unforeseen, undesirable environmental effects are identified, and remedial action is implemented accordingly. Likewise, it is beneficial to check that the effects (including beneficial ones) occur as predicted by the SA.

5.2 Approach

5.2.1.1 The monitoring framework was developed to measure the performance of the FLP32 (and Partial Review) against changes in defined indicators that are linked to its implementation. These indicators have been developed based on the following:

- The objectives, targets and indicators that were developed for the SA Framework;
- Features of the baseline that will indicate the effects of the plan;
- The likely significant effects that were identified during the assessment; and
- The mitigation measures that were proposed to offset or reduce significant adverse effects.

5.2.1.2 The monitoring framework has been designed to focus mainly on significant sustainability effects including those:

- That indicate a likely breach of international, national or local legislation, recognised guidelines or standards.
- That may give rise to irreversible damage, with a view to identifying trends before such damage is caused.
- Where there was uncertainty in the SA, and where monitoring would enable preventative or mitigation measures to be taken.

5.2.1.3 As well as measuring specific indicators linked to the implementation of the plan, contextual monitoring of social, environmental and economic change has been included i.e. a regular review of baseline conditions in the borough. This enables the measurement of the overall effects of the plan.

5.2.1.4 There are numerous SA indicators available and it is not always possible to identify how a specific plan has impacted a receptor, for example housing provision is likely to be influenced by a number of actions and different plans. A thorough analysis of the data collated, and the emerging trends will, therefore be important. A fundamental aspect of developing the monitoring strategy is to link with existing monitoring, such as the Authority Monitoring Report.

5.3 Proposed Monitoring Framework

5.3.1.1 Table 5.1 provides a framework for monitoring the effects of the plan and determining whether the predicted sustainability effects are realised. The Monitoring Framework is structured using the SA Objectives. It was first presented in the 2016 SA Report and has since been reviewed in light of the Council's Partial Review of the FLP32.

Table 5.1: Proposed Monitoring Framework for the Partial Review of the FLP32

SA Objective	Effect to be monitored	Indicators	Targets	Potential data sources
Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	Effect of plan on contributing to a reduction in crime levels. Number of new developments incorporating Secure by Design Principles	Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% most deprived for crime deprivation. Crime rates per 1,000 of the population for key offences. Percentage of males/females feeling 'fairly' or 'very' unsafe after dark Potential future monitoring indicators: Number of new developments actively incorporating Secured by Design principles. Number of new initiatives implemented to tackle anti-social behaviour.	Reduce the number of crimes per 1000 population Reduce the number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% most deprived. Reduce incidences of violent crime. No specific target for reducing fear of crime although overall target should be to reduce fear of crime.	Index of Multiple Deprivation Community Safety Plan The Corporate Plan
Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	Effect of plan on ensuring access to educational opportunities Ensuring that sufficient primary and secondary school capacity is available to accommodate new residents	Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% nationally for education, skills and training deprivation Location and number of school places available.	Ensure sufficient school places are available to meet the needs of new development.	Index of Multiple Deprivation Lancashire County Council
Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	Monitor levels of health and wellbeing across the borough. The implementation of the plan policies has the potential to improve the green infrastructure network, improve accessibility and provide opportunities for residents to pursue healthy lifestyles. Conversely there may also be risk of loss of areas of open space as a result of new development and increased pressure on health services.	Percentage of resident population who consider themselves to be in good health Number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% most deprived for health deprivation. Amount of new residential development within 1km of 5 basic services (GP, Food Store, Primary School, Bus Stop and Post Office) GPs per 1,000 population Public open space per 1,000 population New public space delivered annually Children's play space delivered annually Distribution of sports facilities Cycle route length and integration/connectivity across settlements Number of Health Impact Assessments for major planning applications on strategic sites and locations, with outcomes implemented.	Reduce the number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% most deprived for health deprivation Ensure that there is at least one 20-hectare natural green space site within 2km of people's homes.	Index of Multiple Deprivation Office of National Statistics Planning Team Performance Monitoring Framework
Ensure that housing	Monitor the type, tenure, density and affordability of the housing that is delivered	Net additional dwellings completed Dwelling stock by type and tenure Number of affordable homes-built Number and location	Annual dwelling completions against Need of 415 per annum 2012-2019, and 275-415 per annum from 2019-2032. Number of market	Planning Team Performance

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SA Objective	Effect to be monitored	Indicators	Targets	Potential data sources
provision meets all needs	across the borough as a result of the application of the policies. Environmental and sustainable construction standards achieved in new housing development should also be monitored.	of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% nationally for Living Environment deprivation Percentage of unfit and vacant dwellings Provision for all ages.	housing schemes of 10 or more homes that provide 30% affordable homes Decrease number of unfit and vacant dwellings Reduce number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 30% for living environment deprivation Number of homes within developments of 20 or more designed to specifically accommodate the elderly.	Monitoring Framework
Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	New development, particularly larger sites may have impacts on community spirit and cohesion	Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that community activities have got better or stayed the same.	May be appropriate to set a target for the satisfaction of local people to influence decision-making.	n/a
Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	Effects of the plan on service provision and accessibility of key services for the population across the borough.	Number of LSOAs in the bottom 30% most deprived for barriers to housing and services provision. Percentage of new dwellings built within 400m of a bus stop or 800m of a railway station. Amount of new residential development within 1km of 5 basic services Length of Public Rights of Way.	Reduce number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 30% for barriers to housing and services provision Increase the percentage of areas in Fylde that are within 15 to 30 minutes by public transport of at least four key services.	Planning Team Performance Monitoring Framework Index of Multiple Deprivation
Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development Promote economic inclusion	Amount of new employment development that occurs across the borough, the type of jobs created and the accessibility of the jobs to key population centres. Amount of development of the rural economy of the district.	Location of key industries and major employers. Economic activity rate Employment by sector and occupation Availability of employment land Number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 30% most deprived for employment deprivation and income deprivation. Percentage of working age population claiming jobseekers allowance Employment land take-up.	Cumulative take-up of land for employment development to plan period requirement of 56.3ha. To reduce number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% for employment and income deprivation. Recommend that targets are developed once the plan is adopted.	Planning Team Performance Monitoring Framework Index of Multiple Deprivation
Deliver urban renaissance	Impact that the plan has upon creating sustainable communities across the borough where people want to live and work.	Indicators proposed for other objectives should be monitored as they all make a contribution to the achievement of this SA Objective.	n/a	n/a

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SA Objective	Effect to be monitored	Indicators	Targets	Potential data sources
Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	Monitor effects of new development on biodiversity assets across the borough. Opportunity for new features to be provide as part of new development e.g. wetlands, landscaping etc.	Number and distribution of designated sites including Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, Ramsar sites, Sites of Special Scientific Information, National Nature Reserves, Local Nature Reserves) and Biological Heritage Sites – monitor change in area of the sites Condition of SSSIs (percentage in favourable condition) Number of Biological Heritage Sites under Active Management. Area of habitat created Areas of woodland, including ancient woodland Woodland/farmland bird populations Access to greenspace.	Maintain and improve condition of designated sites. Increase area of habitat provided across the district. Net gain of biodiversity. No loss of ancient woodland as a result of new development Box and Harrison Nature Conservation Area standard (1ha per 1,000 population) Ensure that there is at least one 20 hectare natural green space site within 2km of people's homes.	Lancashire BAP Planning Team Performance Monitoring Framework Natural England Lancashire County Council
Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality and protect tranquillity	Effect of new development on the borough's landscapes and townscapes. Integration of new development into the townscape/landscape Positive contribution of new development to the green infrastructure network across the borough.	Contextual information based upon landscape and townscape character assessments Amount of sport, recreation and informal open space lost to other uses (without appropriate mitigation) Landscape/townscape characterisation Development on greenfield land Some biodiversity indicators are also relevant in relation to greenspace access.	No net loss of sport, recreation and informal open space to other uses (without appropriate mitigation).	Planning Team Performance Monitoring Framework
Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	Protection afforded to the borough's heritage assets through application of the plan's policies.	Number and distribution of Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens. Number of heritage assets at risk Development of a Built Heritage Strategy and Action Plan for Fylde, Conservation Area Character Appraisals and a Local List of Heritage Assets Consider developing an indicator to monitor the extent to which new development has an adverse effect on the setting of heritage assets.	Reduce number of heritage assets at risk Produce all documentation outlined in the plan by 2020.	Planning Team Performance Monitoring Framework Historic England Fylde Council Conservation Team
Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources and	Monitor the effect of new development on flood risk, the number of new developments that include SuDS and the effects of new development on	Percentage of rivers with good/fair chemical and biological water quality Number of planning applications granted permission contrary to Environment Agency advice regarding flooding. Bathing water quality Number of water meters and water recycling	Prevent deterioration of the status of all surface water and groundwater bodies Protect, enhance and restore all bodies of surface water and groundwater with the aim of achieving Good Status for surface water and groundwater by 2015 To meet EU	Water Framework Directive Bathing Waters Directive Environment

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SA Objective	Effect to be monitored	Indicators	Targets	Potential data sources
reduce the risk of flooding	water quality across the borough.	measures installed within new developments.	bathing water standards No planning permissions to be granted contrary to EA advice on flooding.	Agency Planning Team Performance Monitoring Framework
Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	Effects of the development plan on ensuring energy efficiency in new developments and achievement of sustainable construction standards in new developments. Effects on reducing travel and promoting use of public transport	Local rail and bus patronage Cycle route length Population within 400m of a bus stop on a quality bus route. New dwellings within 0.5km of the district cycle path network Indicators used to monitor the implementation of the Local Transport Plan may also be relevant Number of Sustainability Statements accompanying major planning applications, with objectives implemented. Improvements to South Fylde Line and provision of Park and Ride at Kirkham and Wesham station.	TBC	Planning Team Performance Monitoring Framework Lancashire County Effects Council
Protect and improve air quality	Effect of the plan and new development on air quality across the borough.	Number and distribution of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAS). Local air quality monitoring results for nitrogen and particulates.	No new AQMAS to be designated in the District. Achievement of UK Air Quality Strategy objectives for specific pollutants.	UK Air Quality Strategy Fylde Council Environmental Protection team.
Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	Effects of the plan on waste management are likely to be limited but number of recycling schemes implemented as part of new development and use of recycled and secondary materials in construction projects could be monitored. Potential loss of mineral resources as a result of development.	Implementation of kerbside recycling schemes. Percentage use of secondary and recycled materials in construction of new developments. Impact of new development on Mineral Safeguarding Areas and number of appropriate surveys taken prior to development.	Increase use of secondary and recycled materials in construction for new developments.	Lancashire County Council

6 Conclusions and Next Steps

6.1 Conclusions

- 6.1.1.1 This Report provides a review of the Council's proposed revisions to policies in the FLP32 to determine if the environmental, social and economic impacts of each policy (as predicted and evaluated in the SA of the adopted FLP32) would change and new SA appraisals for revised policies where it is considered to be necessary.
- 6.1.1.2 This SA Report satisfies the individual requirements for a SEA Environmental Report and should be read in conjunction with the 2016 SA Report and its appendices¹⁸.
- 6.1.1.3 Overall, it is considered that the Council's proposed revisions to policies are relatively minor in terms of their relevance to appraisals in the SA and, generally speaking, resulted in slightly more positive effects being predicted.

6.2 Next steps

- 6.2.1.1 This report will be consulted on with the relevant stakeholders and responses received will be taken into consideration when finalising the SA.

¹⁸ Submission documents available at: <http://fylde.web-labs.co.uk/council/planning-policy--local-plan-/local-development-framework/www-fylde-gov-uk-submission/>

APPENDIX A

Updates to Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

International Plans, Policies and Programmes

Table A.1 presents the international plans, policies and programmes (PPPs) identified in the 2015 SA Scoping Report. Each of these remains valid and relevant to the SA of the Partial Review of the FLP32. Table A.1 also presents international PPPs that have been published since 2015 and so were not included in the original 2015 SA Scoping Report but are relevant to, and will be factored into, the SA of the Partial Review of the FLP32.

Table A.1: International PPPs presented in the 2015 SA Scoping Report considered to still be valid and relevant to the SA of the Partial Review of the FLP32 and international PPPs published since 2015

International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (2002)			
<p>The World Summit reaffirmed the international commitment to sustainable development. The aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production with a 10-year framework of programmes of action Reverse trend in loss of natural resources Urgently and substantially increase the global share of renewable energy Significantly reduce the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010 	<p>No specific targets or indicators, however key actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater resource efficiency Support business innovation and take up of best practice in technology and management Waste reduction and producer responsibility Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency New technology development Push on energy efficiency Low-carbon programmes Reduced impacts on biodiversity 	<p>The FLP32 needs to include policies that encourage resource efficiency. It should recognise the importance of renewable energy and the need to reduce energy consumption and improve energy efficiency. The FLP32 needs to include policies that encourage and contribute to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to renewable energy use, biodiversity protection and enhancement, and careful use of natural resources. It should include objectives to cover the action areas.</p>

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International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)			
<p>The Strategy sets out how the European Union (EU) will effectively live up to its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development. It reaffirms the need for global solidarity and the importance of strengthening work with partners outside of the EU.</p> <p>The Strategy sets objectives and actions for seven key priority challenges until 2010. The priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change and clean energy Sustainable transport Sustainable consumption and production Conservation and management of natural resources Public Health Social inclusion, demography and migration Global poverty and sustainable development challenges 	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.</p>	<p>The FLP32 needs to take on board the key objectives, actions and priorities of the Strategy and contribute to the development of more sustainable communities by creating places where people want to live and work.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that complement those of this Strategy.</p> <p>A cross section of objectives are required that cover a number of themes.</p>
EU 7th Environment Action Programme to 2020 (2014)			
<p>The programme lists nine priority objectives and what the EU needs to do to achieve them by 2020. They are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing to maximise the benefits of the Union's environment legislation by improving implementation to increase knowledge about the environment and widen the evidence base for policy to secure investment for environment and 	<p>The programme identifies three priority areas where more action is needed to protect nature and strengthen ecological resilience, boost resource-efficient, low-carbon growth, and reduce threats to human health and wellbeing linked to pollution, chemical substances, and the impacts of climate change.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The first action area is linked to "natural capital" –from fertile soil and productive land and seas to fresh water and clean air – as well as the biodiversity that supports it. The EAP expresses the commitment of the EU, national authorities and stakeholders to speed up the delivery of the objectives of the 2020 Biodiversity Strategy and the Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources. There are also topics which need further action at EU and national level, such as soil protection and sustainable use of land, as well as forest resources. The second action area concerns the conditions that will help transform the EU into a resource-efficient, low-carbon economy. This requires: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> full delivery of the climate and energy package to achieve the 20-20-20 targets and agreement on the next steps for climate policy beyond 2020; 	<p>The FLP32 needs to include policies that encompass the broad goals of the EU Plan e.g. recognising that local action needs to be taken with regard to climate change issues, protecting and enhancing biodiversity and encouraging waste reduction and recycling.</p>	<p>The SA should be mindful that documents prepared will need to conform to EU goals and aims, and should therefore include appropriate objectives, indicators and targets in the SA Framework.</p>

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International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<p>climate policy and account for the environmental costs of any societal activities</p> <p>6. to better integrate environmental concerns into other policy areas and ensure coherence when creating new policy</p> <p>7. to make the Union's cities more sustainable</p> <p>8. to help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> significant improvements to the environmental performance of products over their life cycle; reductions in the environmental impact of consumption, including issues such as cutting food waste and using biomass in a sustainable way. <p>3. The third key action area covers challenges to human health and wellbeing, such as air and water pollution, excessive noise, and toxic chemicals. The EAP sets out commitments to improve implementation of existing legislation, and to secure further reductions in air and noise pollution. The EAP also sets out a long-term vision of a non-toxic environment and proposes to address risks associated with the use of chemicals in products and chemical mixtures, especially those that interfere with the endocrine system.</p>		
European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) (1999)			
<p>The ESDP is based on the EU aim of achieving balanced and sustainable development, in particular by strengthening environmentally sound economic development and social cohesion. This means, in particular, reconciling the social and economic claims for spatial development with an area's ecological and cultural functions and, hence, contributing to a sustainable, and at larger scale, balanced territorial development.</p> <p>This is reflected in the three following fundamental goals of European policy:</p> <p>Economic and social cohesion</p> <p>Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage</p> <p>More balanced competitiveness of the European territory</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. Targets and measures are for the most part deferred to Member States.</p>	<p>The FLP32 needs to recognise the tensions between social, economic and environmental issues, and include policies that encourage sustainable development.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that complement the principles of the ESDP. Care should be taken when preparing the SA to make sure it encompasses the philosophy of both national and international strategy documents.</p>
Aarhus Convention (Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters) (1998)			
<p>In order to contribute to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being, each Party subject to the convention shall guarantee the rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters in</p>	<p>As this is a high level EU policy document, responsibility for implementation has been deferred to the Member States:</p> <p>Each Party shall take the necessary legislative, regulatory and other measures, including measures to achieve compatibility between the provisions implementing the information, public participation and access-to-justice provisions in this Convention, as well as proper enforcement measures, to establish and maintain a clear, transparent and consistent framework to</p>	<p>The development of the FLP32 needs to be a transparent process, and Fylde's</p>	<p>The SA should highlight that while the FLP32 will be prepared mostly under the provisions of national legislation and strategies, it must still comply with principles in</p>

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International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
accordance with the provisions of this Convention.	implement the provisions of this Convention.	Statement of Community Involvement identifies how stakeholder involvement will be achieved.	the Convention. The council should ensure that sufficient time is provided for consultation.
United Nations (UN) Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)			
The convention sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change. It acknowledges that the climatic system is affected by many factors and is a shared system. Under the Convention governments have to: Gather and share information on greenhouse gas emissions Launch national strategies for climate change Co-operate in adapting to the impacts of climate change	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The FLP32 should include policies that recognise local action needs to be taken with regard to climate change issues.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to climate change, flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)			
The Kyoto protocol, adopted in 1997, reinforced the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. It addressed the problem of anthropogenic climate change by requiring developed countries to set legally binding emission reduction targets for greenhouse gases.	Industrial nations agreed to reduce their collective emissions of greenhouse gases by 5.2% from 1990 levels by the period 2008 to 2012. Countries can achieve their Kyoto targets by: Reducing greenhouse gas emissions in their own country Implementing projects to reduce emissions in other countries Trading in carbon. Countries that have achieved their Kyoto targets will be able to sell their excess carbon allowances to countries finding it more difficult or too expensive to meet their targets	The FLP32 needs to include policies that encompass the broad goals of the Kyoto Protocol, e.g. recognising that local action needs to be taken with regard to climate change issues.	The SA should be aware that documents prepared will need to conform to the broad goals and aims, and should therefore include appropriate objectives, indicators and targets in the SA Framework.
Second European Climate Change Programme (2005)			
The programme builds on the First Climate Change Programme and seeks to continue to drive climate change mitigation across Europe, with the aim of limiting climate change and meeting Kyoto targets.	Most initiatives in the programme refer to EU-wide elements of policy related, for example, to emissions trading, technological specifications and carbon capture and storage. There are therefore no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The FLP32 should take account of the need to	The SA Framework should include a target to contribute towards the mitigation and adaption

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International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
It also seeks to promote adaptation to the effects of inevitable and predicted climate change.		understand and adapt to the potential impacts of climate change such as weather extremes and river flooding.	of the effects of climate change.
Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)			
<p>This Directive aims to promote an increase in the contribution of renewable energy sources to electricity production in the internal market for electricity and to create a basis for a future Community Framework.</p> <p>Member States are obliged to take steps to increase the consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources, by setting national indicative targets, in terms of a percentage of electricity consumption by 2010.</p>	<p>Member States are obliged to take appropriate steps to encourage greater consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources.</p> <p>Global indicative target: 12% of gross national energy consumption by 2010 and 22.1% indicative share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in total Community electricity consumption by 2010.</p> <p>UK target: renewables to account for 10% of UK consumption by 2010.</p>	The FLP32 should recognise the importance of renewable energy and the need to increase the consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources.	The SA Framework should include objectives to cover the action areas and encourage energy efficiency.
European Transport Policy for 2010: A Time to Decide (2001)			
This policy outlines the need to improve the quality and effectiveness of transport in Europe. A strategy has been proposed which is designed to gradually break the link between transport growth and economic growth to reduce environmental impacts and congestion. The policy advocates measures that promote an environmentally friendly mix of transport services.	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The development of the FLP32 should consider issues relating to transport and access.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the need for a sustainable and efficient transport system.
EU Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (2008/50/EC)			
The Directive demonstrates a commitment to improving air quality in the EU by setting binding standards for a number of air pollutants. It merges four previous directives and one Council decision into a single directive on air quality and may also incorporate Directive 2004/107/EC relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic	Thresholds for pollutants are included in the Directives.	The FLP32 should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to	The SA Framework should include objectives that address the protection of air quality.

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International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<p>aromatic hydrocarbons at a later date. It sets standards and target dates for reducing concentrations of SO₂, NO₂/NO_x, PM₁₀/PM_{2.5}, CO, benzene and lead which are required to be translated into UK legislation.</p> <p>The Directive seeks to maintain ambient-air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases.</p>		improve it; for example, reducing the number of vehicle movements.	
Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC)			
<p>The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <p>(a) prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems</p> <p>(b) promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources</p> <p>(c) aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances</p> <p>(d) ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution</p> <p>(e) contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts</p>	<p>Objectives for surface waters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achievement of good ecological status and good surface water chemical status by 2015 ▪ Achievement of good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies ▪ Prevention of deterioration from one status class to another ▪ Achievement of water-related objectives and standards for protected areas <p>Objectives for groundwater:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achievement of good groundwater quantitative and chemical status by 2015 ▪ Prevention of deterioration from one status class to another ▪ Reversal of any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations and prevent or limit input of pollutants to groundwater ▪ Achievement of water related objectives and standards for protected areas 	The FLP32 should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced, and include policies that promote the sustainable use of water resources.	The SA Framework should include objectives that consider effects upon water quality and resources.
Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)			
Sets standards for a range of drinking water quality parameters.	The Directive includes standards that constitute legal limits.	The FLP32 needs to recognise the effects of development on drinking water quality and	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address water quality.

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International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
		provide development and operational controls to prevent non-conformances.	
Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)			
<p>This Directive has the objective of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources Preventing further such pollution 	The Directive provides guidelines for monitoring nitrate levels for the purpose of identifying vulnerable zones.	The FLP32 should include policies that seek to protect water resources.	The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect environmental quality and promote enhancements.
Directive on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risks (2007/60/EC)			
<p>This Directive aims to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. It requires Member States to assess whether all water courses and coastlines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas, and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk. The Directive shall be carried out in co-ordination with the WFD, most notably through flood risk management plans and river basin management plans, and also through co-ordination of the public participation procedures in the preparation of these plans.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The FLP32 should consider potential flood risk, and prevent development within floodplains.	The SA Framework should include objectives that promote the reduction and management of flood risk.
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)			
<p>This was one of the main outcomes of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. The key objectives of the Convention are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The conservation of biological diversity The sustainable use of its components The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources <p>The achievement of the objectives in the</p>	The Convention aims to halt the worldwide loss of animal and plant species and genetic resources and save and enhance biodiversity.	It is essential that the development of the FLP32 should consider biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity.

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International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
Convention relies heavily upon the implementation of action at the national level.			
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)			
<p>The principle objectives of the Convention are to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, especially those species and habitats whose conservation requires the co-operation of several States, and to promote such co-operation. Particular emphasis is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including migratory species. In order to achieve this the Convention imposes legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1000 wild animal species.</p> <p>Each Contracting Party is obliged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote national policies for the conservation of wild flora, wild fauna and natural habitats, with particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, especially endemic ones, and endangered habitats, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention Have regard to the conservation of wild flora and fauna in its planning and development policies and in its measures against pollution <p>Promote education and disseminate general information on the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The FLP32 must take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under the Convention, and should include provision for the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment as appropriate.	The SA Framework should take into account the conservation provisions of the Convention, including provision for the preservation and protection of the environment.
Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)			
<p>The Convention is an intergovernmental treaty under the UN Environment Programme. The aim is for contracting parties to work together to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species and their habitats (on a global scale) by providing strict protection for endangered migratory species. The overarching objectives set for the Parties are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote, co-operate in and support 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The FLP32 must take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under this directive, and should	The SA Framework should include objectives protecting biodiversity.

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International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<p>research relating to migratory species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Endeavour to provide immediate protection for migratory species included in Appendix I <p>Endeavour to conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species included in Appendix II</p>		include provision for their protection, preservation and improvement.	
EU Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)			
The directive recognises that habitat loss and degradation are the most serious threats to the conservation of wild birds. The Directive places great emphasis on the protection of habitats for endangered as well as migratory species (listed in Annex I), especially through the establishment of a coherent network of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) comprising all the most suitable territories for these species.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The development of the plan must consider the preservation / enhancement of biodiversity resources including the protection of bird species.	The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets for the preservation /enhancement of biodiversity resources.
Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC)			
Directive seeks to conserve natural habitats, and wild fauna and flora within the EU.	Member States are required to take measures to maintain or restore at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of Community importance. This includes Special Areas of Conservation and SPAs and it is usually accepted as also including Ramsar sites (European Sites). Plans that may adversely affect the integrity of European sites may be required to be subject to Appropriate Assessment under the Directive.	The FLP32 must take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under the Directive, and should include provision for the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment as appropriate.	The SA should include the conservation provisions of the Directive, and include objectives that address the protection of biodiversity. When required, a Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening exercise should be undertaken.

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International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
EU Biodiversity Strategy (1998)			
The Strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source, which will help both to reverse present trends in biodiversity decline and to place species and ecosystems, including agro-ecosystems, at a satisfactory conservation status, both within and beyond the territory of the EU.	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	It is essential that the development of the FLP32 should consider biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets for biodiversity.
European Landscape Convention (2000)			
The aims are to promote European landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. The Convention is part of the Council of Europe's work on natural and cultural heritage, spatial planning, environment and local self-government, and establishes the general legal principles which should serve as a basis for adopting national landscape policies and establishing international co-operation in such matters. The UK is a signatory to this Convention and is committed to its principles.	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The FLP32 needs to consider the preservation and enhancement of the landscape.	The SA Framework should include objectives that relate to landscape protection.
UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)			
The Convention requires that cultural and natural heritage is identified, protected, conserved, presented and transmitted to future generations. It also requires that effective and active measures are taken to protect and conserve cultural and natural heritage.	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The FLP32 needs to consider preservation and enhancement of cultural and natural heritage.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of historic and natural resources.
Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)			
This replaces the old Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC). The aims of this Directive are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide a comprehensive and consolidated approach to the definition and management of waste. To shift from thinking of waste as an unwanted burden to a valued resource 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The FLP32 should seek to promote the key objectives of prevention, recycling and processing of	The SA needs to incorporate objectives, indicators and targets that address waste issues, e.g. minimisation and re-use etc.

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International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<p>and make Europe a recycling society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure waste prevention is the first priority of waste management. To provide environmental criteria for certain waste streams, to establish when a waste ceases to be a waste (rather than significantly amending the definition of waste). 		waste, conversion of waste to usable materials, and energy recovery.	
Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)			
The Directive is intended, by way of stringent operational and technical requirements on the waste and landfills, to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health.	<p>The Directive establishes guidelines and targets for the quantities or biodegradable waste being sent to landfill.</p> <p>The key targets set to be achieved within set timeframes from the start year. Some of these are now out of date and are therefore not included.</p> <p>With 2001 as the start year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By approximately 2016, biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 35%. 	Any landfills, or land for which landfilling is proposed, must comply with this Directive, local and regional waste policy, and waste procedures set out by the competent authority.	The SA Framework should incorporate the principles of this Directive in conjunction with the Waste Framework Directive, as well as local and regional waste policy.
Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC) (as amended by 2004/12/EC and 2005/20/EC)			
This Directive covers all packaging placed on the market in the Community and all packaging waste, whether it is used or released at industrial, commercial, office, shop, service, household or any other level, regardless of the material used. The Directive provides that the Member States shall take measures to prevent the formation of packaging waste, which may include national programmes and may encourage the reuse of packaging.	The Directive states that Member States must introduce systems for the return and/or collection of used packaging to attain certain targets. However, all targets are now out of date and are therefore not included.	Although this Directive dictates national legislation, the FLP32 should include policies that encourage better waste management.	The SA Framework should be consistent with the waste management principles of this policy.
EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (Directive 2010/31/EU) and amendments			
The EU's main legislative instrument for promoting improved energy performances of buildings. It was inspired by the Kyoto Protocol which commits the EU and all its parties by setting binding emission	The Directive requires Member States to comply with various energy efficiency standards. This includes facilitating access to financial tools, showing investors that energy efficiency renovations are prioritised, and enabling public authorities to invest in well-performing buildings as well as requiring member	The Plan will have to recognised that new homes	Energy consumption and efficiency of new buildings has been a key consideration of

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International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
reduction targets.	states to comply with Article 7 (Energy Performance Certificates), Article 8 (Inspection of boilers) and Article 9 (Inspection of air conditioning systems).	have implications for local energy consumption and associated emissions.	assessments against the relevant SA Objectives.
EU Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)			
An EU Directive that mandates levels of renewable energy use within the European Union. The directive was published on 23 April 2009 and amends and repeals the 2001 Directive on Electricity Production from Renewable Energy Sources 2001/77/EC. The directive requires that 20% of the energy consumed within the European Union is renewable.	The key objectives of the strategy are to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20%, to increase the share of renewable energy to 20%, and to achieve energy savings of 20% or more. The targets are mutually dependent.	The Plan will have to consider opportunities for reducing carbon emissions and increasing the generation and consumption of renewable energy through land-use initiatives.	The SA recognises that the UK would likely conform with this Directive with the proportion of energy being from renewable sources increasing.
European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention) (March 2017)			
The first international treaty to be exclusively devoted to all aspects of European landscape. The Convention is aimed at: the protection, management and planning of all landscapes and raising awareness of the value of a living landscape.	A Europe-wide concept centring on the quality of landscape protection, management and planning and covering the entire territory, not just outstanding landscapes – no specific targets.	The Plan must recognise the important value of landscapes in Fylde, including those in urban locations.	Appraisals and recommendations in the SA with regards to landscape adopt the Convention's recognition of the important of all landscapes. SA leans on the Convention's definition of 'landscape' and 'landscape protection'.
Paris Climate Change Agreement (2016)			
An agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), dealing with greenhouse-gas-emissions mitigation, adaptation, and finance, signed in 2016.	The Paris Agreement's long-term temperature goal is to keep the increase in global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels; and to pursue efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 °C, recognizing that this would substantially reduce the risks and impacts of climate change.	The Plan must recognise the importance of reducing carbon emissions in order to contribute	The SA recognises the essential importance of reducing carbon emissions and appraises all Plan options for their likely effects on local GHG emissions.

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International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
		towards achieving the Paris goals.	

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National Plans, Policies and Programmes

Table A.2 presents the national PPPs presented in the 2015 SA Scoping Report that are considered to still be valid and relevant to the SA of the Partial Review of the FLP32. Table A.2 also presents national PPPs that have been published since 2015 and so were not included in the original 2015 SA Scoping Report but are relevant to, and will be factored into, the SA of the Partial Review of the FLP32.

Table A.2: National PPPs presented in the 2015 SA Scoping Report considered to still be valid and relevant to the SA of the Partial Review of the FLP32 and national PPPs published since 2015

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
UK Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future (2005) and the UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development, One Future – Different Paths (2005)			
<p>The strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations.</p> <p>As a result of the 2004 consultation to develop new UK sustainable development strategy the following issues have been highlighted as the main priority areas for immediate action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable consumption and production - working towards achieving more with less ▪ Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement - protecting the natural resources on which we depend ▪ From local to global: building sustainable communities creating places where people want to live and work, now and in the future ▪ Climate change and energy - confronting the greatest threat <p>In addition to these four priorities changing behaviour also forms a large part of the Government's thinking on sustainable development.</p>	<p>Because the UK sustainable development strategy aims to direct and shape policies, it is difficult to list the specific objectives of the strategy. The following principles will be used to achieve the sustainable development purpose, and have been agreed by the UK Government, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government (WAG), and the Northern Ireland Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Living within environmental limits ▪ Ensuring a strong, healthy, and just society ▪ Achieving a sustainable economy ▪ Promoting good governance ▪ Using sound science responsibly <p>There are no specific targets within the Strategy, although it makes reference to targets set in related PSA and other relevant policy statements.</p> <p>Success against the objectives will be measured against 68 high level UK Government strategy indicators. The most relevant are:</p> <p>Greenhouse gas emissions: Kyoto target and carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions</p> <p>CO₂ emissions by end user: industry, domestic, transport (excluding international aviation), other</p> <p>Renewable electricity: renewable electricity generated as a % of total electricity</p>	<p>The FLP32 needs to take on board the key objectives of the strategy and contribute to the development of more sustainable communities by creating places where people want to live and work.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that complement those of this strategy.</p>

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National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
	<p>Energy supply: UK primary energy supply and gross inland energy consumption</p> <p>Water resource use: total abstractions from non-tidal surface and ground water sources</p> <p>Waste arisings by (a) sector (b) method of disposal</p> <p>Bird populations: bird population indices (a) farmland birds (b) woodland birds (c) birds of coasts and estuaries (d) wintering wetland birds</p> <p>Biodiversity conservation: (a) priority species status (b) priority habitat status</p> <p>River quality: rivers of good (a) biological (b) chemical quality</p> <p>Air quality and health: (a) annual levels of PM₁₀ and O₃ (b) days when air pollution is moderate or higher</p>		
Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (2003)			
<p>This action programme marks a step change in the policies for delivering sustainable communities for all. The plan combines measures to tackle the housing provision mis-match between the South-East and parts of the North and the Midlands, with more imaginative design and the continuation of an agreeable and convenient environment.</p> <p>It is part of the Government's wider drive to raise the quality of life in our communities through increasing prosperity, reducing inequalities, increasing employment, better public services, better health and education, tackling crime and anti-social behaviour, and much more. It reflects our key principles for public service reform: raising standards, devolving and delegating decision-making, providing greater flexibility over use of resources and choice for customers. The main elements are:</p> <p>Sustainable communities</p> <p>Step change in housing supply</p>	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.</p>	<p>The FLP32 should encourage housing to be addressed by local partnerships as part of wider strategy of neighbourhood renewal and sustainable communities. It should encourage environmental enhancement to be central to regeneration solutions.</p> <p>It should also encourage restoration and management of brownfield land, have due regard for landscape character and encourage green space networks.</p>	<p>The SA should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ acknowledge local action to meet local needs; ▪ recognise that housing should be provided for all sections of society; ▪ recognise that environmental improvements can improve quality of life; ▪ ensure that affordable housing is provided where there is need. <p>The SA Framework should be reviewed against these objectives.</p>

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National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
New growth areas Decent homes Countryside and local environment			
Planning Act 2008			
<p>The Act created amendments to the functioning of the planning system, following recommendations from the Barker Review first proposed in the 2007 White Paper: Planning for a Sustainable Future. The two principal changes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The establishment of an Infrastructure Planning Commission to make decisions on nationally significant infrastructure projects. ▪ Creation of the Community Infrastructure Levy, a charge to be collected from developers by local authorities for the provision of local and sub-regional infrastructure. 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The preparation of the FLP32 should consider the recommended actions in this document.	The SA should consider the means by which the measures in the Act may enable the FLP32 to contribute towards sustainable development
Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning (2005)			
This document was jointly published by The Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and the EA. It provides guidance to help in the preparation of LDFs, by ensuring incorporation of the natural, built and historic environment, and rural issues in plans and strategies.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The preparation of the FLP32 should consider the recommended actions in this document.	The SA should take into consideration the issues raised and ensure that objectives are developed that cover relevant aspects of the built and natural environment.
World Class Places: The Government's Strategy for Improving Quality of Place (2009)			
<p>The Strategy identifies the benefits of creating well-designed places, including elements of spatial planning, urban design, architecture, green infrastructure and community involvement. It seeks to promote the consideration of place at all levels of planning. An Action Plan accompanying the Strategy sets out the following seven broad objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1: Strengthen leadership on quality of place at the national and regional level 2: Encourage local civic leaders and local government to prioritise quality of place 3: Ensure relevant government policy, guidance 	<p>The majority of actions reflect how the Government will take forward the strategy and use it in the creation of new guidance and to direct its interactions with relevant agencies. However, of particular relevance are:</p> <p>2.3: Working with local authorities to achieve high quality development</p> <p>2.5: Establishing an award scheme for high quality places</p> <p>4.1: Encouraging public involvement in shaping the vision for their area and the design of individual schemes</p> <p>4.2: Ensuring the citizens and service users are</p>	The FLP32 should seek to reinforce and promote a sense of place, particularly in key regeneration areas. High standards of design and public consultation should be encouraged.	The SA Framework should recognise the importance of developing a high quality built environment and promoting high levels of community involvement.

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National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<p>and standards consistently promote quality of place and are user-friendly</p> <p>4: Put the public and community at the centre of place-shaping</p> <p>5: Ensure all development for which central government is directly responsible is built to high design and sustainability standards and promotes quality of place</p> <p>6: Encourage higher standards of market-led development</p> <p>7: Strengthen quality of place skills, knowledge and capacity</p>	<p>engaged in the design and development of public buildings</p> <p>4.3: Encouraging community involvement in ownership and management of the public realm and community facilities</p> <p>4.4: Promoting public engagement in creating new homes and neighbourhoods</p> <p>6.1: Encouraging local authorities to set clear quality of place ambitions in their LDFs</p> <p>7.1: Strengthening advisory support on design quality for local authorities, the wider public sector and developers</p> <p>7.2: Encouraging local authorities to share planning, design, conservation and related expertise</p>		
Rural Strategy (2004)			
<p>The Strategy carries forward the Government's vision, of sustainable rural communities in which economic, social and environmental issues are all taken into account. It identifies three key priorities for rural policy, and explains the modernised delivery arrangements. The following priorities will inform the Government's rural policy for the next three to five years and the modernised delivery arrangements that will drive progress forward:</p> <p>1. Economic and Social Regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need.</p> <p>2. Social Justice for All – tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people.</p> <p>3. Enhancing the Value of our Countryside – protecting the natural environment for this and future generations.</p>	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.</p>	<p>The FLP32 needs to recognise the importance of developing and enhancing the rural parts of the Borough.</p>	<p>The SA should consider the rural areas.</p>
The Countryside in and Around Towns: A vision for connecting town and country in the pursuit of sustainable development (2005)			
<p>This document was jointly published by the Countryside Agency and Groundwork, in 2005.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The FLP32 needs to complement the aims of the</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators</p>

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National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
It presents a new vision for the countryside in and around England's towns and cities. The vision is to reduce the pressures that urban life places on the local and global environment - <i>'the need to ensure a high quality of life for all while at the same time reducing our collective impact on the resources we share'</i> .		strategy and seek to develop sustainable communities.	and targets that seek to promote sustainable communities and protect both the urban and rural environment.
Sustainable Communities, Settled Homes, Changing Lives – A Strategy for Tackling Homelessness (ODPM) (2005)			
The key actions of the strategy for addressing homelessness are: Preventing homelessness Providing support for vulnerable people Tackling the wider causes and symptoms of homelessness Helping more people move away from rough sleeping Providing more settled homes For each of the above points a series of actions are identified.	Key target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Halve the number of households living in temporary accommodation by 2010 	The FLP32 needs to recognise the causes of homelessness and seek to implement policies that will reduce the number of people sleeping rough.	The SA Framework should include objectives that address housing issues including homelessness.
Climate Change Act (2008)			
The Act commits the UK to action in mitigating the impacts of climate change. It has two key aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve carbon management, helping the transition towards a low-carbon economy To demonstrate UK leadership internationally, signalling a commitment to take our share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen in December 2009 [and beyond]. 	Relevant commitments within the Act are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The creation of a legally binding target of at least an 80% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, to be achieved through action in the UK and abroad (against 1990 levels). Also a reduction in emissions of at least 34% by 2020. A carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over 5-year periods. The creation of the Committee on Climate Change - to advise the Government on the level of carbon budgets and on where cost-effective savings can be made. The inclusion of International aviation and shipping emissions in the Act or an explanation to Parliament why not - by 31 December 2012. 	The FLP32 should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in CO ₂ emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.	The SA Framework should include objectives that address climate change issues including flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

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National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further measures to reduce emissions, including: powers to introduce domestic emissions trading schemes more quickly and easily through secondary legislation; measures on biofuels; powers to introduce pilot financial incentive schemes in England for household waste; powers to require a minimum charge for single-use carrier bags (excluding Scotland). New powers to support the creation of a Community Energy Savings Programme. 		
Climate Change – The UK Programme 2006: Tomorrow’s Climate Today’s Challenge			
<p>The 2006 Programme represents a progression from the 2000 version and a progressive tightening of emissions control targets. Although these are now superseded, the principles behind the Programme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need to take a balanced approach with all sectors and all parts of the UK playing their part The need to safeguard, and where possible enhance, the UK’s competitiveness, encourage technological innovation, promote social inclusion and reduce harm to health The need to focus on flexible and cost effective policy options which will work together to form an integrated package The need to take a long-term view, looking to targets beyond the first Kyoto commitment period and considering the need for the UK to adapt to the impacts of climate change The need for the Programme to be kept under review <p>The Programme sets out the measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in six broad sectors: energy supply, business, transport, domestic, agriculture, forestry and land management and</p>	<p>Targets are superseded by 2008 Climate Change Act. There are therefore none of relevance.</p>	<p>It should be ensured that the key principles of the Strategy are considered in the preparation of the FLP32 and that these factors are addressed.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that complement the priorities and principles of this Strategy.</p>

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National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
public and local government.			
Stern Review of the Economics of Climate Change (2006)			
<p>The review examines the evidence on the economic impacts of climate change and explores the economics of stabilising greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The second part of the review considers the complex policy challenges involved in managing the transition to a low-carbon economy and in ensuring that societies are able to adapt to the consequences of climate change.</p> <p>The document clearly identifies that adaptation is the only available response for impacts that will occur over the next few decades.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The FLP32 should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in CO ₂ emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.	The SA Framework should include an objective relating to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.
UK Low Carbon Transition Plan – National Strategy for Climate Change and Energy (2009)			
The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan plots how the UK will meet the 34% cut in emissions on 1990 levels by 2020, set out in the budget.	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 1.2 million people will be in green jobs. 7 million homes will have benefited from whole house makeovers, and more than 1.5 million households will be supported to produce their own clean energy. Around 40% of electricity will be from low-carbon sources, from renewables, nuclear and clean coal. The UK will import half the amount of gas that it otherwise would. The average new car will emit 40% less carbon than now. 	It should be ensured that the key principles of the Strategy are considered in the preparation of the FLP32 and that these factors are addressed.	The SA Framework should include objectives that complement the priorities and principles of this Strategy.
Climate change and biodiversity adaptation: the role of the spatial planning system – a Natural England commissioned report (2009)			
<p>The report examines ways in which the land use planning system can help biodiversity adapt to climate change. Strategies are identified that enable LDFs to deliver against the Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs' (Defra) 12 core adaptation goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve existing biodiversity Conserve protected areas and other high 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	Development of the FLP32 should include recommendations from this report	The SA should refer to specific guidance in the document for using SA to improve the ability of biodiversity to adapt to climate change.

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National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<p>quality habitats</p> <p>1b Conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species</p> <p>2 Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate</p> <p>3 Develop ecologically resilient and varied landscapes</p> <p>3a Conserve and enhance local variation within sites and habitats</p> <p>3b Make space for the natural development of rivers and coasts</p> <p>4 Establish ecological networks through habitat protection, restoration and creation</p> <p>5 Make sound decisions based on analysis</p> <p>5a Thoroughly analyse causes of change</p> <p>5b Respond to changing conservation priorities</p> <p>6 Integrate adaptation and mitigation measures into conservation management, planning and practice</p>			
Planning for Climate Change – Guidance and Model Policies for Local Authorities (2010)			
<p>The document has been produced by the Planning and Climate Change Coalition, a group of organisations seeking to ensure that the planning system responds effectively to the climate challenge.</p> <p>The guide is designed to provide clarity and guidance to local authorities and Local Enterprise Partnerships on how best to plan for climate change, both in terms of reducing CO₂ emissions, and adapting to future climatic conditions. Guidance is provided on developing both strategic and development control policies.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance, other than to support local authorities in mitigating and adapting to climate change.	The guidance should be followed when developing policies within the FLP32 that address climate change issues.	The SA should examine the likely effectiveness of the FLP32 in mitigating and adapting to climate change. Such judgements should be made with reference to the guidance.
Energy White Paper: Meeting the Energy Challenge (2007)			
<p>This White Paper sets out a framework for action to address the following long-term energy challenges, and helps to manage the risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tackling climate change by reducing CO₂ emissions both within the UK and abroad 	Targets are superseded by 2008 Climate Change Act. There are therefore none of relevance.	The FLP32 should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in CO ₂ emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.	The SA Framework should include an objective relating to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

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National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring secure, clean and affordable energy as we become increasingly dependent on imported fuel <p>This paper sets out the Government's international and domestic energy strategy (based upon existing policies) to address the long-term energy challenges and deliver the four energy policy goals [set out in the 2003 Energy White Paper].</p>			
Energy Act 2011			
<p>The Act sets out new legislation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reflect the availability of new technologies (such as CCS and emerging renewable technologies) Correspond with our changing requirements for security of supply infrastructure (such as offshore gas storage) Ensure adequate protection for the environment and the tax payer as our energy market changes. 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The plan should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in CO ₂ emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.	The SA Framework should include an objective relating to minimising greenhouse gas emissions.
Nuclear Decommissioning Authority Strategy (2006)			
The Strategy is relevant insofar as it sets out the high level policy aims for decommissioning the Springfields nuclear fuel manufacturing plant east of Kirkham and Wesham. These include environmental commitments.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The FLP32 should consider the implications of the decommissioning of Springfields in terms of future use of the site and impacts on employment and the economy.	The SA should include the decommissioning of the plant as part of the future projection of baseline conditions.
Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (2008)			
<p>The document explains how the strategic aims set out in 'Towards a Sustainable Transport System' (2007) will be translated into policy and practical actions. It takes on recommendations contained in the Eddington transport study and the Stern Review. The 5 goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to support national economic competitiveness and growth, by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks; to reduce transport's emissions of CO₂ and other 	The document does not contain specific targets or indicators, but rather sets out broad strategic priorities at a national level. Nonetheless, the goals provide a framework for local as well as national action.	The FLP32 should recognise the importance of safe, reliable and efficient transport systems to economic and social wellbeing. The sustainability impacts of transport should also be fully understood.	The SA Framework should ensure inclusion of objectives that promote sustainable transport.

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Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<p>greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of tackling climate change;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to contribute to better safety, security and health and longer life expectancy by reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport, and by promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health; to promote greater equality of opportunity for all citizens, with the desired outcome of achieving a fairer society; and to improve quality of life for transport users and non-transport users, and to promote a healthy natural environment. 			
Low Carbon Transport: A Greener Future - A Carbon Reduction Strategy for Transport (2009)			
The Strategy sets out how the transport sector will meet its emissions reduction obligations and contribute to the Government's overall policy on climate change as set out in the Climate Change Act 2008.	The Strategy does not contain its own targets; rather it sets out how those committed to elsewhere, notably in the Climate Change Act 2008, will be met by the transport sector and what actions the Government will take to see they are met.	The FLP32 should promote low-carbon transport options for passengers and freight. This should require the promotion of new and emerging technology and a modal shift in transport choices.	The SA should seek the promotion of low-carbon forms of transport.
Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended)			
<p>The Act still forms the basis of conservation legislation in Great Britain, although it has been much modified.</p> <p>Schedules 5 and 8 of the Act detail lists of legally protected wild animals and plants respectively. These are updated every five years.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The FLP32 must ensure that the requirements of the Act are complied with and that designated species are protected.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)			
<p>These Regulations make provision for the purpose of implementing, for Great Britain, Council Directive 92/43/EEC[8] on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</p> <p>They replace and update the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) in England and Wales (and to a limited degree, Scotland - as regards reserved matters).</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	It is essential that the development of the FLP32 should consider biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.

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National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
The Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act (2000) and DETR Circular 04/2001			
The purpose of the Act is to create a new statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs).	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	It is essential that the development of the FLP32 should consider biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)			
<p>The act created Natural England and the Commission for Rural Communities and, amongst other measures, it extended the biodiversity duty set out in the CRoW Act to public bodies and statutory undertakers to ensure due regard to the conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>The Duty is set out in Section 40 of the Act, and states that every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard to the purpose of conserving biodiversity.</p> <p>The aim of the biodiversity duty is to raise the profile of biodiversity in England and Wales, so that the conservation of biodiversity becomes properly embedded in all relevant policies and decisions made by public authorities.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	It is essential that the development of the FLP32 should consider biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.
The Guidance for Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty (2007)			
This guidance was issued by Defra and WAG to assist local authorities in fulfilling their Biodiversity Duty.	<p>The guidance references a biodiversity indicator to measure local authority performance, which is based on four sub-indicators relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The management of local authority landholdings (e.g. % of landholdings managed to a plan which seeks to maximise the sites' biodiversity potential). ▪ The condition of local authority managed Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) (e.g. % of SSSI in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition). ▪ The provision of accessible greenspace. ▪ The effect of development control decisions on designated sites (e.g. change in 	It is essential that the development of the FLP32 considers the provisions of the biodiversity duty.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.

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National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
	designated sites as a result of planning permissions).		
Conserving Biodiversity – The UK Approach (2007) and Biodiversity Indicators in Your Pocket (2007)			
<p>The document sets out an approach to biodiversity conservation that is designed to meet the commitment to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010 but also to guide action into the second decade of the 21st Century.</p> <p>The statement emphasises an ecosystem approach. There is a close relationship between ecosystems and human well-being and there is a need to take action to reverse ecosystem degradation by addressing the key drivers and valuing ecosystem services. There is a need to maintain, create and restore functional combinations of habitats.</p> <p>The shared priorities for action are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protecting the best sites for wildlife ▪ Targeting action on priority species and habitats ▪ Embedding proper consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in all relevant sectors of policy and decision-making. ▪ Engaging people and encouraging behaviour change ▪ Developing and interpreting the evidence base ▪ Ensuring that the UK plays a proactive role in influencing the development of Multilateral Environmental Agreements and contributes fully to their domestic delivery. 	<p>In June 2007 the UK Biodiversity Partnership published 18 indicators in <i>Biodiversity Indicators in Your Pocket</i> that can be used to monitor biodiversity progress across the UK. They will be used as part of a wider evidence base to determine whether the target to halt biodiversity loss is being achieved. Some of the relevant indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trends in populations of selected species of birds and butterflies ▪ UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Species & Habitats ▪ Protected areas ▪ Sustainable woodland management ▪ Area of agri-environment land ▪ Sustainable fisheries ▪ Ecological impact of air pollution ▪ Invasive species ▪ Habitat connectivity ▪ River quality 	<p>It is essential that the development of the FLP32 should consider biodiversity protection.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity resources.</p>
Working with the Grain of Nature: a Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)			
<p>The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme to make the changes necessary to conserve,</p>	<p>A key Defra objective is: to protect and improve the rural, urban, marine and global environment and lead on the integration of these with other policies across Government and internationally.</p>	<p>The FLP32 should support the vision of emphasising biodiversity.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets that address</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<p>enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them.</p> <p>The Strategy sets out a series of actions that will be taken by the Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agriculture: encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy. ▪ Water: aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands. ▪ Woodland: managing and extending woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life. ▪ Marine and coastal management: so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem-based approach. ▪ Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment. 	<p>Under this objective, key targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To care for natural heritage, make the countryside attractive and enjoyable for all and preserve biological diversity by ▪ Reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020 ▪ Bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites <p>Of the Government's Quality of Life Counts indicators, those that are particularly important for biodiversity are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The populations of wild birds ▪ The condition of SSSIs ▪ Progress with BAPs ▪ Area of land under agri-environment agreement ▪ Biological quality of rivers ▪ Fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits 		<p>biodiversity.</p>
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)			
<p>The overall goal of the UK BAP is '<i>To conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK and to contribute to the conservation of global biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms</i>'.</p> <p>Its underlying principles are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable use of biological resources ▪ Wise use should be ensured for non-renewable resources ▪ Individual and community involvement is required in the conservation of biodiversity as well as Governmental processes ▪ Conservation of biodiversity should be an integral part of Government programmes, 	<p>The plan contains 1150 species and 65 habitats that have been listed as priorities for conservation action under the UK BAP.</p> <p>Specific targets are established for each of these action plans which are considered too detailed for this review.</p>	<p>It is essential that the development of the FLP32 should consider biodiversity protection.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity resources.</p>

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National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<p>policy and action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A sound knowledge base is required The precautionary principle should guide decisions <p>The objectives for conserving biodiversity are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve and where practicable to enhance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the overall populations and natural ranges of native species and the quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems internationally important and threatened species, habitats and ecosystems species, habitats and natural and managed ecosystems that are characteristic of local areas the biodiversity of natural and semi-natural habitats where this has been diminished over recent past decades To increase public awareness of, and involvement in, conserving biodiversity. To contribute to the conservation of biodiversity on a European and global scale. 			
Biodiversity by Design: A Guide for Sustainable Communities (Town and Country Planning Association) (2004)			
<p>The aim of the guide is to provide guidance on how to maximise the opportunities for biodiversity in the planning and design of sustainable communities. The guidance is designed to apply at a variety of scales from whole sub-region growth points, to neighbourhood schemes.</p>	<p>This is a guidance document and therefore does not set targets or suggest indicators</p>	<p>The development of the FLP32 should require biodiversity and green infrastructure design principles for new developments.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to biodiversity and the quality of the natural environment.</p>
A Strategy for England's Trees, Woodlands and Forests (2007)			
<p>The strategy strives to achieve sustainable forest</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of</p>	<p>It is essential that the</p>	<p>The SA Framework should</p>

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<p>management and has five aims for Government intervention in trees, woods and forests over the following 10-15 years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide a resource of trees, woods and forests where they can contribute most in terms of environmental, economic and social benefits now and in the future. ▪ To ensure that existing and newly-planted trees, woods and forests are resilient to the impacts of climate change and also contribute to the way in which biodiversity and natural resources adjust to climate change. ▪ To protect and enhance the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes and the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland. ▪ To increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life for those living, working and visiting England. ▪ To improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and to promote new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products. 	relevance.	development of the FLP32 should consider biodiversity protection.	include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity resources, which includes areas of woodland, particularly ancient woodland.
Landscape Character Assessment Guidance for England and Scotland (2002)			
Produced jointly by the former Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage, this document comprises the accepted national guidance on the practice and procedure of landscape character assessment.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The FLP32 should recognise the importance of protecting and enhancing landscape character.	The SA should include an objective related to landscape character.
Open Space Strategies: Best Practice Guidance (CABE and the Greater London Authority, 2009)			
This document offers clear, practical guidance to local authorities and their stakeholders on how to prepare an open space strategy.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The FLP32 should recognise the multi-functional benefits of open spaces. Fylde BC may consider producing an open space strategy.	The SA should consider the potential for impacts on open spaces and opportunities for enhancements.
The Geological Conservation Review (GCR) (ongoing)			

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The GCR is designed to identify sites of national and international importance needed to show all the key scientific elements of the Earth heritage of Britain. They display sediments, rocks, fossils, and features of the landscape that make a special contribution to our understanding and appreciation of Earth science and the geological history of Britain	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The FLP32 should recognise the status of Lytham and St Anne's GCR site and aim to protect this and other geodiversity sites.	The SA should consider potential impacts on geodiversity.
Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (Defra, 2009)			
Vision: By 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England's soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations. The Strategy sets out how Government intends to improve the management of soil to manage threats to its quality and integrity.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The FLP32 should include measures to ensure that soils are protected in line with the Strategy's aims.	The assessment should consider the extent to which soils may be impacted by proposals supported within the FLP32.
Natural England's Green Infrastructure Guidance (2009)			
The guidance outlines the benefits of developing multi-functional green infrastructure. It provides advice to local authorities on how to deliver green infrastructure improvements through the planning system, including reference to LDFs.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The FLP32 should protect existing green infrastructure and promote new multi-functional green spaces. Guidance should be followed where possible.	The assessment should consider the impact of the FLP32 on the quality and quantity of green infrastructure and the extent to which the guidance has been followed.
Accessible Natural Green Space Standards in Towns and Cities: A Review and Toolkit for their Implementation (2003) and Nature Nearby: Accessible Green Space Guidance (2010)			
These publications by Natural England explain and give guidance on the concept of Accessible Natural Green Space Standards (ANGSt). The 2010 report provides practical advice to planning authorities on meeting the standards within new and existing developments.	ANGSt recommends that everyone, wherever they live, should have an accessible natural greenspace: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ of at least 2ha in size, no more than 300m (5 minutes walk) from home; ▪ at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km of home; ▪ one accessible 100ha site within 5km of home; and ▪ one accessible 500ha site within 10km of home; plus 	The FLP32 should attempt to ensure that the standards are met within the Borough.	The SA Framework should contain an objective relating to the provision of green space.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a minimum of 1ha of statutory Local Nature Reserves per thousand population. 		
Historic Environment: A Force For the Future (2001)			
<p>The Government vision is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public interest in the historic environment is matched by effective partnerships and the development of a sound base from which to develop policies. Maximising the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource. Ensuring the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as a something with which the whole of society can identify and engage with. The historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations. The historic environment is an economic asset that is well harnessed. <p>The document sets out actions to protect and sustain heritage for future generations.</p>	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The FLP32 will need to include policies that take on board the issues and themes that have been identified in the document.	The SA Framework should include objectives that relate to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)			
<p>The Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK to deliver environmental, health and social benefits.</p> <p>It examines the costs and benefits of air quality improvement proposals, the impact of exceedances of the strategy's air quality objectives, the effect on ecosystems and the qualitative impacts.</p>	The Strategy sets objectives and targets for each air quality pollutant, e.g. to achieve and maintain 40µg/m ³ of annual average NO ₂ .	The FLP32 should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it.	The SA Framework should include objectives that address the protection of air quality.
Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (2009)			
<p>This document forms the EA's strategy for water resource management for the next 25 years.</p> <p>The focus of the strategy is on understanding the present state of water resources and planning for the management of water resources to prevent long-term environmental damage and degradation.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The FLP32 needs to consider the protection and enhancement of water resources.	The SA Framework should include objectives that promote the protection of the water environment.

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<p>The strategy highlights where water abstractions are unsustainable and where further water is needed. The issue of climate change and its impact upon our water resources is also considered.</p> <p>30 action points are identified to deliver the strategy, which include developing leakage control, encouraging good practice when using water and promoting the value of water.</p>			
Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2008)			
<p>Defra's vision for the state of the water environment in 2030 is for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an improved quality of the water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued high levels of drinking water quality; sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water; sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost reflective water charges; reduced greenhouse gas emissions; and an embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users. 	<p>The Strategy contains few quantitative targets. It sets out broad ambitions for improvements in the areas of water demand, supply, quality, surface water drainage, flooding, greenhouse gas emissions, water charging and the regulatory framework.</p> <p>One headline targets is to reduce per capita consumption of water to an average of 130 litres per person per day by 2030, or possibly even 120 litres per person per day depending on new technological developments and innovation.</p>	<p>The FLP32 should help to support the aims of this Strategy through requiring high levels of protection for the water environment.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should contain objectives related to water resources, flooding and climate change.</p>
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)			
<p>The Act will provide better, more comprehensive management of coastal erosion and flood risk for people, homes and businesses. It also contains financial provisions related to the water industry.</p> <p>The Act will give the EA an overview of all flood and coastal erosion risk management and unitary and county councils the lead in managing the risk of local floods. It will also enable better management of water resources and quality, and will help to manage and respond to severe weather events such as flood and drought.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The FLP32 should consider flood risk issues. It should seek to avoid siting new development in the floodplain and ensure the sustainable use of water resources.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address flooding risk and the need to manage runoff effectively.</p>

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Making Space for Water: Taking Forward a New Government Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (2005)			
<p>This 20-year strategy seeks to implement a more holistic strategy to flood and coastal erosion risks. The aim is to manage risks by employing an integrated portfolio of approaches which reflect both national and local priorities to reduce the threat to people and their property and to deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefits. A whole catchment and whole shoreline approach will be adopted and adaptation to climate change will be an inherent part of flood and coastal erosion decisions.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The FLP32 needs to ensure that development in floodplains is discouraged.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address flooding risk and the need to manage runoff effectively.</p>
Waste Strategy for England (2007)			
<p>The aim has to be to reduce waste by making products with fewer natural resources. The link between economic growth and waste growth must be broken. Most products should be re-used or their materials recycled. Energy should be recovered where possible. Land filling of residual waste, in small amounts, may be necessary. The strategy highlights that significant progress has been made since the 2000 strategy. However, performance still lags behind other European countries.</p> <p>The Government's key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To decouple waste growth from economic growth and put more emphasis upon waste prevention and re-use. ▪ Meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020. ▪ Increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste. ▪ Secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste. 	<p>The strategy includes targets for reducing household waste production but these are not relevant to this PPP review.</p> <p>The strategy expects a reduction of commercial and industrial waste going to landfill by at least 20% by 2010 compared to 2004.</p> <p>A number of indicators are used in the strategy to characterise current waste management in England.</p>	<p>The FLP32 should seek to ensure sustainable waste management.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address sustainable waste management issues.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get the most environmental benefit from investment through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies. 			
The Egan Review – Skills for Sustainable Communities (2004)			
<p><i>“Sustainable communities meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, their children and other users, contribute to a high quality of life and provide opportunity and choice. They achieve this in ways that make effective use of natural resources, enhance the environment, promote social cohesion and inclusion and strengthen economic prosperity.”</i></p> <p>The key components of sustainable communities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance – effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership. Transport and connectivity – Good transport services and communications linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services. Services – a full range of appropriate, accessible public, private community and voluntary services. Environmental – providing places for people to live in an environmentally friendly way. Economy – A flourishing and diverse local economy. Housing and the Built Environment – a quality built and natural environment Social and cultural – vibrant, harmonious and inclusive communities. 	<p>A series of indicators are defined for each of the key components to monitor progress. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of population who live in wards ranking within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards nationally. % of residents surveyed and satisfied with their neighbourhoods as a place to live. % of respondents surveyed who feel they 'belong' to the neighbourhood (or community). Domestic burglaries per 1000 households and % detected. % of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. Household energy use (gas and electricity). % people satisfied with waste recycling facilities. Average no. of days where air pollution is moderate or higher for NO₂, SO₂, O₃, CO or PM₁₀. No. of unfit homes per 1,000 dwellings. % of Grade I and II* listed buildings at risk of decay. % of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services. % of people of working age in employment. Average life expectancy. No. of primary care professionals per 100,000 population. 	<p>The FLP32 should include policies that support the principles of the Egan Review and seek to develop sustainable communities.</p>	<p>There are a number of objectives and indicators in the document that should be integrated into the SA Framework.</p>
Working for a Healthier Tomorrow – Dame Carol Black's Review of the health of Britain's working age population (2008)			
This Review sets out the first ever baseline for the	Although there are no relevant targets within the	The FLP32 should consider	The SA Framework should

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National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<p>health of Britain's working age population, seeking to lay the foundations for urgent and comprehensive reform through a new vision for health and work in Britain. Three principles lie at the heart of this vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of illness and promotion of health and well-being Early intervention for those who develop a health condition An improvement in the health of those out of work so that everyone with the potential to work has the support they need to do so <p>The Review recognises the human, social and economic costs of impaired health and well-being in relation to working life in Britain. The aim of the Review is not to offer a utopian solution for improved health in working life, but more to identify the factors that stand in the way of good health and to elicit interventions (including services, changes in attitudes, behaviours and practices) that can help to overcome them.</p> <p>Monitoring the baseline presented in this Review will be critical, together with a research programme to inform future action with a comprehensive evidence base and increased cross-governmental effort to ensure progress.</p>	<p>Review, it presents a number of indicators of working age health, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy Mortality during working age % of the working age population being in good, fairly good or poor health Proportion of people out of work due to sickness or disability Sickness absence per annum Sickness notes issued per medical condition % of working time lost due to sickness % of working age population on incapacity benefits Employment rate Employment rate for disabled people Income rates Economic inactivity and reasons for inactivity, split into those inactive who would like to work and those seeking work Proportion of deviation from perfect health by social class (Quality Adjusted Life Year health measure) and work status Proportion of adult population who smoke Work related illness by industry Proportion of working age population with mental health conditions Incapacity benefits claimants by primary medical condition Costs of working age ill health 	<p>issues relating to human health.</p>	<p>include objectives that seek to protect human health and reduce health inequalities.</p>
Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2008 – An update of the Department of Health Report 2001/2002			
<p>The 2001/2 Report and its update seek to provide quantitative estimates of the possible impacts of climate change on health.</p> <p>Since the original report, the assessment of future climate change has been updated. A new generation of high-resolution climate models has allowed for improved estimates of future changes in</p>	<p>A number of indicators are presented in this Report. The key ones include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean annual temperature Number of days per year with daily mean exceeding 20°C Number of days per year with daily mean 	<p>The FLP32 should address the issues relating to climate change, and the need to encourage provision of high quality and flexible health services.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address climate change issues including flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It should also include an</p>

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National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<p>the frequency, intensity and duration of extreme events in the UK. Some of the major areas of concern are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flooding ▪ Vector-borne diseases ▪ Food-borne diseases ▪ The effects of climate change on drinking water supplies ▪ The direct effects of high temperatures ▪ The air pollution climate ▪ Exposure to ultra-violet light 	<p>below 0°C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual total rainfall ▪ Seasonal rainfall ▪ Maximum daily wind speed ▪ Annual highest maximum daily wind speed ▪ Annual cases of malaria 		<p>objective related to human health.</p>
Tackling Health Inequalities – A Programme for Action (2003, including the 2007 Status Report on the Programme for Action)			
<p>This Programme for Action was prepared by the Department of Health, setting out plans for the following three years to tackle health inequalities that are found across different geographical areas, between genders and different ethnic communities and also between different social and economic groups. It established the foundations required to achieve the challenging national target to reduce the gap in infant mortality across social groups, and raise life expectancy in the most disadvantaged areas faster than elsewhere, by 2010.</p> <p>The programme was organised around four themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting families, mothers and children – to ensure the best possible start in life and break the inter-generational cycle of health ▪ Engaging communities and individuals – to ensure relevance, responsiveness and sustainability ▪ Preventing illness and providing effective treatment and care – making certain that the NHS provides leadership and makes the contribution to reducing inequalities that is expected of it ▪ Addressing the underlying determinants of health – dealing with the long-term underlying causes of 	<p>The Programme for Action refers to the following National target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By 2010 to reduce inequalities in health outcomes by 10% as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth <p>This target is underpinned by two more detailed objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Starting with children under one year, by 2010 to reduce by at least 1% the gap in mortality between routine and manual groups and the population as a whole ▪ By 2010, to reduce by at least 10% the gap between the fifth of local authority areas with the lowest life expectancy at birth and the population as a whole <p>The Programme for Action presents a number of national headline indicators that can be attributed to health inequality, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary care professionals per 100,000 population ▪ Road casualties in disadvantaged communities ▪ Proportion of children living in low-income households 	<p>The FLP32 should consider issues relating to human health.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect human health and reduce health inequalities.</p>

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National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<p>health inequalities</p> <p>These themes are underpinned by discrete principles to guide how health inequalities are tackled in practice.</p> <p>The programme sets out an ambitious agenda including targets and milestones, in order to help to reduce inequalities by progressing against the 2010 national target and also tackling the underlying causes in the future.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of those aged 16 who get qualifications equivalent to 5 GCSEs at grades A* to C Proportion of households living in non-decent housing Prevalence of smoking among people in manual social groups, and among pregnant women Age-standardised death rates per 100,000 population for the major killer diseases (cancer, circulatory diseases), ages under 75 (for the 20% of areas with the highest rates compared to the national average) 		
By All Reasonable Means: Inclusive Access To The Outdoors For Disabled People (Countryside Agency, 2005)			
This guide is designed to help countryside and urban greenspace managers and landowners improve accessibility of their sites, routes and facilities.	The guide does not contain targets or indicators.	The FLP32 should support inclusive access to the outdoors.	The SA should consider issues of access for all groups.
Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites: Good Practice Guide (2008)			
<p>The Government believes that everyone should have the opportunity of a decent home. Decent homes are a key element of any thriving, sustainable community. This is true for the settled and Gypsy and Traveller communities alike.</p> <p>This guidance is intended to help:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local authorities who wish to develop a new site, or refurbish the whole or part of a site Registered social landlords who wish to develop or refurbish a site Private developers or architects working with site developers People who will be living on a site and are participating in its design <p>There is a national shortfall of authorised sites and in addressing this challenge it is important to ensure that these sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are sustainable, safe and easy to manage 	The guide does not contain targets or indicators.	The FLP32 should encourage the provision of gypsy and traveller sites.	The SA should give consideration to gypsy and traveller sites.

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National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<p>and maintain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are of a decent standard, equitable to that which would be expected for social housing in the settled community Support harmonious relations between Gypsies and Travellers and the settled community 			
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (March 2012)			
<p>This document sets out the Government's planning policy for traveller sites. The Government's overarching aim is to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers while respecting the interests of the settled community.</p> <p>The plan sets out policy guidance for the preparation of local plans with respect to traveller sites for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites in rural areas and the countryside Rural exception sites Traveller sites in Green Belt Mixed planning use traveller sites Major development projects 	<p>The guide does not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The FLP32 should consider the guidance set out within this document.</p>	<p>The SA should give consideration to the individual policies set out within this document.</p>
Homes and Communities Agency Design and Quality Standards (2007)			
<p>The Design and Quality Standards (D&QS) sets out the Corporation's requirements and recommendations for all new homes which receive Social Housing Grant (SHG):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the new core performance standards define the minima that is expected in return for the public funds invested by way of SHG; the Special Provisions Annex sets out for specified categories, classifications or types of accommodation an appropriate standard of design and quality that should be achieved; and 	<p>The guide does not contain targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The FLP32 should address the guidance set out within this document.</p>	<p>The SA should give consideration to this guidance.</p>

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National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Recommendations Annex sets out further enhanced standards that will improve the design and quality of schemes and subsequently find reflection in the Corporation's assessment of affordable housing providers through the Value for Grant Comparator tool. Some enhanced aspects will be reflected in the Grant Index during the bid assessment process and improve the value for money ranking. 			
Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Light Pollution (2000)			
<p>Published by the Institute of Lighting Engineers, this document provides guidance on reducing obtrusive light from poorly sited or designed lighting installations.</p> <p>Light pollution can adversely affect human and ecological receptors and is a key component of tranquillity.</p>	<p>Published by the Institute of Lighting Engineers, this document provides guidance on reducing obtrusive light from poorly sited or designed lighting installations.</p> <p>Light pollution can adversely affect human and ecological receptors and is a key component of tranquillity.</p>	<p>Published by the Institute of Lighting Engineers, this document provides guidance on reducing obtrusive light from poorly sited or designed lighting installations.</p> <p>Light pollution can adversely affect human and ecological receptors and is a key component of tranquillity.</p>	<p>Published by the Institute of Lighting Engineers, this document provides guidance on reducing obtrusive light from poorly sited or designed lighting installations.</p> <p>Light pollution can adversely affect human and ecological receptors and is a key component of tranquillity.</p>
UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2011)			
<p>This document sets out a comprehensive action plan for delivering renewables revolution. It explains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The path to 2020, and the balance of fuels and technologies that is most likely to achieve our challenging goal; The strategic role the Government will adopt and the specific actions it will take to lead delivery; The opportunities for individuals, communities and businesses to harness renewable energy and contribute to action against climate change. 	<p>This Strategy will help tackle climate change, reducing the UK's emissions of carbon dioxide by over 750 million tonnes between now and 2030. It will also promote the security of the UK's energy supply, reducing overall fossil fuel demand by around 10% and gas imports by 20–30% against what they would have been in 2020. And it will provide outstanding opportunities for the UK economy with the potential to create up to half a million more jobs in the UK renewable energy sector resulting from around £100 billion of new investment.</p>	<p>The aims of this strategy should be incorporated into the FLP32.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address the targets within this strategy.</p>
Marine Policy Statement (2011)			
<p>This Marine Policy Statement (MPS) is the framework for preparing Marine Plans and taking</p>	<p>There are no targets or indicators within the statement.</p>	<p>The FLP32 should seek to address the marine objectives</p>	<p>The SA Framework should take the key principles of this</p>

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National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<p>decisions affecting the marine environment. It will contribute to the achievement of sustainable development in the United Kingdom marine area. It has been prepared and adopted for the purposes of section 44 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009.</p> <p>The MPS will facilitate and support the formulation of Marine Plans, ensuring that marine resources are used in a sustainable way in line with the high level marine objectives and thereby:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote sustainable economic development; ▪ Enable the UK's move towards a low-carbon economy, in order to mitigate the causes of climate change⁴ and ocean acidification and adapt to their effects; ▪ Ensure a sustainable marine environment which promotes healthy, functioning marine ecosystems and protects marine habitats, species and our heritage assets; and ▪ Contribute to the societal benefits of the marine area, including the sustainable use of marine resources to address local social and economic issues. 		outlines within the statement.	statement into consideration.
Localism Act 2011			
<p>The Localism Act contains a number of proposals to give local authorities new freedoms and flexibility shifting power from the central state. In summary the Act gives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New freedoms and flexibilities for local government; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gives local authorities everywhere the formal legal ability and greater confidence to get on with the job of responding to what local people want - Cuts red tape to enable councillors everywhere to play a full and active 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The plan should be mindful of the key principles of this Act.	The SA Framework should be mindful of this Act as its principles will help to create vibrant, cohesive and empowered communities.

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National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<p>part in local life without fear of legal challenge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourages a new generation of powerful leaders with the potential to raise the profile of English cities, strengthen local democracy and boost economic growth - Enables ministers to transfer functions to public authorities in cities in order to harness their potential to drive growth and prosperity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New rights and powers for local communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Makes it easier for local people to take over the amenities they love and keep them part of local life - Ensures that local social enterprises, volunteers and community groups with a bright idea for improving local services get a chance to change how things are done - Enables local residents to call local authorities to account for the careful management of taxpayers' money ▪ Reform to make the planning system clearer, more democratic and more effective <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Places significantly more influence in the hands of local people over issues that make a big difference to their lives - Provides appropriate support and recognition to communities who welcome new development - Reduces red tape, making it easier for authorities to get on with the job of working with local people to draw up a vision for their area's future - Reinforces the democratic nature of the planning system - passing power from bodies not directly answerable to the public, to democratically 			

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National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<p>accountable ministers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reform to ensure that decisions about housing are taken locally <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enables local authorities to make their own decisions to adapt housing provision to local needs, and make the system fairer and more effective Gives local authorities more control over the funding of social housing, helping them to plan for the long term Gives people who live in social housing new ways of holding their landlords to account, and make it easier for them to move 			
Plan for Growth (2011)			
<p>The Government's economic policy objective is to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth that is more evenly shared across the country and between industries. The Plan for Growth contains four overarching ambitions that will ensure the progress is made towards achieving this economic objective. The ambitions are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> to create the most competitive tax system in the G20; to make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start, finance and grow a business; to encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; and to create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe. 	<p>The Plan for Growth: Ambitions and Measurable Benchmarks:</p> <p>To create the most competitive tax system in the G20</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The lowest corporate tax rate in the G7 and among the lowest in the G20 The best location for corporate headquarters in Europe A simpler, more certain tax system <p>To make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start, finance and grow a business</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the UK's ranking in major international indices of competitiveness A lower domestic regulatory burden More finance for start-ups and business expansion An increase in the proportion of planning applications approved and dealt with on time <p>To encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy</p>	<p>The FLP32 should ensure that it is broadly in conformance with the aims of this document.</p>	<p>The SA should consider the extent to which the FLP32 contributes to the achievement of these ambitions. The document also provides indicators that can be used to inform the development of SA Objectives and guide questions.</p>

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National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
	<p>H. Ensure the UK remains one of the top destinations for foreign direct investment (FDI)</p> <p>I. An increase in exports to key target markets</p> <p>J. An increase in private sector employment, especially in regions outside London and the South East</p> <p>K. Increased investment in low carbon technologies</p> <p>To create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe</p> <p>L. Supporting more apprenticeships than any previous government</p> <p>M. Home to more of the world's top universities than any other country except the USA</p> <p>N. An increase in the participation of 16-24 year olds in employment or learning</p> <p>O. Narrowing the educational attainment gap, allowing everyone to meet their potential</p> <p>P. Lowest burdens from employment regulation in the EU</p>		
National Planning Policy Framework March 2012			
<p>The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. Taken together, these policies articulate the Government's vision of sustainable development, which should be interpreted and applied locally to meet local aspirations.</p> <p>The Government aims to achieve sustainable development through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building a strong, competitive economy ▪ Ensuring the vitality of town centres ▪ Supporting a prosperous rural economy ▪ Promoting sustainable transport 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The plan should adhere to the principles of the Planning Policy Framework ensuring that all aspects of the core land-use planning principles underpin the plan-making process.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to economic, environmental and social issues.

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National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting high quality communications infrastructure Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes Requiring good design Promoting healthy communities Protecting green belt land Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change Conserving and enhancing the natural environment Conserving and enhancing the historic environment Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals 			
National Planning Practice Guidance (2013 with ongoing updates)			
<p>The planning practice guidance sets out clear and concise advice on a range of issues including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> new affordability test for determining how many homes should be built opening up planning appeal hearings to be filmed discouraging councils from introducing a new parking tax on people's driveways and parking spaces encourage more town centre parking spaces and end aggressive 'anti-car' traffic calming measures like speed bumps housing for older people - councils should build more bungalows and plan positively for an ageing population new neighbourhood planning guidance to help more communities start their own plans new local green space guidance to help councils and local communities to plan for open space and protect local green spaces which are special to them 	<p>The guide documents do not contain targets or indicators.</p>	<p>This guidance should be used to inform the FLP32.</p>	<p>This SA Framework should take this guidance into consideration.</p>

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National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<p>There are a selection of guides including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air quality ▪ Climate change ▪ Conserving and enhancing the historic environment ▪ Ensuring the vitality of town centres ▪ Flood risk and coastal change ▪ Health and wellbeing ▪ Housing and economic development needs assessment ▪ Local Plans ▪ Natural Environment ▪ Open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and local green space 			
A Green Future; Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment DEFRA 2018			
<p>Sets out how we will improve the environment over a generation by creating richer habitats for wildlife, improving air and water quality and curbing the scourge of plastic in the world's oceans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean air • Clean and plentiful water • Thriving plants and wildlife • Reducing the risks of harm from environmental hazards • Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently • Enhancing beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment • Mitigating and adapting to climate change • Minimising waste • Managing exposure to chemicals • Enhancing biosecurity 	<p>The FLP32 should proactively seek to contribute towards the achievements of the 25-year plan's targets.</p>	<p>Targets for the 25-year plan would naturally be supported through the SA Framework, which allows for appraisals of Plan options that also indicate how different options would contribute towards achieving these targets.</p>
Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and ecosystem services			
<p>This biodiversity strategy for England provides a comprehensive picture of how the UK is</p>	<p>The strategy describes what is needed to halt overall biodiversity loss by 2020 and sets</p>	<p>The FLP32 should proactively seek to contribute towards the</p>	<p>The SA provides a mechanism for helping the</p>

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National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
implementing our international and EU commitments.	<p>ambitious goals about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • better wildlife habitats – quality goals for priority habitat and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) • more, bigger and less fragmented areas for wildlife – an increase in priority habitats by at least 200,000ha • the restoration of 15% of degraded ecosystems – as a contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation • establishing a Marine Protected Area network • managing and harvesting fish sustainably • marine plans in place by 2022 • an overall improvement in status of our wildlife and prevention of further human induced extinctions of known threatened species • significantly more people engaged in biodiversity issues, aware of its value and taking positive action 	achievements of the goals.	Council to understand how different Plan options contribute towards achieving the goal.
Historic England Corporate Plan 2019-2022			
Sets out Historic England's six strategic objectives, the central role of the Public Value Framework, how they spend resources, including staff, and their purpose, vision and values.	<p>HE priorities: Protect historic places and keep them alive for current and future generations</p> <p>Ensure our advice and evidence result in well-informed decisions that serve people, places and the economy well</p> <p>Close the gap between arts, culture and heritage to bring heritage into mainstream cultural life</p> <p>Give people the skills, knowledge, confidence and motivation to fight for, look after and make the most of their historic environment</p> <p>Expanding the digital availability of our assets to improve both access to our resources and users' experience of them</p>	The FLP32 will need to ensure it conforms with Historic England's priorities with regards to heritage.	The SA will need to ensure it conforms with Historic England's priorities with regards to heritage.

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National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
	Attract a wide, diverse audience and workforce, ensuring the historic environment is everyone's business.		
Housing & Planning Act 2016			
Introduces legislation to allow the sale of higher value local authority homes, introduce starter homes and "Pay to Stay" and other measures intended to promote home ownership and boost levels of housebuilding.	Various national targets with regards to housing delivery.	The FLP32 will need to ensure it conforms with the act with regards to housing delivery.	The SA will need to ensure it conforms with the act with regards to housing delivery.
National Adaptation Programme and Third Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation Report – Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate, July 2018			
Its focus is on the set of actions the UK will be undertaking over the next five years to address the most urgent risks, as identified in the 2017 Climate Change Risk Assessment, in order to make the country more resilient to climate change.	Identifies 6 priority areas with regards to enhancing the resilience of the UK.	The FLP32 will need to ensure it contributes towards the Programme's priorities for enhancing the resilience of the UK's communities to climate change.	The SA will need to ensure that the FLP32 contributes towards the Programme's priorities for enhancing the resilience of the UK's communities to climate change.
National Housing Standards 2015			
A new nationally described space standard, which set out detailed guidance on the minimum size of new homes. It is not a building regulation and remains solely within the planning system as a new form of technical planning standard.	Technical requirements on minimum space standards for new homes.	The FLP32 will need to ensure that new housing developments conform with these standards.	The SA of the FLP32 will need to ensure that new housing developments conform with these standards.
National Planning Policy Framework February 2019			
The revised National Planning Policy Framework sets out government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.	Broad range of policies with no specific targets for detailed requirements for planning.	The FLP32 will need to conform with all requirements of the NPPF19.	The SA will need to conform with all requirements of the NPPF19.
National Planning Practice Guidance (2019 with ongoing updates)			
Revised and updated planning practice guidance that helps with complying with NPPF19.	Broad range of detailed guidance documents for planning and compliance with NPPF19.	The FLP32 will need to conform with all requirements of the NPPF19.	The SA will need to conform with all requirements of the NPPF19.
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015)			
Sets out the Government's planning policy for traveller sites. It should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework.	Detailed guidance with regards to ensuring that local authorities meet the needs of traveller communities.	The FLP32 will need to conform with all requirements of the NPPF19 and this supplementary detailed	The SA will need to conform with all requirements of the NPPF19 and this supplementary detailed

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National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
		guidance.	guidance.

Regional and Local PPPs

Table A.3 presents the regional and local PPPs presented in the 2015 SA Scoping Report that are considered to still be valid and relevant to the Partial Review of the FLP32 and its SA. Table A.3 also presents national PPPs that have been published since 2015 and so were not included in the original 2015 SA Scoping Report but are relevant to, and will be factored into, the SA of the Partial Review of the FLP32.

Table A.3: Regional and local PPPs presented in the 2015 SA Scoping Report considered to still be valid and relevant to the SA of the Partial Review of the FLP32 and national PPPs published since 2015

Regional and Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
Future North-West: Our Shared Priorities (2010)			
<p>This document, by 4NW, the North-West Regional Leaders' Board, sets out a course of action for the region over the 20 years from 2010. It replaces former statutory regional planning strategies. There are four themes for improving the region:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capitalise on the opportunities of moving to a low carbon economy and society, and address climate change and resource efficiency 2. Build on our sources of international competitive advantage and distinctiveness 3. Release the potential of our people and tackle poverty 4. Ensure the right housing and infrastructure for sustainable growth 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators. The strategy contains 12 priorities for action, of which the following are relevant to the FLP32:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop the enterprise capabilities of our people through education and skills. 2. Develop our world-leading advanced manufacturing, biomedical and digital and creative industries. 3. Develop our world-class research, science and innovation capability 4. Develop our low carbon energy offer, especially in nuclear and marine renewables, for example through the Energy Coast initiative. 5. Develop Next Generation Access digital connectivity. 6. Improve rail connectivity across the North West and tackle transport pinch points 8. Reduce levels of ill-health, health inequalities, poverty and worklessness. 9. Increase the number, and quality, of private and third sector jobs and social enterprises. 11. Enhance our natural environment and resolve emerging pinch points in our critical (utilities) and green infrastructure 12. Ensure high-quality, energy efficient and affordable housing in the right locations. 	<p>The FLP32 should ensure that it is broadly in conformance with the strategic aims of this document.</p>	<p>The SA should consider the extent to which the FLP32 contributes to the achievement of these region-wide aspirations. The document also provides indicators that can be used to inform the development of SA Objectives and guide questions.</p>

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Regional and Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
Action for Sustainability – North West Regional Sustainable Development Framework (RSDF) (2005)			
<p>The document provides ten priorities and long term goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable transport and access ▪ Sustainable production and consumption ▪ Social equity ▪ Biodiversity and landscapes that are valued in themselves and for their contribution to the region's economy and quality of life ▪ Active citizenship that empowers people and enables them to contribute to issues that affect the wider community ▪ A culture of Lifelong Learning ▪ Cultural distinctiveness and celebrating diversity ▪ An active approach to reducing our contribution to climate change whilst preparing for potential impacts ▪ Healthy communities <p>Enterprise and innovation</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The FLP32 needs to be compatible with the priorities and long term goals of the RSDF.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should be compatible with RSDF. Detailed objectives should be consistent with the overarching RSDF objectives, and include issues covering transport, biodiversity and cultural distinctiveness etc.</p>
Moving Forward: The Northern Way (2004)			
<p>The Northern Way is a unique initiative, bringing together the cities and regions of the North of England to work together to improve the sustainable economic development of the North towards the level of more prosperous regions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The document proposes a simple vision for the North: <i>"To establish the North of England as an area of exceptional opportunity, combining a world-class economy with a superb quality of life."</i> 	<p>The main indicators of the success of the Growth Strategy will be whether implementation increases private investment across the North, increases employment and increases Gross Value Added (GVA).</p> <p>Economic growth will deliver long-term benefits to the quality of life that people enjoy in the North.</p> <p>It is proposed to monitor various social and environmental indicators (on health, crime, inclusion, air quality, greenhouse gas emissions and biodiversity) to ensure that sustainable development is achieved that benefits this and future generations.</p>	<p>The FLP32 needs to include policies that complement the overarching goals and aims of the Northern Way and should strive to help deliver improved economic performance across the Borough.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address social, economic and environmental issues.</p>

Regional and Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
Ambition Lancashire 2005 – 2025 Strategic Vision for the Future of Lancashire (2008 revision)			
<p>The document is produced by the regional Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) and is the Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) for Lancashire. It focuses on the future looking forward to the next 20 years.</p> <p>The document is based around a series of ambitions and for each there are a number of objectives. Examples are provided below:</p> <p>Prosperous Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve business performance and address skills shortages to secure Lancashire's economic growth To provide the infrastructure to deliver a renaissance of Lancashire's towns, cities and rural areas To reduce levels of worklessness amongst Lancashire residents <p>Accessible Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To have a highly effective and efficient transport and communications system To invest in Lancashire's strategic transport infrastructure <p>Dynamic Rural Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To broaden Lancashire's rural economic base and assist in the support and diversification of agriculture To deliver social regeneration, including the delivery of central government services at local level in Lancashire <p>Image of Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Lancashire to have a reputation as a successful place to live, work and enjoy life <p>Learning Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure opportunities are provided for all to benefit from learning and development To enable individuals to participate fully in the opportunities on offer in order to maximise their potential 	<p>The revised (2008) version of Ambition Lancashire no longer contains specific targets. Instead, suggested indicators are provided against which progress may be assessed against each ambition. These are provided below:</p> <p>Prosperous Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GVA per head of the population compared with the UK average. The growth in VAT-registered business stock. The number of people in jobs, based on age, disability, gender and race. The reduction in economically inactive residents. <p>Accessible Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of areas in Lancashire that are within 15 to 30 minutes by public transport of at least four key services <p>Dynamic Rural Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sectoral change within rural businesses to higher-value activities and increased wage levels (average by place of work and place of residence). Improved performance against the Department for Transport's thresholds for essential services Increased number of community projects developed and delivered locally. Increased area of land under environmental management – for example, stewardship. <p>Image of Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal and external surveys to establish opinions of Lancashire. Visitor numbers and spending. Business investment and relocation to the 	<p>A number of the key ambitions outlined in the document need to be considered when developing the FLP32.</p> <p>The FLP32 needs to include policies and proposals that complement the core principles and objectives of Ambition Lancashire.</p> <p>It is important to note that the regional LSP has been dissolved since the publication of Ambition Lancashire. The document and information that informed it should still be considered.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address the core principles and objectives of Ambition Lancashire.</p> <p>It is important to note that the regional LSP has been dissolved since the publication of Ambition Lancashire. The document and information that informed it should still be considered.</p>

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Regional and Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<p>Every Child Matters in Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that children and young people have the key skills required for adult life To improve the (emotional) health and wellbeing of children and young people To enable young people to make a positive contribution to their community <p>Caring and Healthy Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce health inequalities and provide opportunities for Lancashire people to live healthy lives To invest in and strengthen access to high quality health services to support improvements in public health To support all vulnerable adults to lead more independent lives <p>Welcoming and Harmonious Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote awareness and understanding. To reinvigorate local democracy and support the voluntary, community and faith sector. <p>Safer Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce crime levels and the fear of crime. To reduce the risk factors associated with criminality. To make living, working and travelling in Lancashire safer. To make Lancashire a safer place for vulnerable people. <p>Older People's Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make the most of life opportunities for older people. To promote older people's health, safety and independence. <p>Living in Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To invest in neighbourhoods and replace obsolete housing. To provide affordable, specialist and supported housing. <p>Cultural Lancashire</p>	<p>county.</p> <p>Learning Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased numbers of adults gaining NVQs at levels 2 and 3. Increase in the percentage of people going into further and higher education. Increased numbers of degrees awarded. <p>Every Child Matters in Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A narrowing gap in attainment in targeted areas. Reduced numbers of 16- to 18-year-olds not in employment, education or training. Reduced conception rates in young people. <p>Caring and Healthy Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced health inequalities in relation to increasing life expectancy. Reduced health inequalities in relation to a healthy life, free from disability. <p>Welcoming and Harmonious Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of people from different backgrounds that get on well together. Do you agree or disagree that you can influence decisions affecting your local area? Awareness of other cultures and attendance at multi-cultural events. <p>Safer Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce crime by an agreed percentage over an agreed period of time. Reduce fear of crime. Reduce the number of fires and associated deaths and injuries. <p>Older People's Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of older people in employment. Number of people aged over 65 receiving the support they need to live independently at home. Healthy life expectancy at age 65. 		

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Regional and Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase investment in culture and develop cultural activity. To develop welcoming and harmonious communities Greener Lancashire To mitigate and adapt to climate change. To protect and improve air, water and land quality, and use resources wisely. <p>To conserve and promote Lancashire's natural and built heritage.</p>	<p>Living in Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relative house prices between housing market renewal areas compared with the Lancashire average. Increased number of affordable homes built. Reduced number of unfit homes. Ratio of median house prices to median incomes. <p>Cultural Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of people agreeing that there is a good range of arts and cultural activities in Lancashire. Increased use of leisure and cultural facilities. <p>Greener Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower carbon emissions for each Lancashire resident. The percentage of people who say that access to nature is important in making somewhere a good place to live. The number of heritage sites. 		
North West Enterprise Strategy (2008)			
<p>The main aims of the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> develop and ensure that individuals have the right attitudes and skills to be enterprising improve individuals' and businesses' access to enterprise support, as well as simplifying that business support and tailoring it to their needs prioritise the types of business that need to be supported by the public sector provide a clear rationale for the allocation of public sector resources to support the growth of enterprise provide a framework for co-ordinated action and delivery, and provide measures to monitor performance increase the understanding of the region's 	<p>The following indicators are considered relevant to the FLP32:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> VAT registered start-ups/survival rates Business density Self-employment rates <p>Total entrepreneurial activity (GEM survey)</p>	<p>The FLP32 should seek to support business growth and enterprise.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that encourage enterprise and business development in the Borough. However, any new business development that does occur in the Borough must be undertaken sustainably.</p>

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Regional and Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<p>challenges and opportunities when it comes to enterprise</p> <p>influence national government policies to overcome barriers to enterprise</p>			
The ICT Strategy for England's Northwest (2005)			
<p>This Strategy updates the 'England's North West Connected ICT Strategy', committing the Northwest to become an engaged and connected community of business and individuals, supporting the development of new and existing skills, enabling more opportunities for wealth creation and delivering improved quality of life (by 2008).</p> <p>Three main themes are highlighted in the Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Raising awareness of the benefits of ICT to both businesses and individuals ▪ Developing the skills needed to allow these benefits to be harnessed <p>Harnessing the benefits of ICT</p>	<p>There are number of indicators within the Strategy. The most relevant include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of growing businesses in the Northwest that use ICT ▪ % of adults using a computer in the home for work or learning <p>% of households with access to the internet</p>	<p>The FLP32 should recognise that ICT provision can help businesses and improve access to services and facilities. It may also help to reduce isolation amongst the population.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider increased ICT as a means by which the Borough can become more productive, whilst reducing the need to travel. Furthermore ICT can improve community access to facilities and services.</p>
North West Sustainable Energy Strategy (2006)			
<p>The key objectives of the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improving energy efficiency and eliminating energy wastage in all areas of activity across the region (target of 10% of the region's electricity supply to be from renewable energy sources by 2010). ▪ Accelerating the transition to sustainable forms of energy and achieving regional renewable energy deployment targets. ▪ Setting the region on a course to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 60% by 2050. ▪ Eliminating fuel poverty by ensuring that all householders have access to affordable warmth and decent housing. ▪ Contributing to the region's economy by harnessing business innovation and employment opportunities arising from sustainable energy 	<p>Key targets in the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the domestic sector there is an aim to ensure that fuel poverty is eliminated across the North West by 2016 – 2018. ▪ Regional target to ensure that 8.5% of the region's electricity generation to come from renewable sources by 2010. ▪ An increase in the uptake and deployment of Combined Heat and Power technologies across the region – 1.5GW by 2010. <p>A number of very specific targets are cited for each of the different types of renewable energy sources.</p>	<p>The FLP32 will need to incorporate objectives that address renewable energy development in the Borough.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should incorporate key objectives, indicators and targets addressing renewable energy.</p>

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Regional and Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<p>practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicating views, experiences and examples from the region to improve national and international policy frameworks <p>The overarching objectives are supported by a series of more detailed objectives that provide more detail about key deliverables and targets for the region.</p>			
Landscape Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development in Lancashire (2005)			
<p>This is a broad scale study which provides strategic guidance on the landscape impact of wind turbines in Lancashire. The study uses Lancashire County Councils Landscape Character Assessment which defines 21 no. Landscape Character Types sub-divided into 102no. Landscape Character Areas. The sensitivity assessment is applied to each Landscape Character Area types</p> <p>The study identifies the appropriate scale of wind energy developments that may be appropriate within each LCA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However, it will important for the SA to take into consideration the recommendations for each of the relevant landscape character types. 	<p>The FLP32 should include objectives and policies that seek to protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality.</p>	<p>The landscape character assessment has been used to identify the baseline conditions and the SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets relating the preservation and enhancement of landscape and townscape quality.</p>
Lancashire's Local Transport Plan 2011 - 2021			
<p>There are seven transport goals for the plan which will enable the shared transport priorities and the wider social and economic objectives of the County Council to be met. They are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To help to secure a strong economic future by making transport and travel into and between our major economic centres more effective and efficient and by improving links to neighbouring major economic areas and beyond. To provide all sections of the community with safe and convenient access to the services, jobs, health, leisure and educational opportunities that they need. To improve the accessibility, availability and affordability of transport as a 	<p>Progress of the plan will be measures using a series of performance indicators grouped under the following headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting Economic Growth and Regeneration Access to Education and Employment Improving Accessibility, Quality of Life and Well-being Improving Safety Affordable and Sustainable Transport Care of Our Assets Reducing Carbon Emissions and its Effects 	<p>The FLP32 needs to encompass transportation issues and the LTP objectives.</p>	<p>The baseline data provided in the LTP has been used to inform the SA. The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets which address transport and accessibility, and seek to ensure that any new transport development in the Borough is sustainable and encourages a modal shift away from the use of the private car.</p>

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Regional and Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<p>contribution to the development of strong and cohesive communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create more attractive neighbourhoods by reducing the impact of transport on our quality of life and by improving our public realm. To reduce the carbon impact of Lancashire's transport requirements, whilst delivering sustainable value for money transport options to those who need them. To make walking and cycling more safe, convenient and attractive, particularly in the more disadvantaged areas of Lancashire, bringing improvements in the health of Lancashire's residents. In all that we do, to provide value for money by prioritising the maintenance and improvement of Lancashire's existing transport infrastructure where it can help to deliver our transport goals. <p>The LTP states that Lancashire County Council will invest £22.21 million on highways and transport services in Ribble Valley, with £7.70 million of capital funding and £14.51 million of revenue support. It will be targeted at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper access to employment areas for those without access to a car Tackling rural isolation 			
Fylde Coast Highways and Transport Masterplan (2015)			
<p>The masterplan outlines plans to transform the road, rail, tram and cycle networks on the Fylde Coast. The proposals aim to boost the economy, reduce gridlock on the roads and support healthy lifestyles over the coming decades in Blackpool, Wyre and Fylde. The masterplan puts forward proposals for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extension of the Blackpool Tramway from the promenade at North Pier to Blackpool North railway station which will 	<p>The masterplan outlines a series of projects milestones, delivery partners and funding mechanisms to delivery the 17 year plan.</p>	<p>The FLP32 needs to encompass transportation issues</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets which address transport and accessibility, and seek to ensure that any new transport development in the Borough is sustainable and encourages a modal shift away from the use of the private car.</p>

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Regional and Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<p>improve access to the UK national rail network from Blackpool, Fleetwood and Cleveleys.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new junction 2 on the M55 near Preston and Preston Western Distributor road which will improve links to the Fylde via a direct dual carriageway connection from the motorway to the A583/A584. <p>The commitment recently announced by central government to A585 Windy Harbour to Skippool improvements. This scheme proposes a new bypass of the village of Little Singleton.</p>			
Regional Waste Strategy for England's Northwest (2010)			
<p>This updated Regional Waste Strategy provides a framework that will deliver the necessary waste infrastructure and skills to meet the region's short, medium and long term needs, and support the principles of sustainable consumption and production. The previous strategy was produced in 2004.</p>	<p>Relevant targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year on year target for preventing growth in the generation of waste streams of 0% across the region. Reuse/recycle and/or compost 40% of household waste by 2010; 45% by 2015 and 55% by 2020. Recycle 55% of all commercial and industrial wastes by 2020. Recover value from 53% of municipal waste by 2010; 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020. Recover value from at least 70% of all commercial and industrial wastes by 2020. <p>The Strategy promotes the use of recycled construction and demolition waste in construction projects and encourages developers and contractors to specify these materials wherever possible in the construction process.</p>	<p>The waste policy elements of the FLP32 need to be developed in accordance with the waste strategy. There needs to be a clear commitment to the waste hierarchy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote sustainable waste management.</p>
Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy DPD (2009)			
<p>The Core Strategy sets the vision and direction – the amounts, broad locations and priorities – for future mineral extraction and waste management in Lancashire, Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25% of construction aggregates to be recycled or secondary materials by 2021. zero growth in industrial and commercial waste 	<p>The FLP32 should take account of any minerals and waste issues that are</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that seek to promote</p>

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Regional and Local Plans			
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<p>It will guide the more specific locations for any new quarries and waste facilities, including sites for recycling and composting facilities, treatment plants, and any possible new landfill sites in the future. Its high level objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safeguarding Lancashire's mineral resources ▪ Minimising the need for minerals extraction ▪ Meeting the demand for new minerals ▪ Identifying sites and areas for minerals extraction ▪ Achieving sustainable minerals production ▪ Community involvement and partnership working ▪ Promoting waste minimisation and increasing waste awareness ▪ Managing our waste as a resource ▪ Identifying capacity for managing our waste <p>Achieving sustainable waste management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1% growth in municipal waste ▪ 1% growth in construction and demolition waste ▪ recycle and compost 46% of MSW by 2010, to reach 56% by 2015 and 61% by 2020 ▪ additionally recover value from 18% of MSW by 2015 ▪ recycle 35% of I&C waste by 2010, 40% by 2015 and 45% by 2020 ▪ additionally recover value from 30% of I&C waste by 2010, falling to 25% by 2020 ▪ recycle 50% of C&D waste by 2010, 55% by 2015 and 60% by 2020 ▪ additionally recover value from 42 % of C&D waste by 2010, falling to 35% by 2020 	likely to affect the Borough.	sustainable waste management and effective resource use.
Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (2009-2021)			
<p>The plan provides site specific policies and allocations, and detailed development management policies for minerals and waste planning in the areas covered by the Councils of Lancashire, Blackpool and Blackburn with Darwen. It should be read together with the Joint</p> <p>Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Core Strategy adopted in 2009 and the individual local plans of the two unitaries and the twelve districts which make up the Plan area.</p>	<p>The plan outline development management policies which when read in conjunction with the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy support key targets and indicators identified within the core strategy.</p>	<p>The FLP32 should take account of these policies and any minerals and waste issues that are likely to affect the Borough.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that seek to promote sustainable waste management and effective resource use.</p>
Lancashire's Municipal Waste Strategy 2008 – 2020 Rubbish to Resources			
<p>The key Strategy Objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To recognise municipal waste as a resource. ▪ To minimise the amount of municipal waste produced. ▪ To maximise recovery of organic and non-organic resources. ▪ To deal with waste as near to where it is 	<p>Key targets of this strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce and stabilise waste to 0% growth each year ▪ Continue to provide financial support for awareness raising, education campaigns and other initiatives ▪ Extend the three-stream collection to all households and to extend the 	<p>The key objectives in the plan should be carried forward into the FLP32. The planning process should promote recycling and re-use of materials in preference to land filling.</p>	<p>The SA should promote sustainable waste management principles.</p>

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Regional and Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<p>produced as possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimise contamination of the residual waste stream. To minimise the amount of waste going for disposal to landfill. Where landfill does occur to minimise its biodegradable content. To effectively manage all municipal waste within the wider waste context. To develop local markets and manufacturing for recovered materials. To achieve sustainable waste management. To develop strong partnerships between local authorities, community groups and the private sector. <p>To ensure services are accessible to all residents.</p>	<p>segregated collection service to all households to include the collection of food waste for composting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycle and compost 56% of all waste by 2015, increasing to 61% by 2020 Recover 81% of all waste by 2015 and 88% by 2020 Reuse, recycle and compost 70% every year at each Household Waste Recycling Centre <p>Provide a network of facilities to manage and treat Lancashire County Council and Blackpool Council's municipal waste.</p>		
Investment for Health: A Plan for the North West of England (2003)			
<p>The objective of the plan is <i>"to achieve significant reductions in health inequalities between groups and areas in the North West, within a framework of sustainable development which supports economic, social, and environmental regeneration"</i>.</p> <p>The proposed priority groups for the Investment for Health Plan are:</p> <p><i>Children and young people.</i> Declining in numbers but crucial to the region's economic and social future, and to breaking the inter-generational cycle of deprivation.</p> <p><i>Older people.</i> A major policy challenge to improve their quality of life and contribution to the region's economic and social life.</p> <p><i>Black and ethnic minority groups.</i> A rapidly growing population, with relatively poor health, and for some groups a younger population with the potential to support economic and social regeneration.</p> <p><i>Disabled people.</i> At particular risk of social exclusion, and the numbers claiming Disability</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p> <p>However, the document does list Public Sector Agreements related to health.</p>	<p>Health and health inequality are important issues that need to be taken into consideration during the development of the FLP32.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets addressing health.</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
Living Allowance projected to increase by 11%.			
North West Regional Cultural Strategy (2002)			
<p>The key objectives of the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy - making the case for the role of culture and creativity Image - make culture central to the region's self-image and the external marketing of the region Cultural Economy - develop a sustainable, innovative cultural and creative economy Social Economy- develop the role of culture in sustainable healthy communities that work in education and in employment Environment - promote heritage and landscape, and its role in developing excellent design and planning in the public realm 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However, the 'Strategic Opportunities' should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve 'medium- to long-term benefit and make a "national and international impact" Add value to existing policy priorities, as well as building on current strengths and commitments Provide demonstrable and tangible long-term cultural impacts on economy, society, and image Acknowledge the importance of education and life-long learning and seek to link with relevant initiatives such as Creative Partnerships Involve new partnerships and significant support from the public private and voluntary sectors and have the potential to open up new sources of finance Deliver sustainable activities or legacies to the region 	<p>The FLP32 should be compatible with the strategy, and promote the cultural and social economy, particularly the role of local culture.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should recognise the importance of culture and cultural heritage. It should also recognise the need to promote local cultural distinctiveness and access.</p>
Lancashire Strategic Economic Plan (2014)			
<p>The LSEP identifies key priorities and programmes, which command local support and funding commitments. All programmes have the ability to deliver and benefit from Growth Deal and European Structural & Investment Fund support from 2015/16 onwards. The LSEP is also seeking a number of specific Government policy flexibilities to maximise their impact.</p>	<p>The Growth Deal Innovation Excellence Programme represents a comprehensive £270m investment framework, involving 11 major initiatives, which can deliver nearly 3,000 new employment opportunities, safeguard a further 1,500 jobs, and generate almost £400m in new GVA by</p>	<p>The FLP32 should promote the priorities and outcomes of this plan.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider objectives, targets and indicators that support this plan.</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<p>The strategic programmes and outcomes within the Lancashire Growth Deal are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sector Development & Growth 2. Innovation Excellence 3. Skills for Growth 4. Business Growth & Enterprise 5. Releasing Local Growth Potential 6. Renewal of Blackpool <p>Part 2 also explains the LEP's approach to</p>	2020.		
The North West Green Infrastructure Guide (2008)			
<p>This guide was prepared by the North West Green Infrastructure Think Tank, to support the Green Infrastructure (GI) policy (EM3) in the NW RSS. It provides more detailed information on the concept of GI and initial guidance on producing a GI Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The guide is particularly relevant to those involved in producing LDFs as this will be a crucial delivery mechanism for any GI plans. 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The provisions of this guide should be considered in the development of the FLP32.	The SA Framework should contain an objective relating to the provision of green space.
Green Infrastructure: How and where it can help the North-West adapt to climate change (2010)			
<p>The report analyses how the development of green infrastructure can help the region mitigate and adapt to climate change. It examines the services provided by green infrastructure and where these are likely to have the greatest impact. It concludes that the potential for impacts on mitigation are slight, whereas those on adaptation are substantial.</p> <p>Recommendations are made on targeting future action and investment for the greatest impact.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	Development of the FLP32 must consider the role that green infrastructure can play in mitigating and adapting to climate change.	The SA Framework should contain objectives relating to climate change and green infrastructure, and the assessment should recognise the link between the two.
Lancashire Renewable Energy Study (2011)			
<p>The study aimed to identify the deployment potential for onshore renewable energy to inform the development of future local planning policies.</p> <p>The study has been produced in two phases.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators within the study.	The potential for renewable energy deployment within Fylde should be considered during the preparation of this plan.	The SA Framework should consider renewable energy with the inclusion of relevant objectives, indicators and targets.

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Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
Phase one identifies the renewable energy technical capacity. Phase two identifies the renewable energy realistic deployable potential i.e. what is realistic taking local constraints into consideration, such as economic viability, transmission constraints, supply chain and planning constraints.			
North West England and North Wales Shoreline Management Plan (SMP2) (2010)			
<p>This document is the second generation Shoreline Management Plan for the shoreline which extends between Great Orme's Head in North Wales and the Scottish Border.</p> <p>It provides a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with erosion and flooding at the coast. It also presents policies to help manage these risks to people and to the developed, historic and natural environment in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>The SMP2 should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ set out the risks from flooding and erosion to people and the developed, historic and natural environment within the SMP2 area; ▪ identify opportunities to maintain and improve the environment by managing the risks from floods and coastal erosion; ▪ identify the preferred policies for managing risks from floods and erosion over the next century; ▪ identify the consequences of putting the preferred policies into practice; ▪ set out procedures for monitoring how effective these policies are; ▪ inform others so that future land use, planning and development of the shoreline takes account of the risks and the preferred policies; 	There are no specific targets or indicators.	The FLP32 should include policies that address the aims of this plan to manage risks associated with flooding.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address the aims of the plan.

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Regional and Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> discourage inappropriate development in areas where the flood and erosion risks are high; and meet international and national nature conservation legislation and aim to achieve the biodiversity objectives; and, <p>highlight areas where there are gaps in knowledge about the coast and produce an action plan to address these gaps.</p>			
Lancashire Climate Change Strategy 2009 -2020			
<p>The Lancashire Climate Change Strategy sets out the Partnership's long-term vision that Lancashire is "low carbon and well adapted by 2020". The key objectives of this strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the use of energy in homes, by improving energy efficiency, minimising waste and exploiting renewable sources of energy. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions through better waste management, including waste minimisation and increased recycling. Develop and maintain an integrated, efficient and sustainable transport system. Increase the use of public transport, walking and cycling. Promote the use of more efficient vehicles and alternative transport fuels, including sustainable bio-fuels. Encourage a sustainable and competitive Lancashire economy that will measure, mitigate and reduce its contribution to climate change, through energy and resource efficiency actions. Create an informed, skilled and environmentally responsible work force and work place able to compete in an emerging and diverse 'environmental economy'. 	<p>A key target of this strategy is that it aims that in 2020 Lancashire will have reduced its emissions of CO₂ by at least 30% relative to 1990.</p> <p>The strategy also includes the following national indicators which may be of relevance to the SA and FLP32:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CO₂ reduction from local authority operations. Per capita reduction in CO₂ emissions in the LA area. Tackling fuel poverty - % of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating. <p>Planning to adapt to climate change.</p>	<p>The plan should include policies that recognise local action needs to be taken with regard to climate change issues along with ensuring policies contribute to achieving Lancashire's CO₂ reduction target.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to climate change and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p>

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Regional and Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that future economic plans ensure a low carbon economy. ▪ More efficient use of resources and more environmentally-aware procurement, including of infrastructure. ▪ Actively promote decentralised energy production and medium and large scale renewable energy generation ▪ Make the most of Lancashire's environmental assets and ensure that the climate change mitigation and adaptation functions of Lancashire's green infrastructure are maximised to deliver economic, environmental and social benefits. ▪ Support the development of mechanisms to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the sustainable management of Lancashire's woodlands. ▪ Manage Lancashire's upland and lowland peat lands to sequester carbon and prevent its release. ▪ Identify what the impacts of climate change on biodiversity will be in Lancashire and support the uptake of practical adaptation measures. ▪ Ensure development and critical infrastructure is resilient to flooding and other climate change impacts and the risk of these impacts are managed effectively. ▪ Realise the economic development opportunities associated with developing adaptation capacity in Lancashire. ▪ Support practical measures to allow Lancashire's biodiversity to adapt to climate impacts. <p>Encourage strong community participation in climate solutions.</p>			
Countryside Character Volume 2: North-West			

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Regional and Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
This document presents the results of Natural England's survey of the countryside character and landscape of the North-West. It reflects the guidance issued by the Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage (2002), referred to in the National Plans and Policies section above.	The document contains no targets or indicators.	Landscape character should form a component of the FLP32 baseline and should be considered when proposing new development.	The SA Framework should include an objective on landscape quality.
North-West Landscape Character Framework Project			
<p>This Natural England project aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map and describe our diverse landscapes at a regional scale, seamlessly from upland to city centre to sea Develop the idea of landscape as a 'framework' to help joined-up thinking about the environment <p>Be a focus for promoting the principles of the European Landscape Convention</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no targets or indicators. 	Landscape character should form a component of the FLP32 baseline and should be considered when proposing new development.	The SA Framework should include an objective on landscape quality.
Lancashire Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Strategy (2000)			
<p>The four main objectives of the landscape character assessment are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To outline how the landscape of Lancashire has evolved in terms of physical forces and human influences. To classify the landscape into distinct landscape types identifying key characteristics and sensitivities and providing principles to guide landscape change. To describe the current appearance of the landscape, classifying it into distinct zones of homogenous character, summarising the key features of each landscape character area. To describe the principal urban landscape types across the County, highlighting their historical development. <p>The document outlines the characteristics of the Lancashire landscape and divides the landscape into character areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However, it will be important for the SA to take into consideration the recommendations for each of the relevant landscape character types. 	The FLP32 should include objectives and policies that seek to restore, protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality.	The landscape character assessment has been used to identify the baseline conditions and the SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets relating to the preservation and enhancement of landscape and townscape quality.

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Regional and Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<p>The strategy objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To review the forces for change that are affecting the landscape, highlighting key issues and implications of different forms of development and land use change for landscape character and quality. For each landscape character type, to identify key environmental features and the specific implications of change, as well as appropriate strategies and actions to manage and guide the landscape change in a positive way. To produce an overview of strategic issues for Lancashire, identifying the key actions that need to be taken to bring about positive landscape change, including the development of landscape indicators and targets. For each of the landscape character types a series of recommendations are outlined to protect, restore and enhance various landscape elements. 			
Biodiversity Action Plan for Lancashire (various dates)			
<p>The plan comprises a series of action plans for habitats and species in Lancashire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each of the habitats and species information is provided about current national, regional and local status. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each habitat type/species a series of objectives, actions and timescales for implementation are identified. The actions are also assigned a priority for implementation i.e. low, medium and high. 	The FLP32 needs to incorporate policies which support and promote the enhancement of biodiversity.	The relevant objectives, targets and indicators should be integrated into the SA Framework.
A Geodiversity Action Plan for Lancashire (2004)			
<p>Six objectives are identified which reflect the wide range of interests' involved in conserving the county's geology and landforms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To establish and make accessible a wide range of field based geodiversity information. 	<p>The targets in the Strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get geoconservation strategies written into local plans. Actively involve local communities and business in geoconservation policies. Produce a database of geodiversity 	The FLP32 should include policies which relate to geoconservation interests.	The SA should seek to protect and enhance geodiversity in Fylde.

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Regional and Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. To understand what physical landscape and geodiversity sites existing in Lancashire. 3. To establish what skills and knowledge are available in the community to assist in the implementation of the Local Geodiversity Action Plan. 4. To have geoconservation policies adopted by local and other relevant bodies. 5. To raise awareness and appreciation of geoconservation amongst professional groups and the general public. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To increase community and business activity in geoconservation. 	<p>resources.</p> <p>These targets relate primarily to gathering sufficient information to ensure that geoconservation interests are adequately addressed in relevant plans and strategies.</p>		
Lune and Wyre Abstraction Licensing Strategy (2013)			
<p>This Licensing Strategy sets out how water resources are managed in the Lune and Wyre area. It provides information about where water is available for further abstraction and an indication of how reliable a new abstraction licence may be. The Lune and Wyre Catchment Abstraction Licensing Strategy supersedes the Lune Catchment Abstraction Strategy (issued in March 2004) and Wyre Catchment Abstraction Strategy (issued in November 2006).</p>	<p>The strategy identifies resource availability within the Lune and Wyre areas and areas where availability is restricted. The strategy also identifies specific actions to assist in water resource management.</p>	<p>The availability of water should be considered in the preparation of the FLP32.</p>	<p>Water availability should be considered when developing the SA Framework.</p>
Ribble Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009) and Wyre Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009)			
<p>The Plans are high level strategic planning tools which will be used to explore and define long term sustainable policies for flood risk management. It is essential to enable a strategic, proactive and risk-based approach to flood risk management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fylde Borough lies within two catchments - the Wyre basin covers the north, whilst coastal areas lie within the Ribble basin. 	<p>The Plans do not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The FLP32 should consider potential flood risk, and prevent development within the floodplain.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote reduction and management of flood risk.</p>
River Basin Management Plan for the North West River Basin District (2009)			
<p>River Basin Management Plans aim to protect and improve the water environment and have been</p>	<p>The Plan does not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The FLP32 should consider how the water environment</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that consider</p>

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Regional and Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
developed in consultation with organisations and individuals. They address the main issues for the water environment and the actions needed to deal with them.		can be protected and enhanced.	effects upon water quality and resource.
Lancashire Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2015-2025 (Consultation Draft)			
<p>The plan has been developed with the following visions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use the plan preparation process as an opportunity to undertake a strategic overview of the access opportunities available within Lancashire's countryside. To improve the network of local rights of way, within the powers available to us, to better meet the needs of local people (including those with impaired vision and reduced mobility) and our visitors. To increase the public's enjoyment and the benefits it derives from the Lancashire countryside. To monitor the improvements against clear targets during the 10-year life of the plan. 	<p>Activities are focussed around seven inter-related themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definitive map. Inspection and improvement. Providing information. Community to countryside links. Bridleway and off-road cycling circuits and routes. Reduced mobility and visual impairments. Higher rights and other provisions. <p>Under each theme, a series of actions is proposed which links to targets and progress indicators.</p>	The implications on rights of way, access and recreation should be considered in the preparation of the plan.	Baseline information, issues and opportunities are identified within the Improvement Plan. These should be considered when developing the SA Framework.
Lancashire Sub-Regional Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation and Related Services Assessment (2007)			
Recent legislation and guidance from the government has indicated a commitment to taking steps to resolve some of the long standing accommodation issues for members of the Gypsy and Traveller communities. This study presents the main findings of the assessment of gypsy and traveller accommodation undertaken and it provides recommendations for accommodation provision based on the findings.	The assessment does not contain specific targets or indicators.	The assessment findings should be incorporated into the FLP32.	The assessment findings should be considered when developing SA Framework.
Fylde Borough Council Regeneration Framework (2010)			
The document is a regeneration vision for the Borough which presents the known schemes within the Borough whilst at the same time allows individuals, community groups or town and parish councils to propose new schemes for consideration.	No targets or indicators within the document.	The Regeneration Framework outlines the regeneration need within Fylde and the FLP32 should have regard for regeneration schemes	The SA Framework should consider regeneration need within Fylde.

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Regional and Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
This document is produced in support of the Council's Interim Housing Policy (Addendum III updated February 2013) and is the principal means by which 'Declared schemes' are identified by the Council.		within the borough.	
Fylde Employment Land and Premises Study (2012)			
<p>The Study comprises five main elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An assessment of the Borough's economy that informs the amount, location and type of employment land and premises required to facilitate its development and growth ▪ A review of the current portfolio of employment land and premises ▪ Identification and appraisal of additional potential employment land which could be used to meet the Borough's future land needs ▪ An assessment of the potential impact of major public and private sector development proposals, notably the Enterprise Zone at Warton <p>Recommendations on the future allocation of employment land and premises to maintain the Borough's economic growth.</p>	<p>The study recommends the protection of the identified current land supply that is not the subject of existing consents for alternative uses. It also recommends the provision of between 26 and 33 ha of additional employment land. This needs to be allocated and brought forward to meet requirements up to 2030. This recommendation is based on the evidence of the long term (since 1989) annual average take-up rate experienced by the Borough.</p>	<p>The study provides key employment information that should be used to inform the FLP32.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address employment land.</p>
Spatial Portrait of Fylde Borough (2010)			
<p>This document forms part of the evidence base for the emerging FLP32. It consists of a collation of spatial data from various sources and previous studies to 'paint a picture' of the Borough in statistical terms.</p>	<p>There are no targets. The document consists of a series of indicators reflecting the following topic areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Age Structure ▪ General Health ▪ Economic Activity ▪ Social Grade / Skills ▪ Educational Qualifications ▪ Household Incomes ▪ House Prices ▪ Dwelling Type – Spaces ▪ Dwelling Type – People 	<p>The report provides data to inform the development of the FLP32.</p>	<p>Data contained in the report should be used as part of the SA baseline.</p>

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Regional and Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band ▪ Housing Tenure ▪ Vacant Dwellings ▪ Car Ownership ▪ Travel to Work Mode ▪ Affordable Housing ▪ Deprivation 		
Fylde Employment Land and Economic Development Strategy & Action Plan 2008-2021			
<p>The strategy characterises Fylde's economic and employment status in the context of the UK and the region, and identifies its key challenges and opportunities.</p> <p>It sets out a strategy for delivering economic growth and greater diversification in the local economy.</p> <p>The following strands have been developed in response to the economic constraints and opportunities identified:</p> <p>1: Strong and Vibrant Town Centres</p> <p>2: Room to Grow – the Business Portfolio (availability of employment land)</p> <p>3: High Value Tourism</p> <p>4: Knowledge Intensive Industry (building on strengths in aerospace and the nuclear industry)</p> <p>5: Connected for Business (transport – Blackpool International Airport, South Fylde Rail Line, M55-Heyhouses Link Road)</p> <p>6: Skills for Business</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators. The first Action Plan describes a series of activities to be carried out between 2008 and 2012 in support of the six strands.</p>	<p>The development of the FLP32 must have regard to the strategy and support its aims with appropriate land use planning policies.</p>	<p>The strategy provides a clear indication of economic issues and opportunities to be considered through the SA. It also identifies some key objectives which should be given consideration when developing the SA Framework.</p>
Fylde Coast Retail Study (2011) and update (2013)			
<p>The 2013 document updates the quantitative assessment of retail floorspace requirements presented in the 2011 study to extend the study period to 2030.</p> <p>The study comprises an assessment of current patterns of retailing across Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre boroughs. The study provides:</p>	<p>In relation to Fylde, the study makes a number of recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The councils should pursue a strategy which seeks to achieve a moderate increase in retention of comparison goods expenditure from its current level of 75 per cent (excluding SFT), to 78 per cent by 2021, and to 80 per cent by 2026. 	<p>The FLP32 should consider the findings of the Retail Study when developing policies on town centres and retailing.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives related to service provision and economic growth.</p>

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Regional and Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An overview of current and emerging national retail trends that are likely to have an impact on the retail sector in the Fylde Coast sub-region; An assessment of the vitality and viability of existing town and district centres; An assessment of retail spending patterns and destinations for various leisure activities An assessment of quantitative and qualitative needs <p>An assessment of options and recommended strategy for improving the Fylde Coast's sub regional retail offer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first priority for a qualitative improvement in the Fylde Coast's convenience offer is for a new food superstore as part of mixed use development at Talbot Gateway. The second priority in the Fylde Coast sub-region is to improve the convenience offer in Poulton-le-Fylde Town Centre. In Kirkham, the focus should be on halting the increasing vacancy rate, and enhancing retailer representation in the comparison goods sector, particularly the important clothing and footwear sub-category. Recommendations for Lytham are to maintain the centres vitality and viability and to use the floorspace capacity that has been identified to complement and enhance the existing retail offer and to ensure that the centre remains attractive to catchment area residents rather than competing destinations outside the catchment, and in out-of-centre locations. In St Annes, more complementary and diverse mix of retailers should be promoted, and in <p>attracting such retailers, the Council should encourage the refurbishment of vacant units so that they are fit for purpose.</p>		
Whitehills Development Appraisal (2013)			
<p>The overall aim of the project is to research and produce a detailed development appraisal that will enhance planning decision making, provide the means for future investment and an action plan for delivery. This includes consideration of the most likely and appropriate commercial development for existing allocated sites, and land currently designated as 'Countryside' in the Fylde Local Plan. It assesses the development potential of land in the immediate vicinity of Junction 4, M55 Motorway (the</p>	<p>The report provides recommendations to Fylde Council addressing key points and findings from the appraisal. However no specific targets have been drawn from the report.</p>	<p>The findings from the assessment should be used to inform the FLP32.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider the findings and recommendations of the assessment for to inform guide questions, targets and indicators.</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<p>Whitehills Development Area/Whitehills Area).</p> <p>The Study comprises eight main elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consideration of the needs and demands of businesses/organisations located within the study area boundaries 2. Consideration of current landownerships in the study area and how these may help or constrain a consistent and comprehensive development of the area during the Local Plans' period. This to include reviewing the area's historic development and the models involved 3. An assessment of the extent to which housing development might either constrain the more comprehensive development of the area, or be advantageous in providing enabling development or improving the area's sustainability 4. Consideration of the Lancashire Advanced Engineering and Manufacturing Enterprise Zone at Warton and its possible impact on, or opportunities for, supply chain facilities in Whitehills Area 5. A review of connectivity across and between different sites within the Whitehills Area (both pedestrian and vehicular) 6. Consideration of occupier and developer demand in terms of property size, tenure and infrastructure requirements. This includes demand for non-B Class employment activities in terms of their potential contribution towards a more sustainable development form 7. Consideration of the ability or willingness of owners/developers to build or sell, and the implications arising for Whitehills <p>Production of an indicative land use plan and action plan that has regard to possible public sector investments.</p>			

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Lytham St Annes '2020 Vision' for the Visitor Economy and 'Classic Resort' Status (2009)			
This document sets out a short and medium term vision for the development of the economy of Lytham St. Annes as an important constituent element of the Borough of Fylde and the wider region. It includes an overview as to how the coastal towns will engage with the development of the Fylde Coast, particularly in the context of the Visitor Economy and help achieve ambitious targets for visitor growth set out by the sub regional Tourist Board.	There are no specific targets or indicators.	The FLP32 should seek to address the short and medium term vision outlined within this document	The SA Framework should consider the vision and needs identified within this document for Lytham St Annes.
St Anne's Seafront Masterplan (2008)			
The Masterplan sets out to begin the process of reversing the decline the St Anne's seafront. It analyses the existing character of the area; identifies constraints and opportunities; and proposes a range of possible solutions.	There are no specific targets or indicators.	The FLP32 should reflect the ambition to regenerate the St Anne's waterfront and refer to the masterplan.	The assessment of the FLP32 should refer to the value of regeneration against a range of sustainability objectives.
Fylde Coast Housing Strategy (2009)			
<p>This document was jointly produced by Blackpool, Wyre and Fylde Councils because there is a high level of integration in the local economy and housing market of the Fylde Coast. It has the following objectives:</p> <p>Quantity - Providing appropriate numbers of the right kinds of high quality new homes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> support the local economy and meet long term demand for housing by increasing rates of new building provide more of the affordable homes that are in the highest demand maintain a sustainable community life in rural settlements by providing affordable housing for local residents and workers who would otherwise be priced out <p>Quality - Raising the quality of the overall</p>	<p>Targets relevant to each objective are provided within the Strategy. Targets are set for both three years (2012) and ten years (2019) where appropriate. Key relevant targets are presented below. The full list is provided in the Strategy document.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide 306 net additional homes per annum by 2019 Deliver 70 (gross) affordable homes per year by 2012 and 2019 <p>It is important to note that the Strategy contains targets taken from the North-West Regional Spatial Strategy and was published prior to the intention to revoke the RSS was known.</p>	The housing needs and requirements for Fylde outlined in this Strategy place a number of demands upon the need to develop appropriate planning policies. For example, planning policies will need to encourage the correct mix of housing.	There are a number of issues and opportunities identified in the Strategy that must be considered in the SA. The Strategy must also inform the development of the SA objectives, targets and indicators.

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Regional and Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<p>housing offer to support growth in the Fylde Coast economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ reduce in-migration of people with chaotic life styles by reducing the numbers of poor quality private rented homes in inner Blackpool ▪ enhance the residential offer in inner Blackpool and Fleetwood, with a wider range of house types and increased owner occupation ▪ reduce concentrations of deprivation on large social housing estates by improving the neighbourhood environments, re-developing unpopular housing stock, and diversifying tenures ▪ raise the quality of the private rented sector ▪ improve housing conditions for people who are vulnerable because they are older or on low incomes, tackle fuel poverty and reduce domestic carbon emissions <p>People - Helping people to access the accommodation and support that they need to lead stable and prosperous lives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ provide new opportunities for people at risk of homelessness, and those without work, to make a positive contribution to the local community ▪ meet the changing requirements of older people and those requiring long term care through the provision of the right mix of specialist accommodation, adaptations, and support 			
Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study (2008)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The study presents the results of a detailed analysis of the provision of various categories of open spaces and sports facilities. It identifies gaps in current provision and makes recommendations for new and enhanced facilities in order to meet specified accessibility standards for 	<p>Targets related to sporting provision are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An increase in capacity/quality and availability of pitch provision to meet an additional 0.74 hectares per 1,000 population. ▪ Increase participation in football by strengthening the competitive structure and improving the effectiveness of the transfer between junior and adult football. <p>Support and maintain participation in rugby,</p>	<p>The FLP32 should address the gaps in provision identified in the Study and seek to improve the quality of open spaces and sports facilities.</p>	<p>The SA should include an objective related to access to open space and sports facilities.</p>

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Regional and Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
different categories of facility.	cricket and hockey.		
Fylde Green Infrastructure Strategy (2011)			
<p>The Green Infrastructure Strategy provides supporting evidence for Fylde's LDF and has the opportunity to influence the criteria and standards against which proposed future development will be assessed and delivered. As such it will help foster partnership working towards sustainability and deliver Fylde's ambitions to achieve economic prosperity.</p> <p>the study seeks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To highlight the value of GI in meeting the Borough's social, economic and environmental objectives. ▪ To provide a Strategic Overview of GI within Fylde Borough Council. ▪ To Evaluate the Borough's existing GI assets and any potential constraints. ▪ To Identify, Assess and Produce Recommendations for 3 Priority Action Areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clifton Drive - the issue highlighted being urban trees - Lytham Hall - the scenario being GI and heritage sites ▪ - BAE Systems future site - the issue explored being brownfield sites. 	<p>The strategy provides an number of recommendations for the priority action areas notably including those below for Lytham Hall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider opportunities for GI to contribute to the protection, enhancement, management and interpretation of the historic dimension of the present landscape and to enhance access to heritage sites and their surroundings. ▪ Identify opportunities and allocate resources for the restoration and management of historic landscapes, parks, gardens and woodlands, particularly where they support the restoration, creation or extension of wildlife habitats. ▪ Identify heritage sites with particular importance as GI assets and explore the possibility of affording them appropriate protection measures. Additionally, their potential as landmark projects should be assessed with a view to promoting them as important hubs within the GI network. ▪ Develop urban GI networks to complement historic urban character and explore opportunities for enhancing wildlife within this environment. Where appropriate, this may include new tree planting, the incorporation of nest boxes onto buildings or the provision of innovative nest sites or roosts within some built structures. <p>Require management and maintenance</p>	<p>The Green Infrastructure Strategy presents key opportunities for green infrastructure within Fylde which should be addressed within the FLP32.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that seek to increase green infrastructure within Fylde.</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
	plans to balance increased accessibility and use of natural and cultural assets with the conservation and enhancement of the environment. Such plans should also be required to address climate change.		
Draft Blackpool and Fylde Coast Protection Strategy (2011)			
<p>The Draft Strategy's objectives are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. develop a strategic approach to minimise coastal flood and erosion risk to property and other assets within the jurisdiction of Blackpool and Fylde Councils over the next 100 years; 2. investigate opportunities to enhance and improve the area's natural, cultural and amenity value; and, <p>comply with all statutory obligations arising from national and international nature conservation designations and related legislation in the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no specific targets or indicators. 	The objectives of the protection strategy should be incorporated into the FLP32.	The SA Framework should seek to address coastal protection.
Fylde Borough Council: Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (updated 2011)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aim of the SFRA is to work with the planning system to raise the profile and understanding of flood risk and to influence the spatial planning processes to provide sustainable developments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific areas within the Borough are identified and assessed for their level of flood risk. The SFRA makes recommendations for spatial planning across the Borough. 	The FLP32 should attempt to reduce flood risk and direct development away from flood-prone areas.	The SA Framework should include an objective related to flooding and the water environment.
Fylde Coastal Strategy 2015 - 2032			
<p>The purpose of Fylde's Coastal Strategy is to present a vision for the regeneration of Fylde's 18 km coastline stretching from Starr Gate to Savick Brook establishing a network of green infrastructure (green and blue space) to create a Coastal Parkway. The Strategy identifies and develops high-level key actions, addresses the major issues affecting the Fylde Coast and applies these Key Actions to specific zones.</p> <p>The Vision is <i>"To create a unique, high quality visitor destination for residents and visitors, which is based</i></p>	<p>Key actions have been developed for each of the following themes of the strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theme One Coastal Protection Theme Two Water Quality Theme Three Nature Conservation, Habitat Improvement Theme Four Heritage Assets Theme Five Place Making Theme Six Culture, Leisure, Sport and Recreation 	The FLP32 should have regard for the broad theme key actions and the objectives of this strategy.	The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address the broad topics identified within the strategy themes.

Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032

Regional and Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<p><i>on the conservation and enhancement of the natural landscape and heritage assets of the coastal area of the Borough of Fylde”.</i></p> <p>The Strategy Objectives are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To create an interconnected corridor of green infrastructure along the Fylde coast. ▪ To safeguard the coast from flooding, coastal erosion and the effects of climate change. ▪ To improve the quality of our bathing waters and beaches. ▪ To protect, enhance, regenerate and maintain the natural environment and the heritage assets of the Borough. ▪ To improve and maximise the benefits of tourism, leisure and the cultural offer. ▪ To ensure the economic benefits accrued in the Borough over the next 16 years are maximised through the regeneration of the heritage assets and the natural environment. ▪ To create sustainable transport infrastructure enabling greater conductivity along the coast. ▪ To develop a brand to market a ‘sense of place’ and promote the area as a high quality visitor destination through the development of the Classic Resort initiative. <p>To engage with local communities, stakeholders and partner organisations.</p>	<p>Theme Seven Tourism and the Visitor Economy Theme Eight Access and Transportation Theme Nine Marketing, Promotion and Publicity Theme Ten Green Infrastructure and Landscape</p> <p>Key actions have been developed to address the issues identified within each of the following zones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Zone 1 Starr Hills Sand Dunes and Beaches ▪ Zone 2 St Annes on the Sea ▪ Zone 3 Fairhaven Sand Dunes ▪ Zone 4 Fairhaven Lake, Gardens and Granny’s Bay ▪ Zone 5 Lytham Heritage Coast ▪ Zone 6 Warton, Freckleton, Clifton and Lancaster Canal 		
Contaminated Land Strategy (2001)			
<p>The strategy establishes how the Fylde area will be assessed for contamination to identify those sites that will require further investigation and potentially remediation.</p> <p>The overall aim of the Strategy is to ensure compliance with the requirements of Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and to ensure that where redevelopment occurs, the planning process deals with any land contamination.</p>	<p>The plan sets out how it will develop a series of target dates/anticipated work schedule for undertaking works to sites within the Borough.</p> <p>The strategic priorities of Fylde BC for dealing with contaminated land are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect human health To protect controlled waters To protect ecosystems To protect historic sites and the historic 	<p>The FLP32 should have regard to the objectives of the Strategy and be aware of the spatial expression of objectives where appropriate.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives that relate to the use of brownfield sites and remediation of contaminated land.</p>

Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032

Regional and Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
	<p>environment</p> <p>To prevent any further contamination of land</p> <p>To prevent damage to property</p> <p>To encourage re-use of brownfield sites</p> <p>To encourage voluntary remediation</p>		
Fylde Sand Dunes Management Action Plan (2008)			
<p>The Plan sets out management priorities for the 80ha of dunes between Squires Gate and Lytham Green. The main aims for management of the Fylde Sand Dunes are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enhance the nature conservation interest of the coastal habitats improve the efficiency of the dunes and saltmarsh as soft sea-defence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enhance public appreciation and enjoyment of the dunes 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However, the plan recommends a number of actions to improve the quality of the dune system and achieve the three aims.</p>	<p>The FLP32 should ensure that the dune system is protected and enhanced in line with the recommendations in the plan.</p>	<p>The SA should consider potential impacts upon the dune system within objectives relating to landscape, climate change and biodiversity.</p>
Built Heritage Strategy For Fylde 2014 – 2020 (2015)			
<p>The Strategy aims to give a detailed overview of the many factors that should be taken into account in forming a plan of implementation aimed at protecting and conserving the built heritage of the Borough. The Strategy identifies an overall vision namely:</p> <p><i>‘To ensure that the distinctive heritage of the Borough is fully appreciated and recognised and that this strategy and associated action plan will seek to protect, conserve and enhance its built heritage for the overall benefit of the community’.</i></p> <p>The Strategy essentially falls into two parts. The first part considers the general importance of heritage, the concept of ‘heritage assets’, planning policy and practice and the key bodies and organisations that promote the conservation of the built environment. The Strategy then assesses the ‘heritage assets’ of the Borough in more detail.</p>	<p>The strategy sets out key actions under each of the themes. Theme 1 key actions are identified for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listed Buildings; Local Listed Buildings; Conservation Areas; Regeneration Schemes; Historic Parks and Gardens; and Archaeological Sites. <p>Theme 2 key actions are identified for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The heritage forum; Learning; Built heritage projects; and The planning system. <p>Theme 3 key actions are identified for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate issues for the council; 	<p>The FLP32 should recognise the importance of protecting and conserving built heritage within the Borough and it should consider the themes within this strategy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective related to culture and/or heritage in the broader sense.</p>

Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032

Regional and Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
<p>Four themes are identified within the strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservation of the Built Heritage. The series of projects and actions that are required to provide a comprehensive approach to conserving the built heritage. 2. Community Participation. The role the broader community can play in the delivery of the Strategy thereby promoting a wider understanding and appreciation of the built heritage. 3. Heritage Advocacy. Promoting and influencing policy and practice aimed at conserving the built heritage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage promotion and Publicity. Raising the profile of the Strategy and a greater public awareness and appreciation of the built heritage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning policy; Development management; Regeneration schemes; Public realm; Working with the community and other partners and; Skills and development. <p>Theme 4 key actions are identified for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The web based resource; Guidance notes and information; Publications and exhibitions; Heritage open days; Media coverage; General publicity; Heritage interpretation; and <p>Awards.</p>		
Fylde Coast Visitor Accommodation Study (2009)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The study examines visitor accommodation supply and demand across the Fylde coast sub-region in relation to wider themes within the tourism industry. It makes recommendations ahead of the development of LDFs in the three constituent boroughs. 	<p>Conclusions of the study specifically related to the provision of visitor accommodation in Fylde are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There does not appear to be any need to change the existing planning policy framework in relation to hotel accommodation going into the FLP32, other than perhaps restricting policy TREC1 to prevent hotels from being converted to holiday apartments. There is a concern that current policy to restrict any increase in static caravan numbers at existing parks provides no incentive for park owners to improve their parks. It is therefore suggested that policy is amended to allow for modest expansion in return for site improvements, and to allow for the introduction of higher quality lodge units. Policy should be amended to control the 	<p>The FLP32 should ensure that future tourist accommodation needs are considered and take on board the recommendations of the study.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective related to sustainable tourism, which should include accommodation considerations.</p>

Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032

Regional and Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
	<p>conversion / loss of touring pitches in order to maintain an adequate supply.</p> <p>Policy regarding occupancy should be amended to reflect the advice in the Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism to reduce seasonality and prevent residential use.</p>		
Fylde Borough Council Strategy for the Arts (2002)			
<p>Vision</p> <p>The arts should enrich all aspects of Fylde's social and community life. All residents should have appropriate opportunities to participate in, learn about and enjoy the arts.</p> <p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To draw together the efforts and resources of the public, private and voluntary sectors to develop more and better opportunities for all to participate in and enjoy arts and cultural activities. To ensure that the arts are central to the development of tourism and the local economy. <p>To improve the environment, cultivate a sense of place and project a positive image of the Borough through the arts.</p>	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets although the recommendations for arts development are presented in an action plan.</p>	<p>Many of the recommendations are very localised and specific but the strategy's role and objectives to develop the arts as part of wider cultural development in the Borough should be considered if appropriate for spatial planning.</p>	<p>Contextual information will be useful for the SA baseline characterisation.</p> <p>The wider cultural implications of increasing opportunities to appreciate the arts, adding value to tourism, enhancing the local environment and supporting the development of local creative business could all be given consideration in developing the SA Objectives where appropriate.</p>
Built Heritage Strategy for Fylde 2015-2032			
<p>A comprehensive overview of the myriad of issues relating to the built heritage of the Borough. The first part of the strategy considers the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> general importance of heritage, the concept of 'heritage assets', planning policy and practice and the key bodies and organisations that promote the conservation of the built environment. The Strategy then assesses the 'heritage assets' of the Borough in more detail. 	<p>Conservation of the Built Heritage.</p> <p>Community Participation.</p> <p>Heritage Advocacy.</p> <p>Heritage promotion and Publicity</p>	<p>The FLP32 should have regard for the broad theme key actions and the objectives of this strategy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address the broad topics identified within the strategy themes.</p>
Fylde Coast Highways and Transport Masterplan (2015)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A masterplan which outlines plans to transform the road, rail, tram and cycle networks on the Fylde Coast. The proposals 	<p>No targets.</p>	<p>The FLP32 should have regard for the broad theme key actions of this strategy.</p>	<p>The SA should address the broad topics identified in the strategy.</p>

Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032

Regional and Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
aim to boost the economy, reduce gridlock on the roads and support healthy lifestyles over the coming decades in Blackpool, Wyre and Fylde.			
Fylde Coast Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2014), SHMA Addendum 1 (2014), SHMA Addendum 2 (2015) and Addendum 3 (May 2017)			
- The SHMA provides details about the potential number of homes and the type of homes that will be required, and how many affordable homes will be required over the next five years.	Housing requirements for Fylde.	The FLP32 should have regard for the housing market assessment results.	The SA should be informed by the housing market results.
Fylde Economic Viability Assessment (2016) and Addendum Report			
Establishes the economic viability and deliverability implications of Fylde's emerging Local Plan policies.	No targets.	The FLP32 should have regard for the economic viability of plan options.	The SA should have regard for the economic viability of plan options.
Fylde Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2019-24			
▪ Strategy for tackling homelessness and rough sleeping in Fylde.	Various targets and objectives with regards to tackling homelessness and rough sleeping.	The FLP32 should have regard for the homelessness and rough sleeping requirements for Fylde.	The SA should have regard for the homelessness and rough sleeping requirements for Fylde.
Fylde Housing Land Availability Schedule (2016/2017/2018/2019)			
Identification of land availability in Fylde.	No targets.	The FLP32 should have regard for land availability in Fylde.	The SA should have regard for land availability in Fylde.
Lancashire Visitor Economy Strategy (2016-2020)			
It lays down a blueprint for action that demonstrates how Lancashire intends to grow the volume and value of its visitor economy.	Seeking to grow visitor numbers to 70 million per annum, with an accompanying increase of an additional £650 million economic impact by 2020	The FLP32 should have regard for the broad theme key actions and the objectives of this strategy.	The SA should have regard for the broad topics identified within the strategy themes.
Lancashire Woodland Vision (ongoing)			
Provides information and guidance regarding new woodland planting and woodland management in the context of the Lancashire landscape strategy.	Objectives with regards to planting and managing woodland in Lancashire.	The FLP32 should have regard for the broad theme key actions and the objectives of this strategy.	The SA should have regard for the broad topics identified within the strategy themes.
Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre - Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment Update (August 2016)			
Wyre Council along with Fylde Borough Council and	Targets with regards to the need for pitches and	The FLP32 should have regard	The SA should have regard for local

Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032

Regional and Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
Blackpool Council have published a 2016 Fylde Coast Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment Update. This latest assessment provides an updated picture of the need for pitches and plots, however the 2014 GTAA remains relevant in so far as it identifies other matters relevant to these communities.	plots in Wyre, Fylde and Blackpool.	for local requirements for traveller communities.	requirements for traveller communities
Settlement Hierarchy Background Paper (2015)			
Assessment of the settlement hierarchy in Fylde.	Establishes a settlement hierarchy for Fylde that indicates the level and type of development pertinent for each settlement.	The FLP32 should have regard for the local settlement hierarchy.	The SA should have regard for the local settlement hierarchy.
Lancashire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Development Plan - Part Two			
Waste and minerals planning policies for Lancashire.	Various waste, materials and minerals related targets and ambitions.	The FLP32 should have regard for Lancashire's mineral and waste policies.	The SA should have regard for Lancashire's mineral and waste policies.
Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031)			
Planning document for Wyre.	No relevant targets.	The FLP32 should potentially have regard for Duty to Cooperate.	The SA should have regard for potential cumulative and transboundary effects.
Blackpool Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy 2012-2027			
Planning document for Blackpool.	No relevant targets.	The FLP32 should potentially have regard for Duty to Cooperate.	The SA should have regard for potential cumulative and transboundary effects.
Central Lancashire Core Strategy 2012			
Planning document for Central Lancashire.	No relevant targets.	The FLP32 should potentially have regard for Duty to Cooperate.	The SA should have regard for potential cumulative and transboundary effects.
Preston Local Plan 2012-26 (Site Allocations and Development Management Policies (DPD))			
		The FLP32 should potentially have regard for Duty to Cooperate.	The SA should have regard for potential cumulative and transboundary effects.
South Ribble Local Plan 2015			
		The FLP32 should potentially have regard for Duty to Cooperate.	The SA should have regard for potential cumulative and transboundary effects.

Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032

Regional and Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to FLP32 and SA	Implications for FLP32	Implications for SA
West Lancashire local Plan 2012-2027			
		The FLP32 should potentially have regard for Duty to Cooperate.	The SA should have regard for potential cumulative and transboundary effects.

APPENDIX B

Environmental and Sustainability Baseline

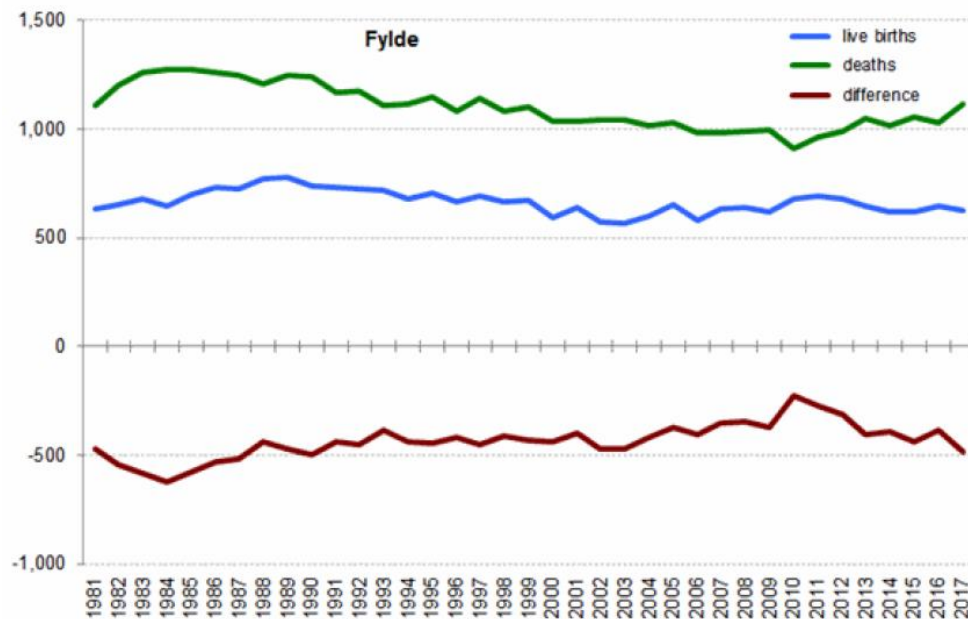
Population

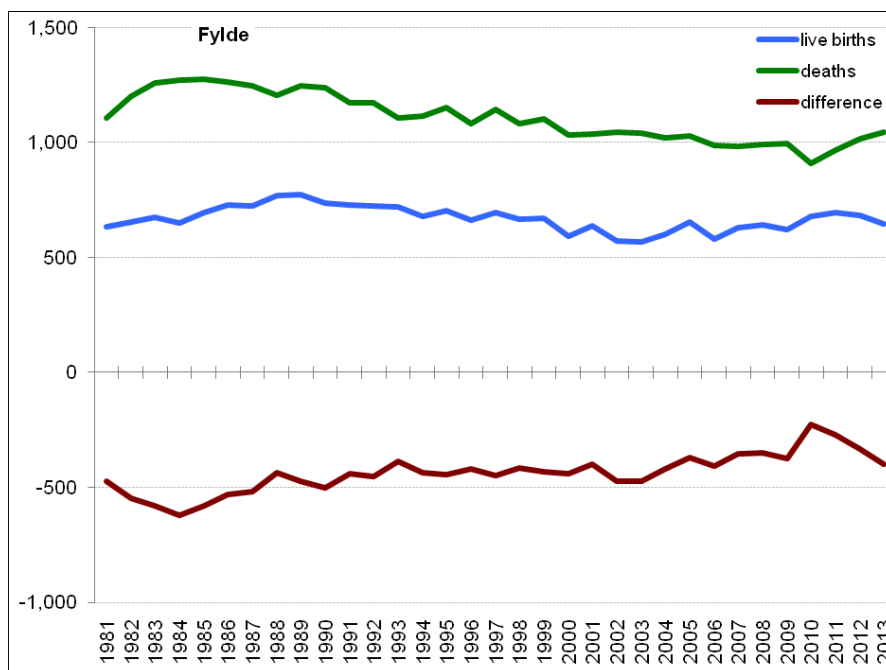
The following indicators were used to identify key population trends and characteristics:

- Population total and change
- Age structure/change
- Population distribution
- Percentage of the population belonging to ethnic minority groups

The population of Fylde was 78,863 in 2018 (source: Fylde Council, 2019). This represents an increase of 4% since the 2001 census – above the ~2.6% figure for the Lancashire and lower than the 6.7% across England as a whole. Both the number of births and deaths have stabilised over the previous 30 years, as shown on Figure B1. Although birth rates fluctuated in the period from 1981-17, there is no overall trend, but a rise in death rates suggests that the net population change is due to in-migration to the Borough.

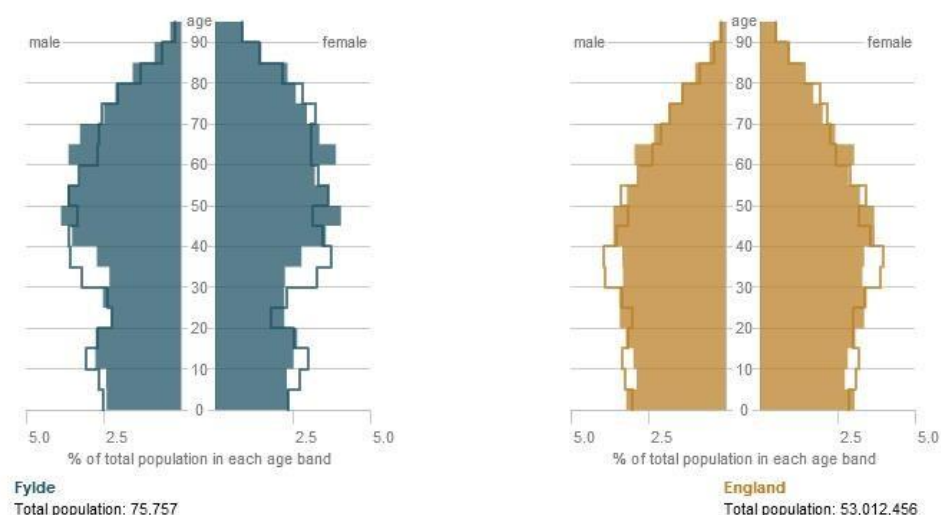
Figure B1: Number of Births and Deaths from 1981 to 2017





The mean age of Fylde residents is 45 years, compared to 39.5 in the North-West and 39.3 in England. 26.9% of the population was 65 and over (Fylde Council, 2019). The Fylde District Profile 2019 suggests 57.4% of the population are of working age (aged between 16 and retirement) compared to 58.8% nationally. The proportion of the population above retirement age has slowly increased since 2001, whilst numbers of children have continued to fall – from 17.5% of the total in 2001 to 15.9% in 2011. This indicates that the dependency ratio (of the working age to non-working age population) has increased over the past decade, as indicated on Figure B2. The Fylde Coast is viewed as a popular place to retire. 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.

Figure B2: Age Structure in Fylde compared with the rest of England (outlines show 2001), (source: 2011 Census)



Population density is similar to that of the rest of Lancashire, and the majority of the population (59%) live in the main urban area of Lytham and St Anne's. A large proportion (34%) is also resident in the Lytham and St Anne's urban fringe, Kirkham and Wesham, Warton/Freckleton and the smaller villages. This pattern has changed little since 1991.

Fylde has a relatively low proportion of ethnic minority groups (97.5% white in 2011) in comparison with regional and national averages, especially with regard to the Asian or Asian British grouping.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

There are no identified data gaps.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- Increasing proportion of elderly people. This has particular implications for the economy, housing, health and service provision
- Declining numbers of children and young people also has implications for service provision for this age group.
- Recent population rise due to in-migration has implications for housing provision and prices.
- Whilst urban dwelling can be more sustainable, rural populations should be maintained in order for essential services such as primary schools to survive.

Education and Qualifications

The following indicators were used to identify levels of education and attainment in the Borough:

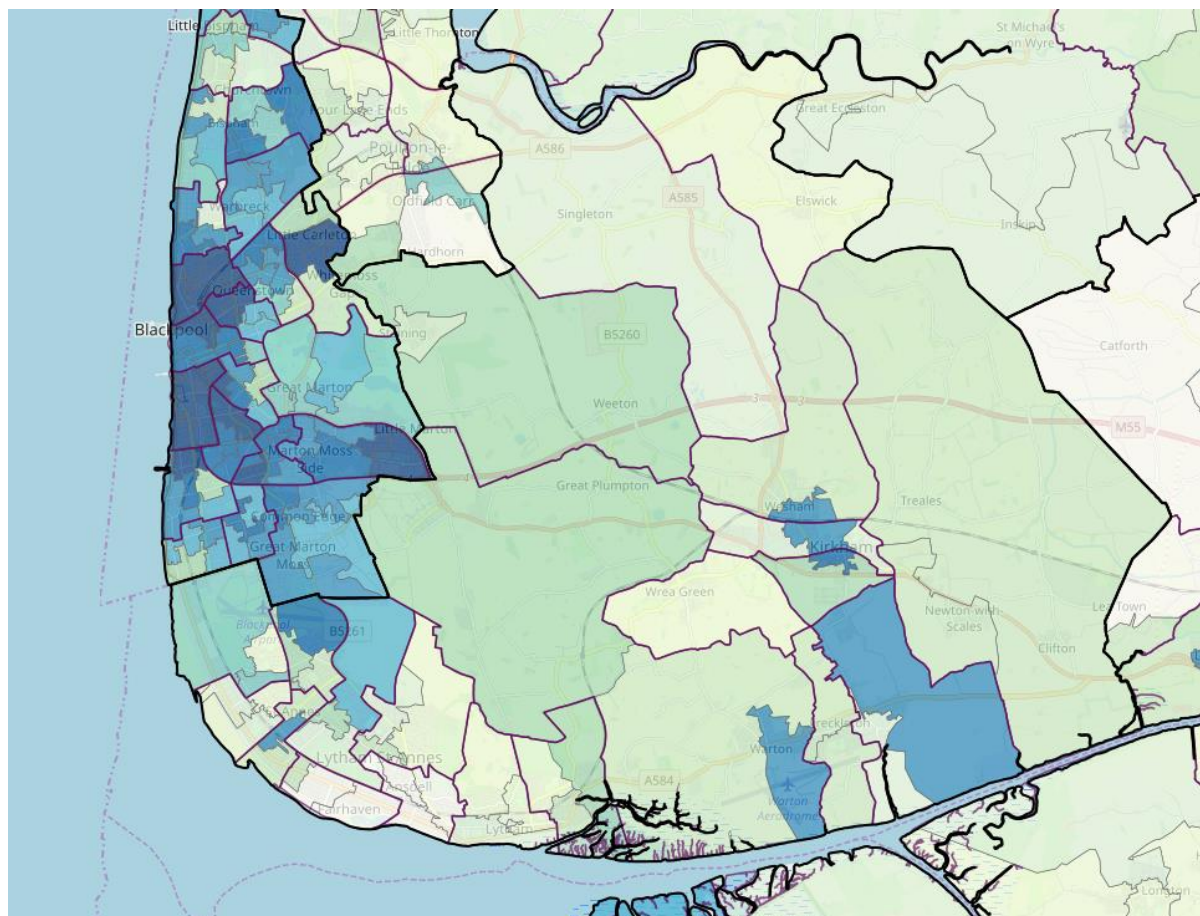
- Percentage of the resident population with no qualifications
- Percentage of adults (16-74) with National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) level 4/5 compared to averages
- Percentage of 15/16 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grades A* - C or equivalent
- Number of wards in the bottom 30% for education, skills and training deprivation (Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD))

Levels of educational attainment show a strong link to levels of affluence in later life as qualifications determine access to employment, which influences income and overall quality of life. Educational attainment is above the national and regional averages in Fylde. The Borough has seven Lower level Super Output Areas (LSOAs) (the smallest geographic unit used for the reporting of deprivation statistics) in the bottom 30% most deprived nationally in terms of education, skills and training, two of which are in the bottom 20 (Kilnhouse and Kirkham South). The Education, Skills & Training Deprivation Domain measures the lack of attainment among children and young people, and the lack of attainment of skills in the resident working age adult population.

Key:



Figure B3: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain for Fylde LSOAs by Ranking Position in England (source: Indices of Deprivation 2019)



Education statistics for the population as a whole indicate a higher than average standard of educational attainment within the Fylde population. In 2001 21.0% of the population aged 16-74 had no qualifications, compared to 25% in the North West and 22% in England. In 2011, 30% of the population in Fylde had achieved NVQ level 4/5, compared to 24% in the North-West and 27% nationally (source: ONS 2012).

The indicators for educational attainment indicate that for performance by 15/16 year olds at GCSE level for 2013/2014 indicated that attainment in Fylde continued to outstrip both regional and national levels. In 2018 76.4% of pupils gained at least five GCSE A*-C passes (including English and Maths) (NVQ2), compared to 74.1% for the Lancashire County Council Area and 74.9% in England as a whole (Nomis, 2020). In 2016 a new secondary school GCSE accountability system, 'Attainment 8' which measures achievement across 8 subjects with greater weighting in maths and English was implemented and in 2017/18 the average score for Fylde was 45.3 in Fylde district, under the average of 46.7 for the Lancashire County Council area (Lancashire County Council, 2020).

Local aspirations are high, and this is reflected in the high levels of educational attainment. However, this does pose a problem in that many local jobs are lower skilled. There is therefore a potential significant problem with commuter flow out of the Borough amongst skilled and educated workers to neighbouring areas, such as Blackpool and Preston, in order to access higher level work opportunities.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

There are no significant data gaps or uncertainties although the Indices of Multiple

Key Issues and Opportunities

- High levels of educational attainment and aspiration should be maintained.
- Gap between skills and aspiration and availability of skilled jobs can lead to loss of skilled graduates to other parts of the country.

Human Health

The following human health indicators were used to ascertain baseline conditions and key trends:

- Percentage of resident population in very good and good health compared with national/regional averages
- Life expectancy for males/females
- Percentage of working-age population with a long-term limiting illness
- Standard mortality rates for the main causes of death – coronary heart disease, cancer, alcohol, compared with national/regional averages
- Number of wards in the bottom 30% for health deprivation and disability
- Rate of teenage pregnancy per 1,000 women aged 15 – 17
- Rate of obesity in children (Year 6) and adults compared with average for England

The 2011 Census indicated that 78% of the Fylde population consider themselves to be in very good and good health, compared to 79% in the North West and 81% in England and Wales. This subjective data indicates that the health of the Fylde population is comparable to regional levels and slightly below national levels.

Life expectancy for males (2015-2017) in Fylde is 78.7 compared with 78.2 regionally (Lancashire County Council) and 79.6 (England). Life expectancy for females in Fylde is 82.6 compared with 81.8 Lancashire County Council and 83.1 for England.

From the Fylde District Health Profile 2015 – the health of people in Fylde is varied compared to the National average. Deprivation is lower than average, however, about 11.7% (1,300) children live in poverty. Life expectancy is lower than the England average for both males and females.

Life expectancy is 6.7 years lower for men and 8.4 years lower for women in the most deprived areas than in the least deprived areas.

The Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular is 69.8 compared with 87% regionally and 72.5% for England (rate per 100,000 population). For cancer (diagnosed at early stages) it is 48.8% compared with 51.9% regionally and 52.6% for England (2015-17).

Adult Health

Excess weight in adults is 69.1% compared to the National average of 63.8%. Incidence of malignant melanoma is high at 33.7 (rate per 1000 population) compared to the National average of 18.4. The rate of people killed and seriously injured on the roads is worse than 52.2 (rate per 1000 population) compared to 39.7 for England.

Cases of circulatory disease, strokes and early deaths from cancer are all significantly lower than the national incidence of these diseases. 21.9% of the working age population in Fylde has a long-term

limiting illness which is above the North West (20.2%) and National (17.6%) figures respectively (source: Census, 2011). This is likely to have economic implications for the Borough.

The percentage of physically active adults is 56.2 which compares favourably with the national percentage of 56% (2013).

Child Health

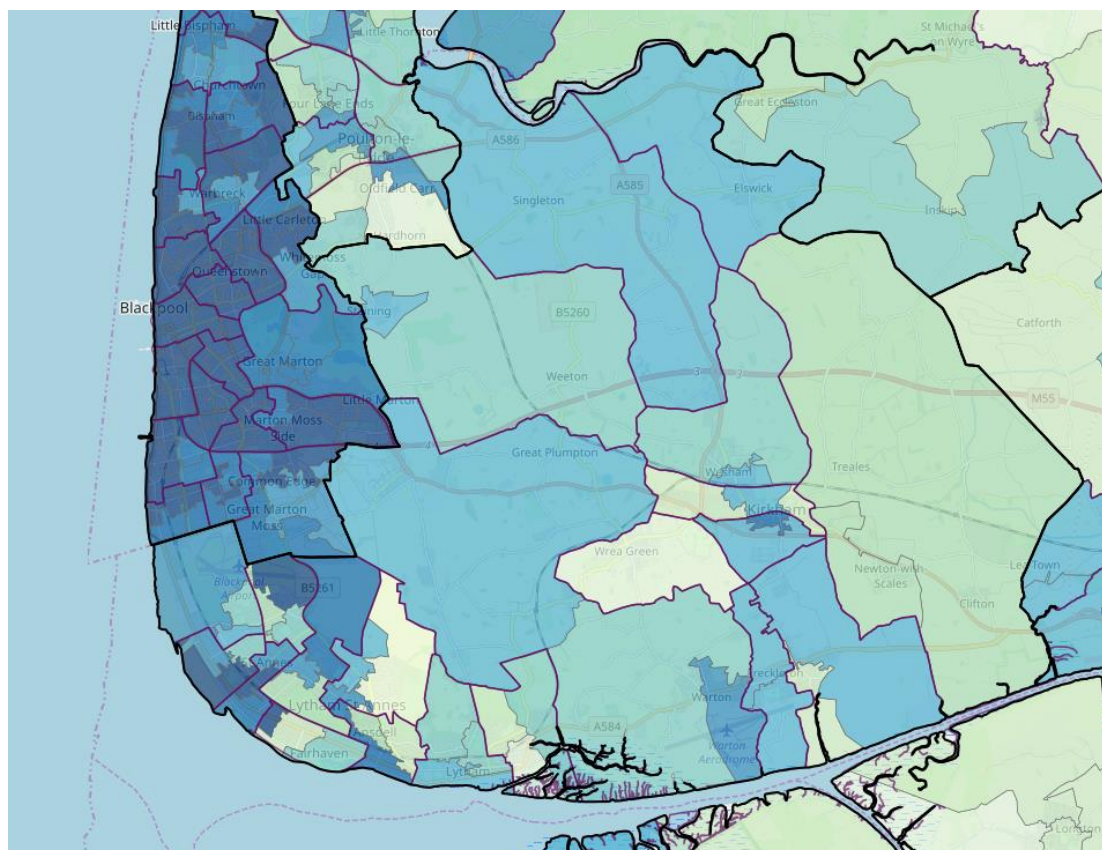
7% of reception age children and 14.6% of children in year 6 are classified as obese, both of which are lower than the national average at 9.3% for reception and children and 19.6% for year 6 children (Fylde Council, 2019).

The rate of alcohol specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 58.2 (rate per 100,000 population). This is higher than the rate for England of 40.1. Levels of smoking at time of delivery (15.2%) are worse than the England average 12%.

Rates of under 18 conceptions per 1,000 women aged 15-17 have fallen from 29.5 (source: ONS, 2008-2010) to 12.4 (2013) for Fylde, with the rate for England at 24.3 (2013).

There are six LSOAs in the bottom 30% and four in both the bottom 20% and the bottom 10% for health deprivation and disability (Figure B4). These are in Kilnhouses, Central, Fairhaven, Ashton, Park and Kirkham South wards. The Health Deprivation & Disability Domain identifies areas with relatively high rates of people who die prematurely or whose quality of life is impaired by poor health, or who are disabled, across the whole population.

Figure B4: Health Deprivation and Disability Domain for Fylde LSOAs by Ranking Position in England (source: Indices of Deprivation 2019)



(Key as for Figure B3)

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

More information at ward level and trends over time would be beneficial.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- Levels of health are comparable to national averages. Health improvements would benefit the economy and would enhance overall quality of life in the Borough.
- Key Issues include smoking status at time of delivery, alcohol specific hospital stays among those under 18, excess weight in adults, incidence of malignant melanoma and the numbers killed and seriously injured on the roads.
- Reducing the proportion of residents with a long-term limiting illness would have economic benefits.
- There are opportunities to promote and facilitate healthy and active lifestyle choices, such as walking and cycling.

Water

The following indicators were used to ascertain baseline water environment conditions and key trends:

- Current Ecological Quality (CEQ) and Current Chemical Quality (CCQ) of the Borough's rivers and estuarine waters
- Distribution and quality of groundwater
- Distribution of poor chemical and biological water quality
- Percentage of designated bathing waters achieving compliance with EU Bathing Water Directive standards

The northern boundary of the Borough is marked by the River Wyre, whilst the southern boundary is formed by the Ribble Estuary. The Borough's topography is served by many streams and watercourses which eventually run either north to the Wyre or south to the Ribble. The Borough also has several miles of coastline with a number of beaches and extensive sand dunes. Both the Wyre and Ribble estuaries are of international importance for wildlife (see Section 0).

The Environment Agency (EA) monitors the water quality of rivers as part of their commitments under the Water Framework Directive (WFD). All EA-monitored watercourses within the Borough are assessed as being of Moderate CEQ, with the exception of Deepdale Brook near Clifton (graded Poor) and the Lancaster Canal (graded Good). Both the Wyre and Ribble Estuaries are considered to be of Moderate CEQ and Poor CCQ. Pool Stream is no longer classified as a waterbody in Cycle 2 of WFD.

The Borough overlies notable bedrock aquifers, categorised as Principal along the eastern fringes, and Undifferentiated across the remainder of the area. The former may support water supply and/or river base flow on a strategic scale, whilst the latter may be significant at a local scale. The Principal aquifer is assessed as being of Poor quantitative quality (i.e. depleted) whilst the remainder have Good quantitative status. Small areas of superficial deposits, also graded as 'Secondary A' aquifers, are scattered across the Borough, most notably beneath the settlement of Lytham and St Anne's itself. All aquifers are assessed under the WFD as being of Good CCQ (source: EA).

United Utilities supplies all drinking water across Fylde. The eastern fringes of the Borough are located above a Total Catchment groundwater Source Protection Zone, which protects a series of public water extraction boreholes further east.

Bathing water quality is monitored at two locations in St. Anne's by the EA on a weekly basis during the bathing season. Water quality results are compared to pollution standards set by the EU Bathing Water Directive. In 2019, St Annes Fylde achieved a good rating and St Annes North was rated sufficient.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

Additional information about the primary sources of water pollution would be beneficial.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- River water quality is generally moderate/poor across the Borough and improvement measures should be encouraged.
- Inappropriate development should be directed away from areas at risk of flooding. Where there are no alternative sites available, development should not be placed at an unacceptable risk or increase risk elsewhere. New developments should use sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) to manage runoff and further reduce flood risk.
- The Borough partly overlies a strategic aquifer which requires protection.
- Bathing water quality is improving, this may be due to the recently completed storm water storage scheme in Preston which stores storm water in large tanks and then slowly releases it after the event.
- Water efficiency measures should be encouraged within both new and existing developments.

Soil and Land Quality

The following indicators were used to ascertain baseline conditions:

- Area of land stock derelict
- Area of land stock vacant
- Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land
- Distribution of best and most versatile agricultural land

The management and control of contaminated sites in the Borough is essential to reduce the risks posed to the natural and built environment and human health. The Fylde Contaminated Land Strategy (2001) identifies potentially contaminated sites and classifies them into risk levels. This study has not been updated. A percentage of the total land area likely to be contaminated is not currently available.

Table B1 (below) from the National Land Use Database (NLUD), shows that in 2013, a total of 16.1 hectares (ha) of land in Fylde was classified as brownfield. This is a significant decrease from the 2007 figure of 40ha (source: DCLG / Lancashire profile). Of this, 2.1ha of land was vacant and 2.4ha of land was derelict, again both numbers are significantly lower than the 2007 data. These totals are very low when compared to other authorities across the North-West where the legacy of industrial decline has left large areas of brownfield land. Fylde has little heavy industry and accounts for just 3.3% of all brownfield land in Lancashire.

Table B1: Brownfield Land Types (source: National Land Use database (NLUD) 2012/13)

Fylde Council 2012-2013	Land Types				
Threshold >0.1 Hectares	A	B	C	D	E
Number of Sites	17	4	4	44	43
Total Area (Hectares)	11.549	2.183	2.409	47.95	36.876
Min Size (Hectares)	0.124	0.294	0.131	0.1	0.1
Max Size (Hectares)	2.713	0.774	1.8	15.632	7.28
Number with Planning Status	4	3	2	39	3

A - Previously developed land now vacant.

B - Vacant buildings.

C - Derelict Land and buildings.

D - Previously developed land or buildings currently in use and allocated in Local Plan or with Planning Permission.

E - Previously developed land or buildings currently in use with redevelopment potential but no planning allocation or permission.

Completions on Brownfield Land

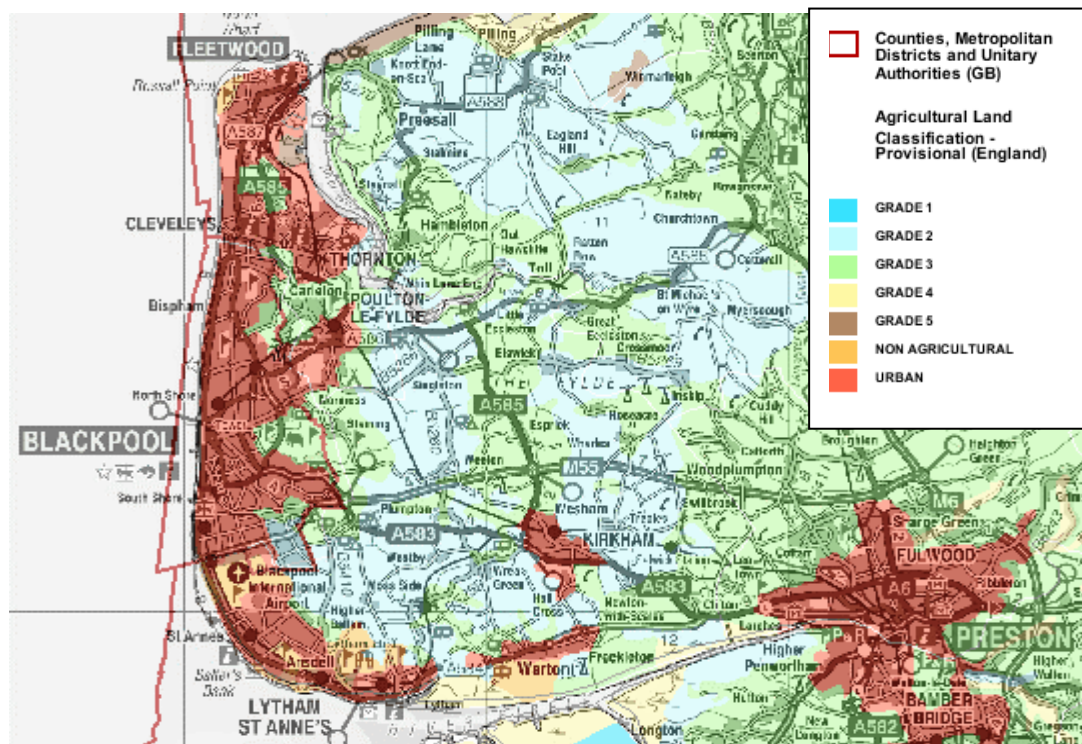
Government policy encourages the re-use of brownfield sites. The percentage of completions on brownfield sites are as follows:

- 2011/12 93%
- 2012/13 97%
- 2013/14 89%
- 2014/15 70%
- 2015/16 64%
- 2016/17 58%
- 2017/18 52%
- 2018/19 44%

The current level is significantly higher than in other parts of the county, however in recent years it has fallen as substantial greenfield allocations have commenced development.

The main land use in Fylde, other than residential, is agriculture. This is partly due to the significant areas of Grade 2 and Grade 3 agricultural land to be found in the Borough (see Figure B6). Fylde has no areas of Grade 1 agricultural land, but 47.5% of the Borough's area is classified as Grade 2, and a further 33.9% as Grade 3. The highest value land is located away from the developed coastal plain.

Figure B6: Distribution of Agricultural Land (source: DEFRA / www.magic.gov.uk)



Where sites have significant biodiversity or geological interest, including soils of recognised importance, the local planning authority, together with developers, should aim to retain this interest or incorporate and enhance it into any development of the site.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

Percentage of land stock contaminated

Key Issues and Opportunities

- There is a need to maintain levels of re-use of brownfield land in preference to greenfield sites, however, it is recognised that stocks of brownfield land in Fylde are extremely limited and are

decreasing. This should be considered on a site-by-site basis as many brownfield sites can be more bio-diverse than greenfield areas if left to re-colonise for long enough.

- The FLP32 should aim to allocate as many deliverable brownfield sites as possible in order to minimise the amount of greenfield land that needs to be allocated.

Air Quality

The following air quality indicators were used to characterise the baseline environmental conditions and key trends:

- Distribution/number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)
- Reported exceedances of Air Quality Standards
- Distribution of known key polluting industry

The Emission Results for Lancashire 2014 which can be found on the Fylde District Profile illustrates that Nitrogen Oxide emissions per square kilometre are relatively high at Warton (BAE Systems) and at Westinghouse Springfield's site, compared with the surrounding areas. This is associated with emissions from commuter traffic. Particulate emissions are also high at Warton.

The following sites have been allocated as Part B processes under the Local Air Pollution Control regime:

- Fylde BC Crematorium, Park Cemetery, Lytham and St Anne's
- Moore Ready Mix, Lytham
- BAE Systems (Warton), Warton

The following operators are listed on the EA Pollution Inventory for Fylde BC for air pollution incidents in recent years: Silverfield Ltd (inorganic Chemicals), Woods Waste Ltd (Waste Landfilling), Sita Lancashire Ltd (Waste Landfilling) and F2 Chemicals Ltd (Organic Chemicals).

The proposed construction of two new roads, one between Lytham St Anne's and the M55 Junction 4 (Heyhouses M55 Link Road) and secondly the Preston Western Distributor Road which will run from a proposed Junction 2 on the M55 south around the western boundary of Preston to the A584, will cause traffic to use different routes and will re-distribute pollution from the existing areas. This therefore will need to continue to be monitored in the future.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

No significant data gaps or uncertainties.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- No major air quality issues have been identified, although efforts should be made to reduce emissions further through current Local Authority controls and traffic reduction objectives.
- There may be opportunities to reduce car use by reducing travel distances between homes and places of work through appropriate policies which promote mixed use development in line with the Framework (NPPF).

Climatic Factors and Energy

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline climatic factors and energy conditions and key trends:

- Distribution of areas at risk of coastal and fluvial flooding
- Number of planning applications permitted contrary to EA advice on flooding
- Electricity and gas consumption in the commercial/business sector per year
- Total carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions (kg) per household per year

- Household energy use
- Percentage household waste used for energy
- Potential sources of Renewable Energy in Fylde and their uptake

Climate change is a global phenomenon, although the consequences are being increasingly felt at the local level, for example changes in the frequency and magnitude of flooding. Large areas of Fylde are low-lying and coastal and consequently at risk of coastal and fluvial flooding. The main areas at risk are from the Ribble Estuary in the south, affecting the settlements of Warton and Freckleton, and also coastal areas at Lytham and St Anne's (see Figure B7). There are also extensive low-lying areas inland that are artificially drained for agriculture, such as Lytham Moss. To date, one application has been approved subject to a Section 106 agreement, with the EA withdrawing their objections subject to conditions. (source: Fylde BC AMR, 31st March 2014).

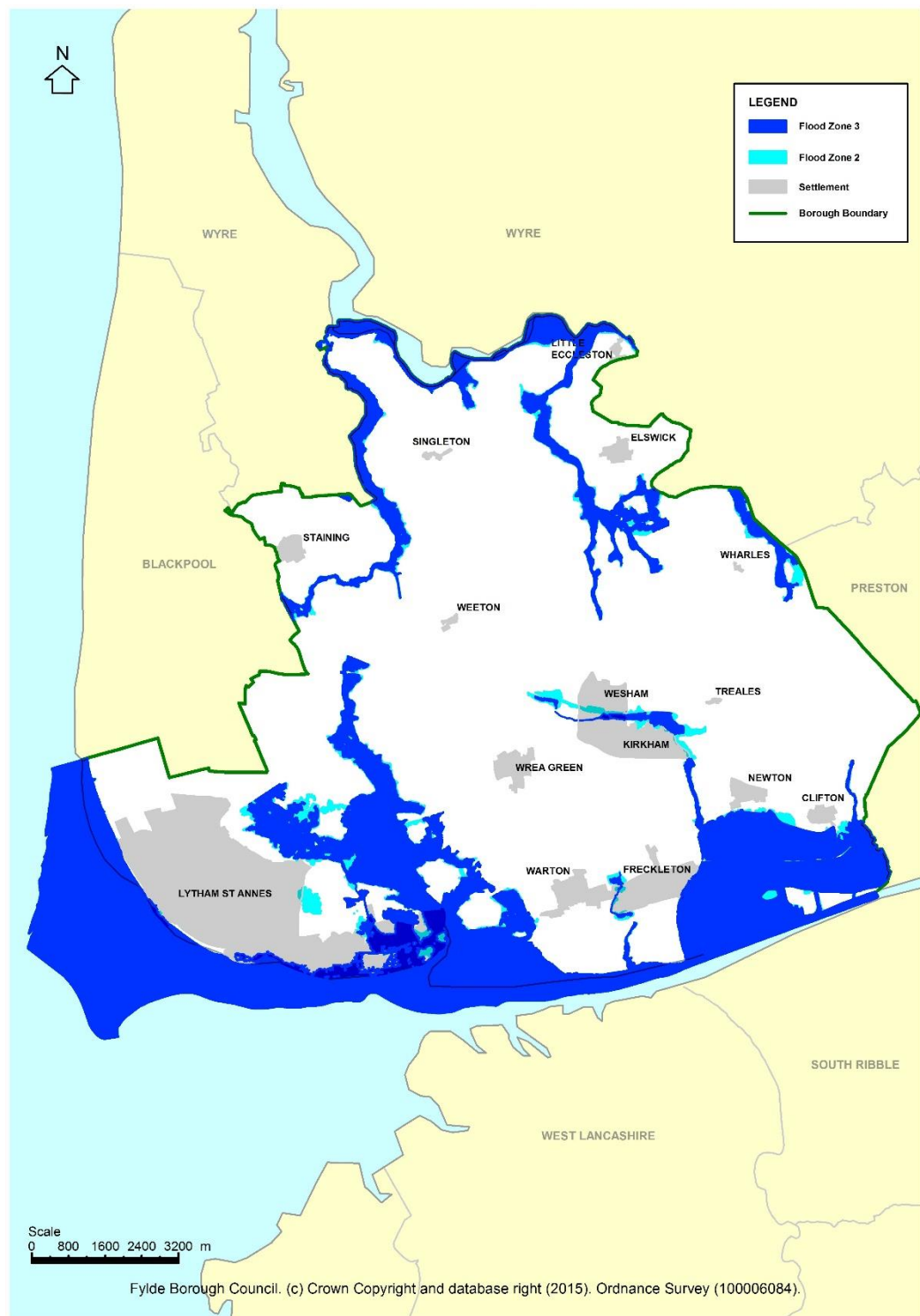
Sites at Fairhaven Lake and Church Scar have been identified as needing urgent development to safeguard against coastal erosion and flooding. The proposed sea defence wall will measure 2km in length and will cost £19.8 million and is due to be completed in 2020. There have also been enhancements to the sea defences at Granny's Bay.

Gas consumption in 2010 stood at 1,129 GWh, of which 591 GWh (52%) was attributable to commercial and industrial users and the remainder to the domestic sector. The total represents a reduction of 4.6% over the period from 2005, mostly due to reductions by domestic consumers. However, domestic gas use per consumer is higher in Fylde than both the North-West and Great Britain averages. Commercial and industrial consumption actually increased over this period.

Fylde consumed 401 GWh of electricity in 2010, a decrease of 8% from 2005. Domestic consumption reduced over this period by 4%, whilst commercial and industrial consumption reduced by 10%. Whilst electricity use has seen a decrease over the period 2005-10, domestic electricity consumption per customer is higher in Fylde than in the North-West or nationally.

Local estimates of CO₂ emissions, as reported by the Department for Energy and Climate Change, are 8.1 tonnes per capita for all emissions for the Borough. This is higher than the regional estimate of 7 tonnes per capita and the national estimate of 7.1 tonnes per capita. CO₂ levels from industry and road transport are affected by many factors other than the size of the resident population for example the types of industry and levels of congestion (source: Lancashire County Council 2012 data).

Figure B7: Indicative Flood Risk Mapping for Fylde



No household waste is currently used to recover heat, power or other energy sources.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Percentage of energy obtained from renewable sources.
- Gas and electricity consumption data has not been updated since 2010.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- The FLP32 should promote energy efficiency and a shift towards low-carbon forms of energy in order to reduce the carbon footprint of the Borough. It will be important to identify the major consumers of energy in order to drive reductions.
- Flooding and flooding potential are important issues that are illustrative of climate change and have severe effects for residents. Flooding as a constraint should be given serious consideration in the development of the FLP32. The causes of localised flooding and the means to reduce it should also be given serious consideration.
- New developments should be encouraged to include sustainable design principles.
- There are opportunities for the development of renewable energy. This includes potential for on and offshore wind energy. Due consideration must be given to biodiversity, landscape and heritage resources when siting renewable energy infrastructure.
- Reducing levels of road transport and encouraging more sustainable modes of travel would succeed in reducing emissions.
- The FLP32 should ensure the natural environment can adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change.
- Provision of different sources of renewable energy will continued to be monitored.

Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Distribution of international sites, such as Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Ramsar sites. National sites such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and National Nature Reserves, and local sites such as Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in favourable condition and/or area
- Key Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species and habitats present
- Area and connectivity of wildlife corridors

Fylde is largely a rural borough with urban areas concentrated around the southern coast. Both the Wyre Estuary to the north and the Ribble Estuary to the south are of international importance for migratory birds and both have been designated as SPAs and SSSIs. The Ribble Estuary is also designated under the Ramsar convention on Wetlands of International Importance. The three other SSSIs are Newton Marsh near Freckleton, Lytham Coastal Changes and Lytham St Anne's Dunes. The latter forms extensive sand dune habitat and is a LNR. Over 2,000ha of land in Fylde is designated as SSSI. Lytham Coastal changes is in favourable condition; Lytham St Anne's dunes are in unfavourable, no change condition; and Newton Marsh is in unfavourable, recovering condition. There are a further 34 sites of non-statutory nature conservation interest in the Borough (Biological Heritage Sites).

Three Marine Conservation Zones (MCZ) are designated near the Borough, including Fylde, Wyre-Lune and the Ribble Estuary. The Fylde MCZ was designated in 2013 in order to maintain subtidal sediments that support a number of fish, shellfish and crustaceans. Both Wyre-Lune and the Ribble Estuary MCZs were designated in 2019 in order to support the recovery of Smelt populations. Figure B8 shows the location of key designated nature conservation sites.

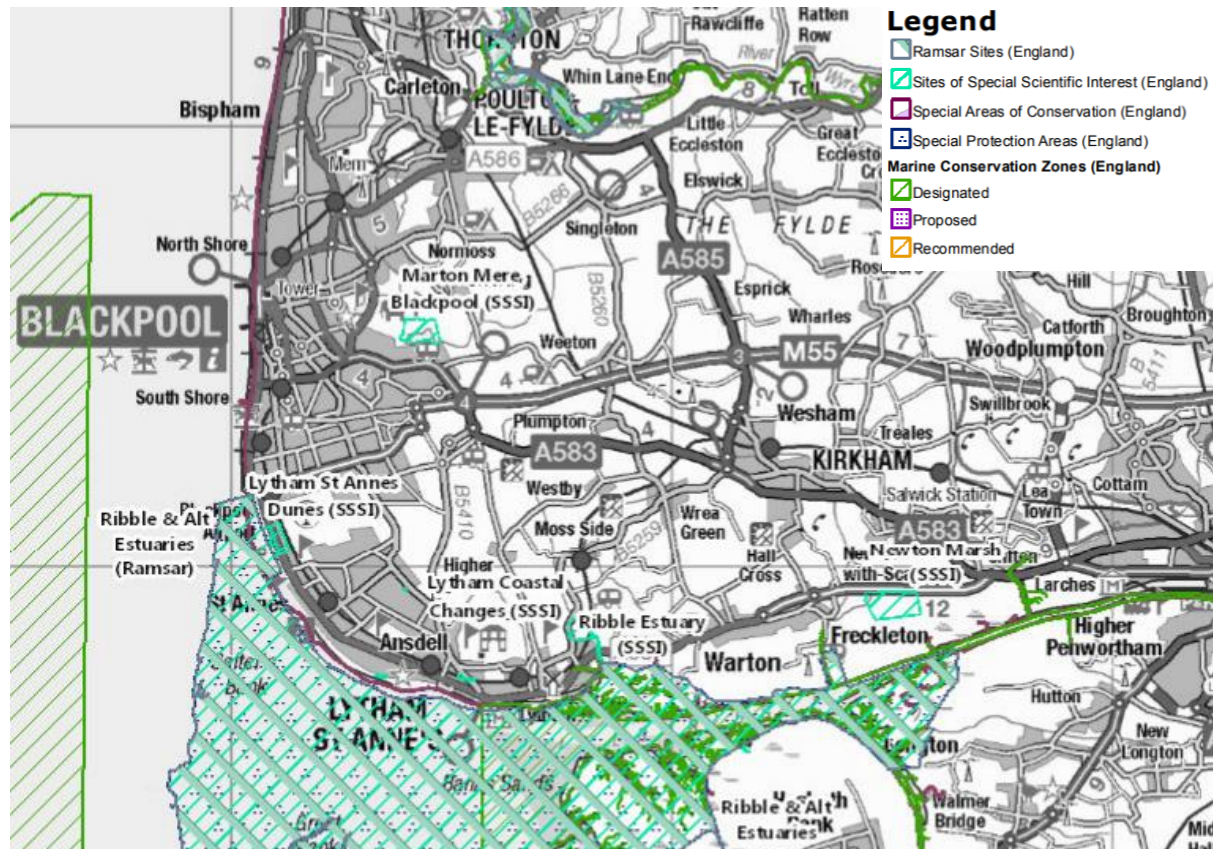
A number of Lancashire BAP species are present in the Borough. Fylde is of importance regionally for its sand dunes and salt marshes. Skylark and Song Thrush are BAP species known to be present and breeding in Fylde, particularly near the coast. The Borough also has some of the highest populations of Reed Bunting in Lancashire. Other notable species present include brown hare, some bat species, barn owls, great crested newt and migrating wild fowl, such as pink footed geese and swans.

There is no ancient woodland within the Borough. The area is sparsely wooded compared to the more inland and upland areas of the county. The Lancaster Canal is a Biological Heritage Site and it forms a significant wildlife corridor.

Fylde Borough has 109km of public footpaths, 18km of bridleway and 0.3km of by-way.

There are 197.53 hectares of parks, open spaces and greenspace (in 65 separate sites) which are owned and maintained by Fylde BC and the Parish and Town Councils. All of these areas are within settlement boundaries. 58% of the population live in the main urban area of Lytham and St Anne's and has easy access to the foreshore and beach along the Ribble Estuary.

Figure B8: Location of SSSI, SPA, MCZ and Ramsar Sites (source: www.magic.defra.gov.uk)



Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Number of designated sites in land management schemes.
- Access to green space.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- The high quality environment of the Borough requires protection. There may be potential threats from increased development and tourism, particularly along the coast.
- Internationally designated sites must be afforded the highest level of protection.
- The FLP32 should make a positive contribution to achieving BAP targets.
- There is an opportunity to promote green infrastructure networks across the Borough to improve habitat connectivity and help prevent fragmentation. Green infrastructure would also provide a recreational resource and mitigation against the effects of climate change.
- Preserve and enhance opportunities for public access to parks, open and green spaces, public rights of way, the countryside and the coast.

Cultural Heritage

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Distribution and number of listed buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), Conservation Areas, historic parks and gardens
- Percentage of listed buildings at risk of decay and trends

Fylde has a relatively rich heritage resource with around 204 listed buildings but no SAMs. Many of the listed buildings are situated in Lytham, St. Anne's and Kirkham. The majority of these are Grade II listed (198), with five being Grade II* (particularly important buildings of more than special interest). Lytham Hall is a Grade I listed building of exceptional interest but is identified on English Heritage's 'at risk' register.

There are also 10 Conservation Areas in the Borough and three areas listed in the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens – Promenade Gardens, Lytham Hall Park and Ashton Gardens. St. Anne's Town Centre has been subject to an award winning major environmental improvement scheme.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

No significant data gaps identified.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- The distinctive cultural heritage resource of the borough requires protection. Risks to heritage can be reduced by good land management, and by informed planning policies that take full account of the importance of historic buildings and sites.
- In addition to preserving statutory sites it is important to ensure that the wider historic landscape is protected and that non-designated heritage and archaeological resources are considered.
- There are opportunities for enhancing the tourism potential and flood risk protection potential of the heritage resource.

Landscape

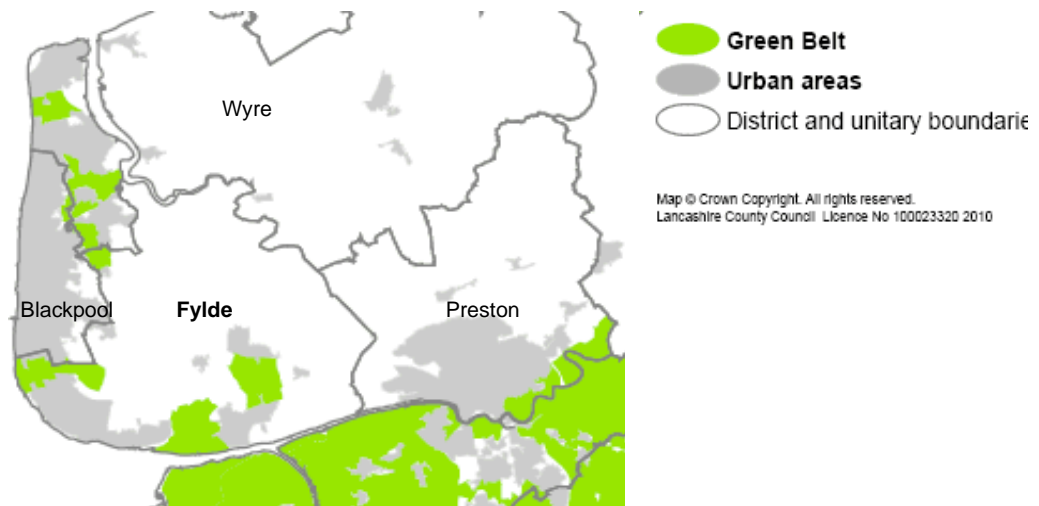
The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Landscape/townscape characterisation
- Distribution and area of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, National Parks and county landscape designations
- Distribution of greenbelt
- Areas of Separation

Fylde is a coastal borough and largely rural in character, with the main urban area of Lytham and St Anne's located in the west. The Lancashire Landscape Character Assessment classifies the county's landscapes into character areas based on their unique sense of place. The Coastal Plain character area occupies the majority of the flat, lowland farmland which makes up the interior of the Borough. The coastal areas are a mix of flat, enclosed, reclaimed land along the Ribble near Preston, becoming more open salt marshes and intertidal flats further to the west before extending into the coastal sand dunes around Lytham and St Anne's. Lytham and St Anne's is the main urban area on the coast to the west, which is bounded to the east by a suburban area and the South Fylde mosses, an extremely flat, low lying landscape comprising peat deposits which were formerly lowland raised mires.

Large areas of Lytham and St Anne's are designated as Conservation Areas and contain many listed buildings. There are no landscape designations in the Borough, although around 11% of its area is designated as Green Belt. The extent of Green Belt is indicated on Figure B9, with the main areas being south of Kirkham, between Lytham and Warton and to the north of St Anne's. The remaining rural areas are largely designated in the FLP32 as, 'Countryside Areas' which pose strict requirements on any development in the countryside.

Figure B9: Extent of Green Belt in Fylde and neighbouring boroughs (source: Lancashire profile)



Furthermore, in order to help maintain the openness of areas outside the Green Belt and identify and preserve the character and distinctiveness of individual settlements by restricting inappropriate development that would result in a coalescence of two distinct and separate settlements, two Areas of separation have been identified within the FLP32, one at Wrea Green and Kirkham; and the second at Kirkham and Newton.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

There are no significant data gaps or uncertainties identified.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- The Borough has a distinctive landscape and townscape which is closely linked to the environmental designations along the coast, the area's historical development and to the agricultural practices that are undertaken further inland. The landscape and townscape is a characteristic of the Borough and it is important that it is preserved and enhanced for marketing the area's image as a place to live and visit and for contributing to the quality of life of its residents.
- In addition to considering the wider strategic preservation of the Borough's landscape and townscape, opportunities should be sought to enhance design and landscaping at the local level to improve the quality of the local environment.
- Potential coalescence of settlements is an issue therefore there are two proposed Areas of Separation in the FLP32.
- The impact of proposed new development on the edge of settlements and highway **schemes on the landscape must be given careful consideration.**

Minerals and Waste

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Household waste arisings
- Percentage of household waste recycled
- Percentage of household waste landfilled
- Percentage of household waste composted

Annual waste statistics collated by DEFRA show that Fylde produced 423.93kg of collected household waste per household in 2013/14. This is below the county average. Of this total, 49.5% was sent for recycling or composting, which is above the county average of 47.4% and above the national average of 43.5%. Recycling/composting rates have continued to rise steadily in recent

years. The remainder of waste arisings are sent to landfill. The quantity of industrial/commercial waste is not known.

Reports of fly-tipping incidents although low in comparison with the rest of the county is on the rise in the borough, from 359 in 2012/13 to 499 in 2013/14 of fly-tipping cases being reported. This is an increase of 38%. The types of waste fly-tipping ranges from 'black bags' to large deposits of materials such as industrial waste, tyres etc. Reducing the incidents of illegal fly-tipping can help to create safer and greener communities, as environmental quality can influence people's perceptions of personal safety. Fly-tipping is also associated with problems of anti-social behaviour.

Two strategic waste disposal sites are located within the Borough. These are strategic biodegradable landfill sites at Clifton Marsh, serving Preston, Fylde, Blackpool and South Ribble; and Westby Brickworks serving Fylde and Blackpool. Clifton Marsh was granted a 3.7 million m³ extension in 1995.

To reduce the demand for natural resources, recycled and secondary materials should be used where feasible in construction projects and new developments. However, it has not been possible to obtain any data about this issue to date.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Industrial and commercial waste production.
- Sales of secondary and recycled aggregates as a percentage of all aggregates sold.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- Fylde contains two major strategic landfill sites. The transport and environmental implications of these must be managed carefully.
- Fylde appears to be performing well in terms of recycling and composting. Opportunities should be sought to further enhance performance and reduce the cases of fly-tipping.
- Sustainable sourcing and waste management principles should be promoted for all new developments.

Transportation

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Distribution of major transport systems – roads, airports, ports, rail etc.
- Mode of transport to work

Fylde has good connections from outside the Borough. There are four major roads within the study area; M55, A584, A585(T) and A583. In addition to the main routes there is an extensive network of B and Classified roads. A backlog of congestion can occur from the M55 and M6 junction, just beyond the Borough boundary, due to commuting and tourist traffic. Congestion also occurs on the A585(T), largely due to traffic travelling to Fleetwood, Poulton-le-Fylde and Cleveleys.

Two new roads are proposed, one between Lytham St Anne's and the M55 Junction 4 (Heyhouses M55 Link Road) and also the Preston Western Distributor Road which will run from a proposed Junction 2 on the M55 south around the western boundary of Preston to the A584. The A585 Skipool-Windy Harbour Improvements will take place in the north of the borough.

The Blackpool North to Preston railway line which has recently been electrified runs through Fylde, with stations at Salwick and Kirkham and Wesham. The single-track South Fylde line leaves the main line at Kirkham and Wesham and passes through stations at Moss Side, Lytham, Ansdell and Fairhaven, St Anne's and Squire's Gate to Blackpool South. Despite the lack of car parking at

Kirkham and Wesham station, annual passenger usage of the station has increased from 240,000 in 2011-2012 to 246,000 in 2012-2013 (source: Fylde Authority Monitoring Report 2014).

Fylde appears relatively well served in terms of bus services. However, there is a distinction between urban and rural areas, with far more limited access to public transport in rural areas. Feedback from the 2005 scoping workshop indicated that attempts by Rural Partnerships to improve bus service provision had been unsuccessful. However, more recently Lancashire County Council have made positive steps and now provide a community transport service. This has been designed primarily for users in rural areas where normal transport provision is sparse and irregular.

The rural nature of the Borough is likely to be a partial reason for the high percentage of the resident population (40%) who travel to work by private car or van (source: 2011 census) and only 5% by public transport. These proportions show a strong car dependency, compared to 37% for the North-West and 35% nationally. Similar numbers of people travel by bike or on foot compared to regional and national averages. Therefore, there is an issue of high car usage and distance commuting, which confirms the suggestion of high levels of out-commuting from the Borough.

Blackpool International Airport is located within Fylde Borough, between St Anne's and the main urban area of Blackpool. Commercial passenger services ceased in mid-October 2014. The airport is still open to general aviation traffic, including a flight school, education trips and helicopter flights to offshore rigs. The Airport still has the potential to return to an International Airport.

In March 2015, the government announced plans for a proposed new Enterprise Zone at Blackpool Airport.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

Number of ICT schemes implemented.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- There is a high level of car dependency, which is partly due to the geography of the borough. Car ownership levels are high and a low proportion of commuters use public transport. This has implications for air quality, congestion and climate change. Measures to encourage modal shift away from the private car, including walking and cycling, should be promoted.
- Congestion at the M55 / M6 junction, M55 Junction 3 and M55 Junction 4 is related to commuting and tourist traffic.
- Two new roads are proposed, one between Lytham St Anne's and the M55 Junction 4 (Heyhouses M55 Link Road) and also the Preston Western Distributor Road which will run from a proposed Junction 2 on the M55 south around the western boundary of Preston to the A584. Any new road construction proposals must be fully assessed for potential sustainability impacts. The A585 Skippool – Windy Harbour improvements will relieve congestion in the north of the borough.
- There is a need to improve the quality, frequency and connectivity of rail services, especially on the South Fylde line. Fylde Council will continue to work in conjunction with network Rail and Lancashire County Council to achieve this key improvement in the Borough's train services and stations.
- There is relatively poor public transport provision in rural areas. Attempts of rural partnerships to improve rural bus services have been largely unsuccessful. There is an opportunity to maintain the proportion of new dwellings being built with access to bus stops.
- It will be important to ensure that new employment sites can be easily accessed by sustainable modes of transport.
- Blackpool Airport still has the potential to be an international airport and as such should be supported in its continued operation and as a development growth area, whilst ensuring that associated environmental impacts are fully considered.
- The use of ICT should be promoted to increase the competitiveness of local businesses and to help facilitate a reduction in the need to travel.

Economy

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita relative to national/regional and over time
- GVA per capita for key sectors
- Wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% and 10% for employment deprivation
- Wards with LSOAs in bottom 30% and 10% for income deprivation
- Employment in different sectors
- Number of VAT registered businesses and trend
- Number of VAT registrations and de-registrations by sector
- Major public and private sector employers
- Percentage unemployed
- Rateable value of commercial property by type

The local economy has performed well recently with major manufacturing strengths and a strong financial and business sector. There is a strong skills base in certain sectors (insurance, tourism and manufacturing), although there is perhaps an over reliance on a small number of large employers, and a relatively high proportion of employment in declining sectors. A relatively large proportion of the Fylde workforce is engaged in manufacturing (23.8%) (Fylde Council, 2019). The largest employers are in aerospace (BAe Systems), nuclear (BNFL), precision instruments, chemicals and public administration. Other sectors include the manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, retail, ICT and tourism.

GVA is a measure of productivity, and the GVA per head for the Borough is above Lancashire county, North West and England and Wales levels. GVA per industry sector is greatest in the chemicals, printing and fabric and metal products sectors. In 2014 there were 2,870 VAT/PAYE-registered businesses in Fylde, a 1.6% increase from the previous year, however this was the lowest increase in the Lancashire area (source: LCC website). This could be a reflection of the impact from the recent recession and slow recovery. Due to changes in the collation of such statistics, long term trends are difficult to determine for this dataset. Unemployment in Fylde is relatively low when compared to regional and national levels. However, as with all areas, there has been an increase during the 2008/2009 recession. Changing technology is a threat to local manufacturing employment and employment in farming is also under threat. Various measures of unemployment are available. The ONS annual population survey uses a model-based approach, which estimated a rate of 4.3% of the population in Fylde in 2014, compared to 7.1% in the North-West and 6.2% in Great Britain for those who are economically active. An alternative measure, reported by nomis, uses overall employment rate. Between 2018 and 2019 it reported that 82.5% of the working age population were in employment. This compares favourably with 77.4% in the North-West and 78.9% in Great Britain.

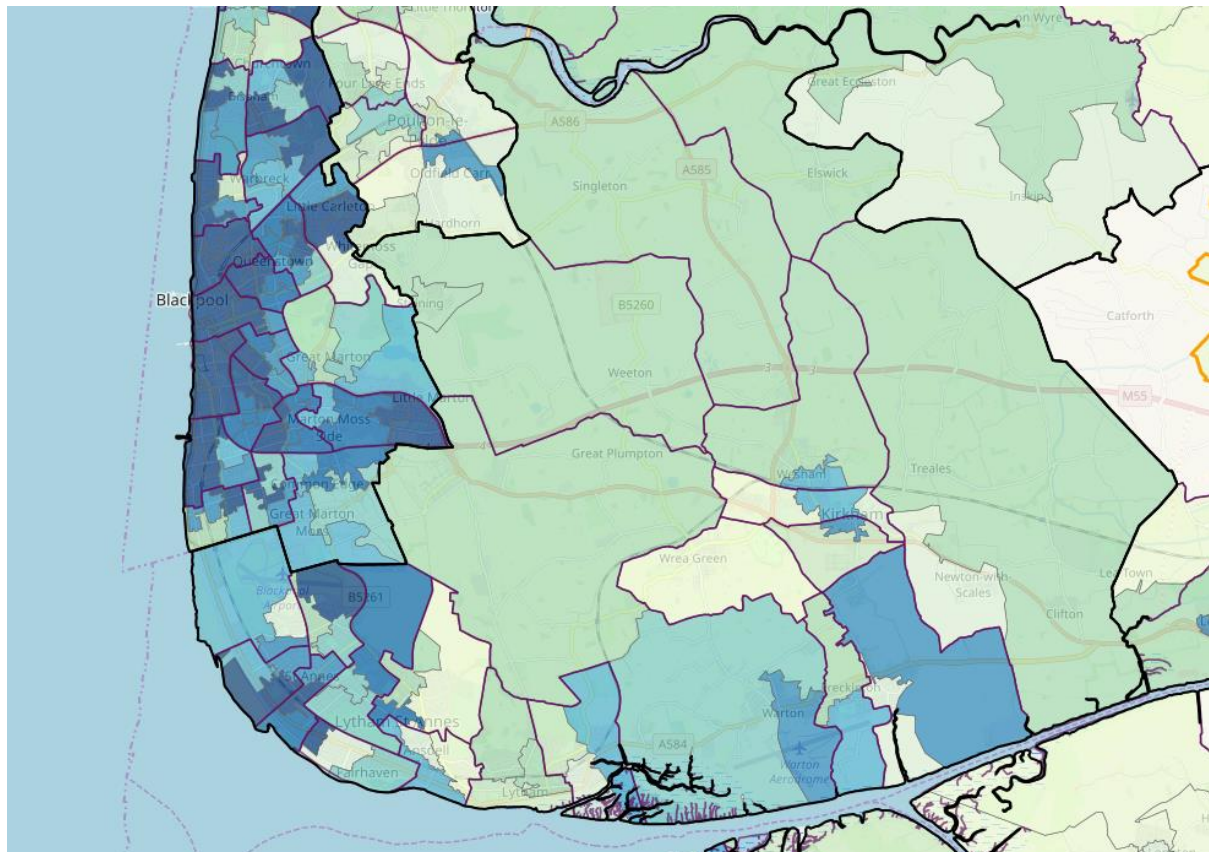
Analysis of the Fylde labour market indicates that there are a proportionately greater number of people employed in higher skilled and professional jobs. Statistics from Nomis compare the structure of the Fylde labour force against those for the region and the country as a whole. 47.3% of Fylde workers are employed in the highest socio-economic groups, compared with 44% in the North West and 47.4 in the UK; whilst 19.1% work in routine and elementary occupations (Caring, Leisure, Sales and Customer Services) higher than both the North West (17.7%) and UK (16.3%) averages.

There are 13 LSOAs in the bottom 30% most deprived nationally for employment deprivation (Figure B10). Of these, four LSOAs (Central, Fairhaven, Kilnhouse and Ashton) in the bottom 10% most deprived. The employment deprivation domain of the IMD takes account of:

- a Unemployment claimant count (Joint Unemployment and Vacancies Operating System Cohort) of women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 averaged over 4 quarters

- b** Incapacity Benefit claimants women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64
- c** Severe Disablement Allowance claimants women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64
- d** Participants in New Deal for 18-24s who are not included in the claimant count
- e** Participants in New Deal for 25+ who are not included in the claimant count
- f** Participants in New Deal for lone parents aged 18 and over

Figure B10: Employment Domain for Fylde LSOAs by Ranking Position in England (source: Indices of Deprivation 2019)



(Key as for Figure B3)

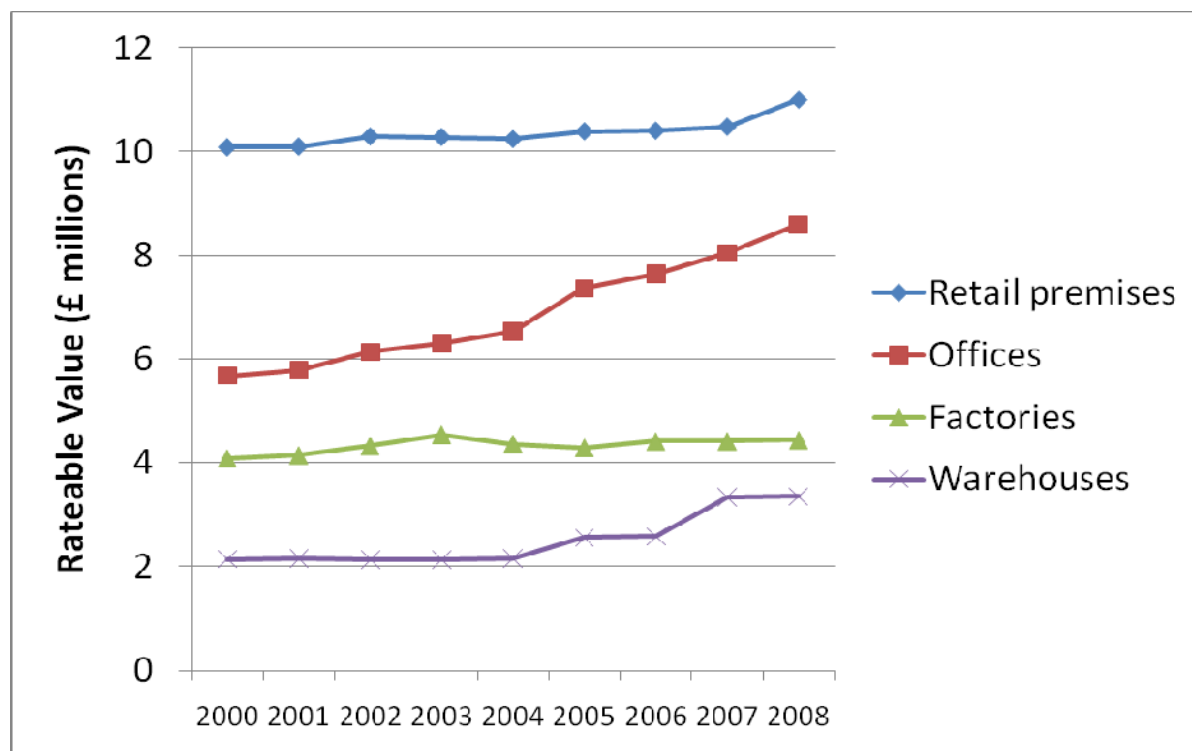
There is a high quality of life in Fylde, and a good natural environment, although the area is seen to have little identity as a place for business and there is a low rate of business formation. Inward investment characteristics are not known at present. There is also a high level of commuting which results in a loss of skills to the Fylde economy.

Tourism offers considerable opportunities for revenue generation and employment. Within Fylde district visitor numbers rose 7% from 2.96m in 2011 to 3.15m in 2012 with a corresponding increase of 7% in tourism spend (from £190.34m to £203.44m). Jobs supported stood at 2,942 in 2012, up 7% from 2,747 in the previous year (source: Lancashire STEAM Report 2012). Notable attractions include Lytham Green and Windmill, Fairhaven Lake and the St. Anne's seafront. The world famous golf facilities (also significant material assets) are key to promoting the Borough's image and the 2012 Open Championship offered a major opportunity to showcase the area. There is also significant activity inland with Ribby Hall Holiday Village and other smaller caravan parks in the north of the Borough and around Little Eccleston.

For the majority of the Borough, agriculture remains a significant employer in rural communities. However, employment in the agricultural sector has declined in recent years, as have the number of agricultural business de-registrations, in line with regional trends.

Figure B11 shows recent changes in the rateable values of commercial property in Fylde. Whilst offices and warehouses have seen a significant growth, the value of retail and factory properties have somewhat stagnated during this period.

Figure B11: Rateable values of commercial property in Fylde (source: DCLG / Lancashire profile)



Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Number and value of inward investment projects attracted to the area.
- Number of farm businesses assisted through diversification support.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- There is a need to diversify the employment base to ensure long-term protection of employment and economic strength and to reduce dependence on a small number of major employers.
- The borough should seek to provide more highly skilled jobs to attract and retain the higher skilled resident population and retain students.
- Opportunities should be taken to market the Borough's image as a place to set up new businesses.
- Employment in farming is under threat. Therefore the Borough Council will continue to support the farming economy when and where it is possible to do so through sustainable planning policies.
- Levels of in commuting are high, as Fylde is a net importer of employees, as opposed to Wyre which is a net exporter of employees.
- The Council will continue to monitor and support the new Lancashire Enterprise Zone at BAE Systems at Warton. A further Enterprise Zone is proposed at Blackpool Airport, which should see positive economic benefits across the borough.
- Opportunities should be taken to develop the tourism industry by capitalising on existing assets, although this must be sustainable and avoid adverse environmental impacts.

Deprivation

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Recorded crime rates per 1000 for key offences
- Percentage of people feeling unsafe about crime
- Number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom most deprived 30% nationally for crime
- Average earnings per ward compared with national/regional average
- Claimants of work related benefits (income support) compared to national/regional average
- Claimants of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) compared to national/regional average
- Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% most deprived for living environment
- Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% most deprived in terms of barriers to housing and services provision

Deprivation is a multi-faceted and complex problem which influences and is influenced by a number of different factors including crime, housing, education, access to services and employment. Many of these issues have been addressed in other sections, although this section focuses on crime, the living environment and benefit dependency.

Crime

Crime in Fylde is generally low with crime rates per 1000 being lower than regional and national averages for all offences. The rate of recorded crime for British Crime Survey offences grew to 38.6 per 1,000 population in 2014/15, this number has slowly risen over the last 5 years but is still the second lowest crime rate in Lancashire. The comparable rate for the North-West is 37.7, and 38 for England. Table B3 gives the breakdown of crime rates for particular offences.

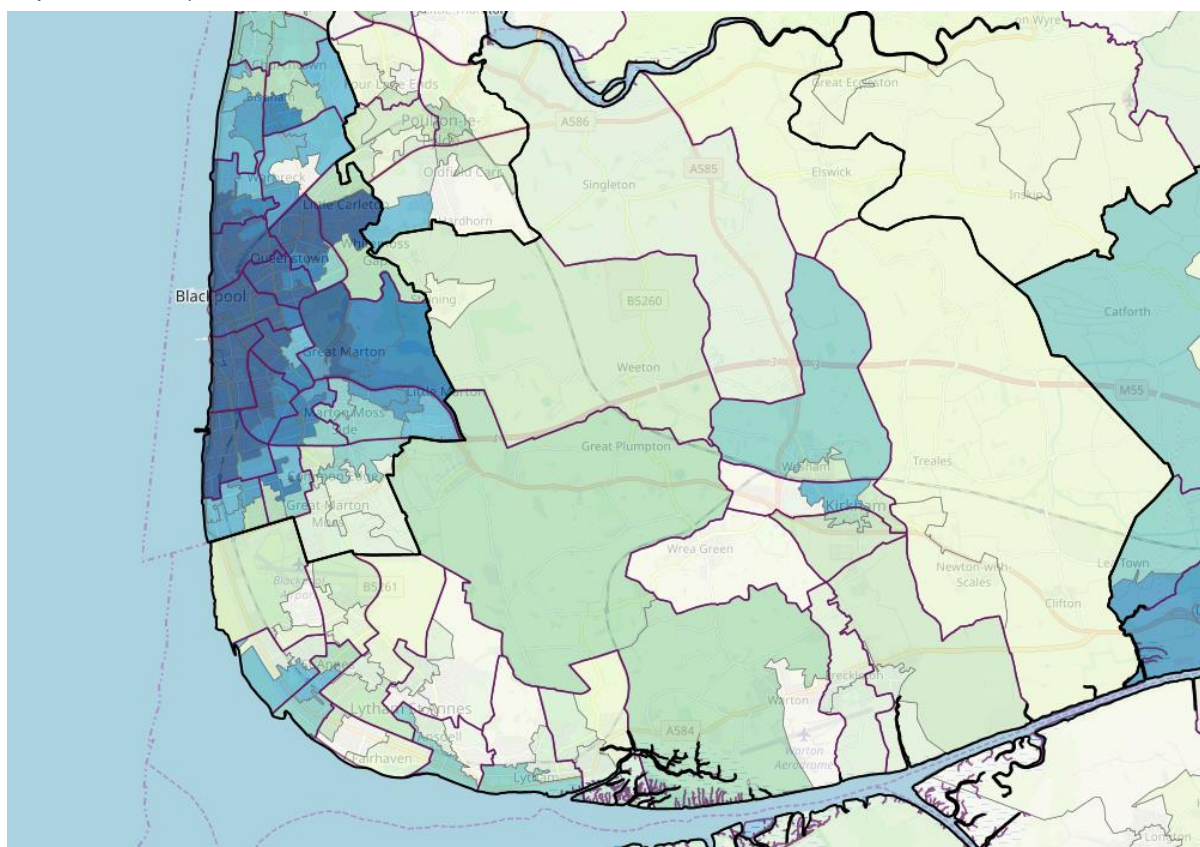
Table B3: Crime rates per 1,000 population for key offences, except for domestic burglary (source: Safer Lancashire 2014/15)

	Fylde	Lancashire
Violence Against the Person	8.6	16
Domestic Violence	9.4	13.7
Drug Offences	0.8	2
Criminal Damage & Arson	6.4	10.5
Domestic Burglary	5.1	8.1
Theft of a Motor Vehicle	0.5	1.5
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	2.5	3.8
Calls to the Police about Anti-Social Behaviour	32.9	53.8

Although, the figures reported in Table B3 indicate that crimes against individuals (violence, wounding, harassment, assault, robbery and theft) constitute a marginally higher proportion of offences than crimes against property (criminal damage, burglary and theft).

No LSOAs are within the bottom 30% for crime deprivation. The Crime Domain measures the rate of recorded crime for four major crime themes - burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence - representing the occurrence of personal and material victimisation at a small area level.

Figure B12: Crime Deprivation Domain for Fylde LSOAs by Ranking Position in England (source: Indices of Deprivation 2019)



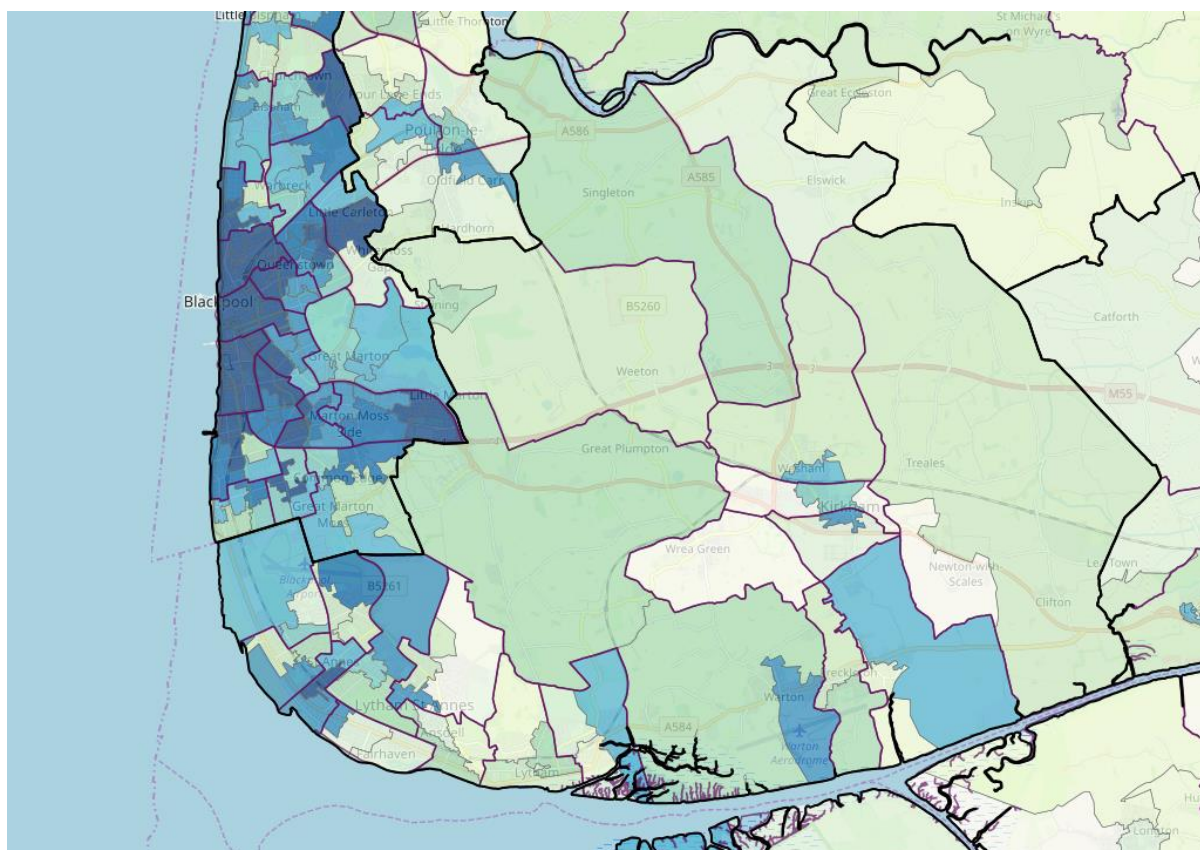
(Key as for Figure B3)

There is also concern over drugs and alcohol related crime and the links with anti-social behaviour, particularly amongst young people. Alcohol-fuelled violent crime is a national problem that has impacts in some parts of Fylde, particularly town centres, and is likely to be a cause of the small concentration of crime deprivation indicated on Figure B12.

Benefits and Employment

Full-time average earnings in the Borough are above county, regional and national levels. However, in the Income Domain of the IMD, nine LSOAs are in the bottom 30% most deprived nationally, of which one is in the bottom 20% (Kilnhouse) and one in the lowest 10% (Central) (Figure B13).

Figure B13: Income Domain for Fylde LSOAs by Ranking Position in England (source: Indices of Deprivation 2019)



(Key as for Figure B3)

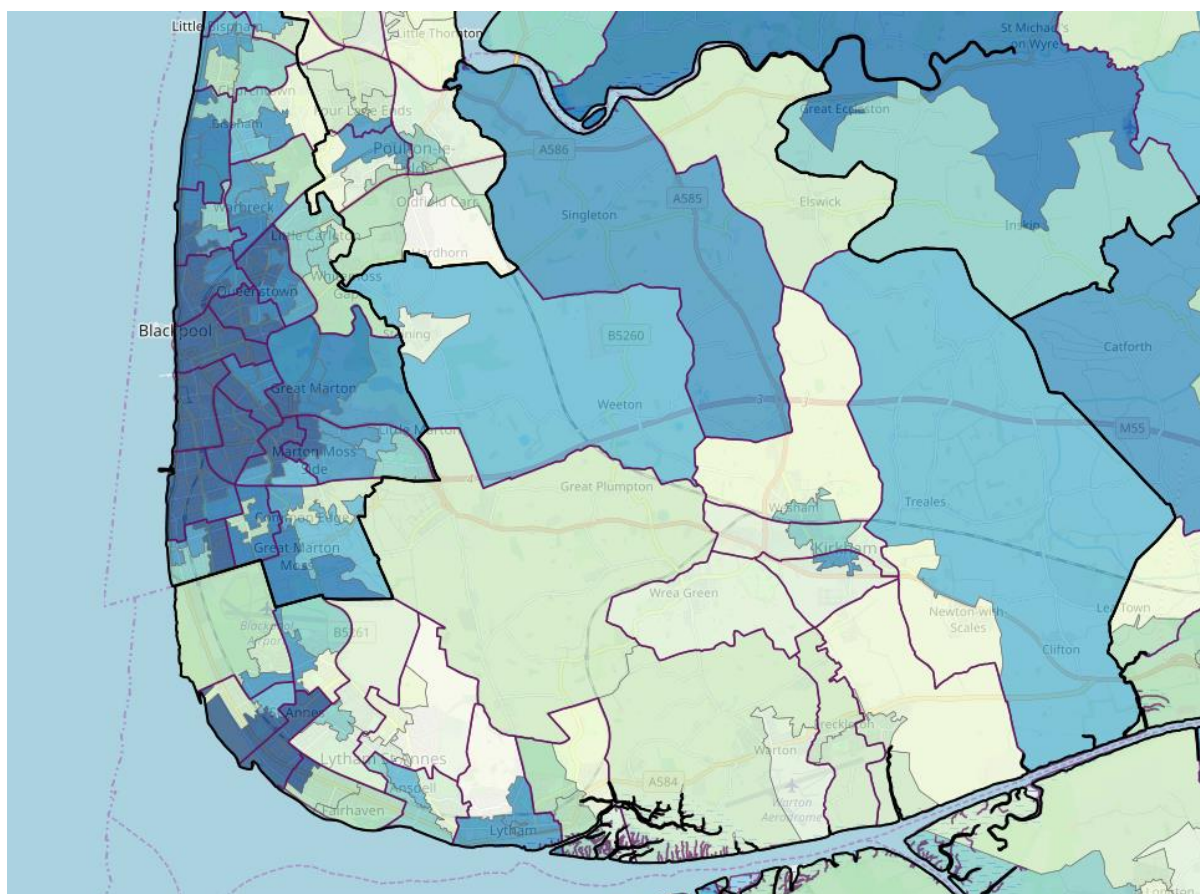
Claimants of job related benefits and Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) have been historically low in Fylde and well below national and regional averages. In May 2015, 1% of the working age population in the Borough were claiming JSA. This has fallen from 2.3% in February 2013, this could reflect the steady growth following the recent economic recession. For comparison, the rate in the North West is 1.6% and stands at 1.8% nationally (source: nomis).

Living Environment

The living environment in Fylde is considered to be generally very good. Access to sports facilities is below national standards with only 9.1% of the population in 2005 living within 20 minutes travel time of a range of three different sports facility types, compared to 20.86% nationally. This is most likely to be skewed by the substantial rural areas in the Borough where access to services and amenities of all kinds is more limited than in the urban centres. A 2004 survey undertaken by the Audit Commission suggested that both sports and leisure, and cultural and leisure, facilities in the Borough had improved over the previous three years. No more recent data is available to support or dispute this evidence. The Council is in the process of updating its evidence relating to Open Space, Playing Pitches and built Facilities and this information will feed into the FLP32.

Living environment deprivation and barriers to housing and services provision deprivation are both monitored in the IMD. This is based upon social and private housing in poor condition, houses without central heating, air quality and road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists. 11 LSOAs in the bottom most 30% deprived in terms of living environment, of which five LSOAs are in the bottom 10% most deprived nationally (Ashton, Fairhaven, and 3 in Central).

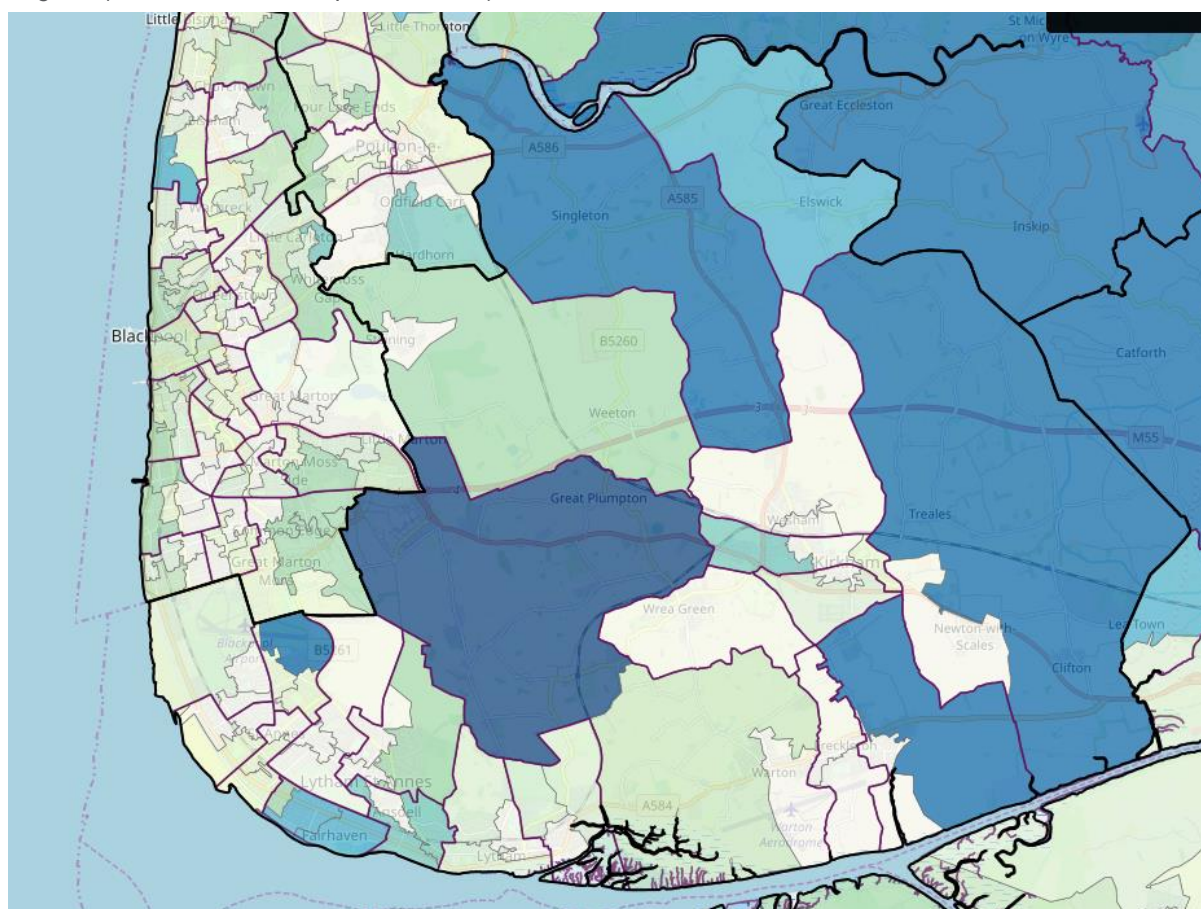
Figure B14: Living Environment Deprivation Domain for Fylde LSOAs by Ranking Position in England (source: Indices of Deprivation 2019)



(Key as for Figure B3)

Five wards also have LSOAs in the bottom 20% most deprived in terms of barriers to housing and services provision (Elswick & Little Eccleston, Freckleton East, Newton & Treales, Singleton & Greenhalgh, and Weeton & Westby) (see Figure B15). This index is based upon a number of variables reflecting housing condition and access to a number of defined services.

Figure B15: Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation Domain for Fylde LSOAs by Ranking Position in England (source: Indices of Deprivation 2019)



(Key as for Figure B3)

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Alcohol seizures from underage youths in public places.
- Number of people accessing drug treatment.
- Reports of Juvenile Nuisance.
- The Council are no longer carrying out the above surveys so some data has not been updated.
- Some surveys and data are no-longer being undertaken or gathered; therefore it has not been possible to update some data.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- Crime rates are low and should be maintained, although anti-social behaviour and drug and alcohol related crime are still problems, particularly in urban areas.
- Deprivation as a whole is low, although there are pockets in particular wards, most notably the more central urban wards that require attention. There is a need to improve access to basic services and amenities in rural areas.
- There may be scope in the future to more actively involve local communities in decision making through making more Neighbourhood Plans, which in the long-term could help to contribute towards more sustainable communities.

Housing

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline housing conditions and key trends:

- Average house price relating to national/regional averages
- Percentage of owner/occupied homes
- Number of households accepted as homeless
- Number of new dwelling completions as a percentage of commitments
- The provision of pitches and plots for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

Residential areas in Fylde are concentrated in the main urban areas of Lytham, St Anne's, Warton, Freckleton, Kirkham and Wesham. There are also 15 smaller semi-rural settlements.

Fylde is a popular place to live, with housing demand continuing to outstrip supply as population and in-migration have risen in recent years. As with much of the country, house prices in Fylde have risen over the long term, although have fallen in response to the recession since the start of 2009. The average price of all houses sold for the year ending June 2019 was £194,950, which is above the North-West but below the England regional average of £240,00 (Lancashire County Council – Housing and Households, 2020). This presents issues of housing affordability as prices have continued to rise above average income earnings.

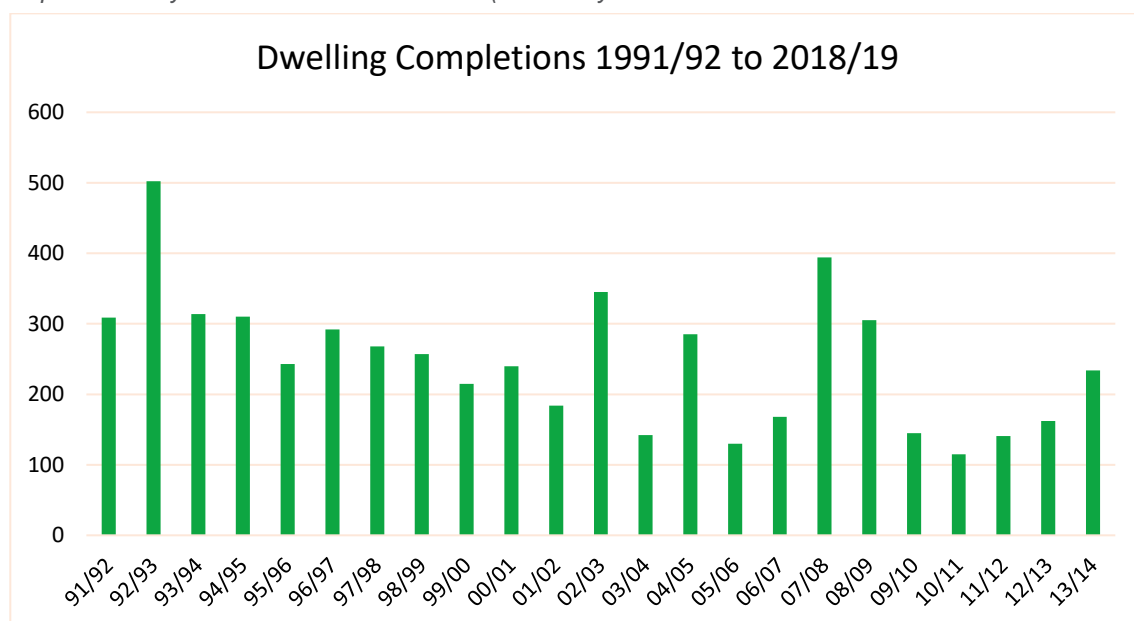
The ratio of median house prices to median individual earnings stood at 5.94 in 2018, a fall from its 2006 peak at 7.25. Housing affordability by this measure is below the national figures and as such affordability is a particular issue for local employees in lower income jobs, and particularly in Lytham and St Anne's. A total of 131 affordable homes were completed in the 12 months between 2017/18 (Lancashire County Council – Housing and Households, 2020).

In March 2018 Fylde had a total of 39,020 dwellings, 11.1% of which fell into the highest council tax bands, this being the second highest % in all of Lancashire. Around 92% of Fylde's dwellings fall within the owner-occupier and privately rented sector demonstrating a high %. 4.5% of housing stock in Fylde was identified as vacant in 2018. Fylde has a higher proportion of vacant dwellings than Lancashire as a whole (3.7%), and the average for England (2.6%). The higher levels are particularly linked to second home ownership (source: Lancashire Profile, 2015).

Fylde has no local authority managed housing. Housing authority property remains in high demand and this is continuing to rise.

Homelessness levels are well below national and regional levels, although homelessness presentations have increased. Eleven households were accepted as homeless and in priority need from April 2014 to March 2015. The demand for homeless services has seen an increase. Time in interim accommodation has increased from 8.4 weeks in 2011/12 to 12 weeks in 2014/15. This suggests a need for hostel/supported accommodation within Fylde, negating the need for B&B as emergency accommodation.

Figure B16: Completions in Fylde from 1991/92 to 2018/19 (source: Fylde Council)



Data Gaps and Uncertainties

Ratio of average prices to incomes in different wards/main economic grouping.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- There is a high demand for housing, related to an increase in population and in-migration.
- Despite the recent slowdown, average house prices are high leading to affordability problems, particularly for local employees in lower income jobs.
- The proportion of vacant dwellings in Fylde is higher than the Lancashire and England average.
- There is a need for more affordable family housing, and small units of 2-3 bedrooms and specialist housing for the increasing elderly population, particularly in Lytham and St Anne's, although a potential conflict with brownfield development targets is recognised.
- There is also a need for more social housing.
- Homelessness, although low is on the rise along with the need for interim accommodation.
- The Council has an up to date Gypsy and Travellers accommodation (GTAA), which identifies a need for 26 pitches for Gypsies and Travellers up to the year 2031, with a requirement of 0 plots (or yards) required for Travelling Showpeople up to the year 2031.
- Although commitments (planning permissions) have increased to approximately 3500 (March 2015), completions have remained low at 234 (2014/15).
- New housing should be developed within easy access of public transport and basic goods, services, amenities and greenspace.
- The promotion of sustainable design principles in the development of new housing should be encouraged.

Transboundary Issues

For many authorities, the geographical scale of particular baseline issues means that they relate closely to neighbouring authorities. For example, housing provision and prices, employment migration and commuting, service provision and education can all result in flows of people across Local Authority boundaries and infrastructure providers do not recognise Local Authority boundaries. In order to help to characterise the baseline further, some of these key 'transboundary' issues have been described below:

- Regular Duty to Cooperate meetings take place at both member and officer level between Fylde, Wyre and Blackpool Councils and Lancashire County Council. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been agreed as part of a Duty to Co-operate.
- Blackpool is the sub-regional centre for the wider Fylde Coast, but at present is not fulfilling its potential in this role. Regeneration initiatives in Blackpool are designed to address a range of social, economic and environmental issues. There are relationships between Fylde and Blackpool, in terms of the sub regional housing market area, employment and tourism. For example, Fylde and Blackpool jointly benefit from holiday-makers visiting the adjoining resort.
- It will be important for the FLP32 to consider development within other authorities in the sub-region and its impact on infrastructure. Wastewater capacity issues have been identified in the Fylde sub-region and a Fylde Peninsular Waste Water Management Group has been established.
- The Hillhouse employment site development at Thornton-Cleveleys in Wyre is a major project serving the Fylde sub-region. This is likely to have employment implications for Blackpool and Fylde.
- Traffic congestion associated with A585 to Fleetwood and employment sites in Blackpool is considered to be an issue in rural areas of Wyre and Fylde.
- Waste disposal is an issue for the whole of the Fylde area with Wyre and Fylde containing the main landfill sites serving a wide catchment including Blackpool, South Ribble and Preston.
- An enterprise zone has been created, centred around BAE Systems base at Warton. The main thrust of the Enterprise Zone is about attracting new investment and employment to the North West area which is based around high technology manufacturing industries with British Aerospace being a key driver in that bid. In addition to the aeronautical specialism a package would be set-up including a regional skills centre / academy. One of the aims of the initiative is to look at the retention of Fylde and Lancashire younger people in the area and promote new development/ industry that may not necessarily have set up in the area.
- Blackpool Airport is situated within Fylde close to the boundary with Blackpool. It is no longer an International Airport the Enterprise Zone at this site should see positive economic benefits across the borough.

APPENDIX C

Updated Appraisals for Revised Policies

The 2016 SA Report that accompanied Examination of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032¹⁹ provided appraisals of the Plan's policies and options. As set out in Chapter 4 of this report, the Council propose to revise some of these policies and so for each of these policies it is necessary to revisit their SA appraisals to ensure that the appraisals are accurate, up to date and can help to inform the Council's decision making with regards to policy revisions.

The following tables in this Appendix present the appraisals of each of the following policies. These appraisals were originally presented in the 2016 SA Report and have been reviewed and updated where necessary in light of the Council's proposed revisions:

The appraisals of policies that are proposed to be revised by the Council

- DLF1: Development Locations for Fylde;
- GD4: Development in the Countryside;
- GD7: Achieving Good Design in Development;
- EC5: Vibrant Town, District and Local Centres;
- H1: Housing Delivery and the Allocation of Housing Land;
- H6: Isolated New Homes in the Countryside;
- ENV1: Landscape; and
- ENV2: Biodiversity.

¹⁹ Submissions documents available at: <http://fylde.web-labs.co.uk/council/planning-policy--local-plan-/local-development-framework/www-fylde-gov-uk-submission/>

Table C.1: Appraisal key

Effect characteristics	Notation symbol	Effect description	Notation symbol
Effects likely to arise in 10-25 years of Plan implementation	L-T	Major positive effect	++
Effects likely to arise in 5-10 years of Plan implementation	M-T	Minor positive effect	+
Effects likely to arise in 0-5 years of Plan implementation	S-T	Neutral effect	O
Direct effects / Indirect effects	D / I	Uncertain effect	?
Effects are reversible / Effects are irreversible	R / IR	Positive/negative effect	+/-
High, medium or low certainty of prediction	H/M/L	Minor negative effect	-
		Major negative effect	--

SA Objective	Performance of policy		Temporal Scale Direct/Indirect Reversibility Certainty	Geographical Extent	Commentary <i>Mitigation/Enhancement measures</i>
1. Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	GD4	O	S, M, L-T I, R, M	Covers settlements, greenbelt and areas of separation between Wrea Green and Kirkham and between Kirkham and Newton, and large development sites in the countryside (e.g. Kirkham Prison and Weeton Camp).	GD4 would be unlikely to have an effect on crime, disorder or fear of crime.
	GD7	++			GD7 seeks to provide good design for new development taking into consideration siting and layout. The policy specifically refers to 'Secured by Design principles', the need to create safe and secure environments, that minimise opportunity for crime and natural surveillance.
2. Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	GD4	O	n/a		GD4 and GD7 are not expected to affect levels of educational attainment or lifelong learning.
	GD7	O			
3. Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	GD4	+	S, M, L-T I, R, M		GD4 seeks to ensure that development in the countryside seeks to support the rural economy and rural communities. This could have indirect benefits for health locally.
	GD7	+			GD7 seeks to have new development meet a high standard of design which incorporates landscaping and siting which can be good for residents' well-being, including a requirement for multi-functional Green Infrastructure in urban areas and for walking and cycling facilities.
4. Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	GD4	+	S, M, L-T		GD4 seeks to limit development in the countryside, which could impede the provision of housing for a wide range of people, including specifically rural needs. However, minor extensions to existing housing and the provision of housing to support rural businesses may lead to
	GD7	+	D/I, R, M		

SA Objective	Performance of policy		Temporal Scale Direct/Indirect Reversibility Certainty	Geographical Extent	Commentary <i>Mitigation/Enhancement measures</i>
					<p>benefits for some members of the community in these areas. The revised version of GD4 also makes provision for development that's needed to support entry-level exception sites for first time buyers on land not already allocated for housing. Overall, it could therefore make a minor but positive contribution towards ensuring that the growing and varied housing needs of Fylde can be met whilst avoiding inappropriate development in the countryside.</p> <p>GD7 supports the Objective as it seeks to have new development meet a high standard of design incorporating factors such as siting and layout. Development should be in accordance with the provision of the Equalities Act and comply with National Technical Standards including national space standards. This should ensure that housing meets acceptable standards in accordance with the SA Objective.</p>
5. Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	GD4	+	S, M, L-T I, R, M		<p>GD4 seeks to enable limited development in the countryside, which could help to preserve ways of life and the viability of economic uses in these areas.</p>
	GD7	+			<p>GD7 seeks to promote a positive contribution to local character as well as creating safe and secure environments for local communities. This could have a positive effect on creating a sense of place and encouraging community interaction, as reducing fear of crime and natural surveillance through design could have a cumulative effect on encouraging more people to walk within the local area.</p>
6. Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	GD4	++	S, M, L-T D, R, M		<p>GD4 would help to ensure that new development avoids unacceptable impacts on sustainable transport links and, where possible, helps to enhance these links such as cycle paths. The policy would therefore contribute towards the gradual improvement of local resident's sustainable access of areas throughout and beyond the Borough.</p>
	GD7	+			<p>GD7 seeks to ensure that the needs of non-motorised users are prioritised over other road users, and that designs for parking areas, including for cars, bicycles and motorcycles, are safe and accessible. This could help to promote cycling as a mode of transport but could also encourage travel by private car or motorcycle. The policy also seeks to ensure that development should not prejudice the safety or movement of all highway users. Appropriate measures should be provided to facilitate access on foot or cycle, and that existing pedestrian, cycle or equestrian routes should be protected and extended where practicable.</p>

SA Objective	Performance of policy		Temporal Scale Direct/Indirect Reversibility Certainty	Geographical Extent	Commentary <i>Mitigation/Enhancement measures</i>
7. Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	GD4	++	M, L-T D, R, M		GD4 seeks to retain continued employment use of existing sites in employment areas in rural areas. This Policy supports economic growth with a focus on local business needs.
	GD7	+			GD7 seeks to encourage good design. This could have indirect positive effects for the local economy, through increasing the attractiveness of the area to potential visitors, workers and investors.
8. Promote economic inclusion	GD4	+	M, L-T I, R, M		GD4 seeks to retain continued employment use of existing sites in employment areas in rural areas. This Policy has potential to contribute to employment in rural areas and potentially to meet rural needs. It would also help to protect and enhance rural residents' access to employment areas.
	GD7	○			GD7 would be unlikely to have an effect on economic inclusion.
9. Deliver urban renaissance	GD4	++	S, M, L-T D, R, M		GD4 seeks to retain continued employment use of existing sites in employment areas in rural areas. It is expected to contribute to urban renaissance.
	GD7	++			GD7 seeks to encourage good design, which could have positive effects on the built environment and townscape character. The inclusion of the consideration of townscape character was a recommendation in the assessment of the preferred option. This could have indirect positive effects for urban renaissance, through increasing the attractiveness of the area to potential visitors, workers and investors. The policy includes a requirement for multifunctional green infrastructure to be integrated into urban areas.
10. Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	GD4	+/-	S, M, L-T D, IR, M		GD4 seeks to retain continued employment use of existing sites in rural areas. This Policy has potential to impact biodiversity but is dependent on how impactful previous uses were. The Policy also references the need to conform with other plan Policies which include environmental protection. It also provides for the promotion and enhancement of coastal and rural tourism.
	GD7	++			GD7 seeks to achieve good design in new development. This includes the provision of measures to mitigate the effects of climate change and adaptation to climate change.

SA Objective	Performance of policy		Temporal Scale Direct/Indirect Reversibility Certainty	Geographical Extent	Commentary <i>Mitigation/Enhancement measures</i>
11. Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	GD4	+/-	S, M, L-T D, IR, M		GD4 seeks to retain continued employment use of existing sites in employment areas in rural areas. This Policy has potential to impact the rural landscape, but this Policy also promotes the enhancement of rural tourism and would indirectly protect natural and heritage assets. It also stipulates that development must be sensitive to its surroundings, which reduces the risk of adverse impacts on character. Ultimately however, the impacts will depend on the nature of new developments compared with previous.
	GD7	++			GD7 seeks promote good design through a number of measures including the consideration of landscaping, architectural character, visual amenity, the protection of landscape features and green infrastructure. This could lead to significant benefits against this objective.
12. Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	GD4	+/-	S, M, L-T ID, R, M		GD4 seeks to retain continued employment use of existing sites in employment areas in rural areas. This Policy has potential to impact rural landscape, but this Policy also promotes the enhancement of rural tourism which would indirectly protect natural and heritage assets.
	GD7	++			GD7 supports the objective and seeks to make a positive contribution through character and local distinctiveness through high quality new design that responds to its context. This could enhance landscape and townscape character, following a recommendation in the previous iteration of the SA.
13. Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	GD4	0	S, M, L-T D, R, M		GD4 seeks to retain continued employment use of existing sites in employment areas in rural areas. This is not expected to have a noticeable effect on water resources.
	GD7	++			GD7 supports the incorporation of water efficiency in new and existing buildings, 'grey' water and rainwater harvesting which promotes the sustainable use of water resources
14. Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	GD4	-	S, M, L-T D, R, M		GD4 seeks to retain continued employment use of existing sites in employment areas in rural areas. Development, albeit small-scale, may increase energy use and sites may not be accessible by public transport, although the revised version of the policy now seeks to protect sustainable transport modes into and out of rural areas. Overall it is considered that minor negative effects against this objective cannot be ruled out.
	GD7	++			

SA Objective	Performance of policy		Temporal Scale Direct/Indirect Reversibility Certainty	Geographical Extent	Commentary <i>Mitigation/Enhancement measures</i>
					GD7 states that development proposals should consider measures to mitigate the effects of climate change by the incorporation of energy and water efficiency in new and existing buildings, 'grey' water and rainwater harvesting and storage for waste and recyclables. Adaption to climate change should be achieved through the design and orientation of buildings to maximise solar gain, provide shelter from the elements and take advantage of natural light and ventilation. This should lead to significant benefits against this objective.
15. Protect and improve air quality	GD4	+/-	S, M, L-T ID, IR, M		GD4 seeks to retain continued employment use of existing sites in employment areas in rural areas. Transport movements to and from these areas could result in air pollution. However, the policy also seeks to protect and enhance sustainable transport links to these areas.
	GD7	++			GD7 seeks to ensure that all developments make appropriate provision for public transport services and that appropriate measures are provided to facilitate access on cycle and foot. Where practicable, existing pedestrian, cycle and equestrian routes should be extended and protected. Alongside measures to improve energy efficiency, this could lead to positive effects for air quality.
16. Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	GD4	O	S, M, L-T ID, IR, M		GD4 seeks to retain continued employment use of existing sites in employment areas in rural areas.
	GD7	+			Pursuant to previous SA recommendations, GD7 includes that local waste management facilities and neighbourhood waste management facilities for the separation, storage and collection of waste should be provided to increase the efficiency of its subsequent re-use, recycling and treatment. Sufficient space should be provided at all new homes for the storage of wheelie bins and recycling boxes.

SA Objective	Performance of policy		Temporal Scale Direct/Indirect Reversibility Certainty	Geographical Extent	Commentary <i>Mitigation/Enhancement measures</i>
1. Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	DLF1	-	S, M, L-T I, R, M	All strategic locations	Crime rates are relatively low across the borough except for some town centre districts in St. Annes. Significant effects on actual crime rates are unlikely as a result of the Plan although it should be noted that the employment sites are likely to attract more minor crime than residential sites.
2. Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	DLF1	+/-	S, M, L-T I, R, M	All strategic locations	Primary schools exist in all the identified settlements and there are secondary schools in Lytham, St. Annes and Kirkham enabling access in all target locations. Capacity is low however, and it is likely that there would be a shortfall of places in the short term. It may take time for new schools and services to be provided, e.g. at the edge of Blackpool. However, in the longer term, and with the development of some of the larger sites, it is anticipated that new school capacity can be generated.
3. Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	DLF1	O	n/a	All strategic locations	<p>The majority of development is proposed within reach of the main town centres, public transport links, jobs and amenities. Access to sustainable travel can also encourage walking and cycling which can benefit healthy lifestyles. This is actively encouraged in the plan.</p> <p>Whilst public transport is currently poor at the edge of Blackpool, it is assumed that new services here would be a prerequisite of development. The land at the edge of Blackpool provides an opportunity to develop a sustainable, cohesive community. Indeed, if the development at Whyndyke Garden Village and neighbouring sites were developed as a comprehensive masterplan, opportunities could be sought to further encourage walking, cycling and access to greenspace.</p>
4. Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	DLF1	++	S, M, L-T I, R, M	All strategic locations	<p>DLF1 provides a minimum of 6,895 (and up to 8,715) new, good-quality, well designed dwellings including affordable units will make a significant contribution to meeting housing needs and modern design standards starting immediately and being phased through the plan period. The policy provides sufficient supply of flexible housing land to meet needs in the main urban areas.</p> <p>The towns of Lytham (including Ansdell), St. Annes and Kirkham perform the role of Key Service Centres and serve the wider catchment area. In these towns the existing services and facilities will be enhanced; a range of housing and employment opportunities will be promoted and delivered, as well as retail and other services.</p>
5. Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	DLF1	O	n/a	All strategic locations	New development has potential to cause tension with existing communities where large developments are located adjacent to established communities. For example, a large increase in population in Lytham and St. Annes and Wesham/ Kirkham may have potential to water down community spirit and levels of cohesion. However, there is considerable uncertainty regarding this, and it has great potential to be mitigated through good design. Equally, new development can provide regeneration of degraded sites and provide a new impetus to an area through the injection of a new community.

SA Objective	Performance of policy		Temporal Scale Direct/Indirect Reversibility Certainty	Geographical Extent	Commentary <i>Mitigation/Enhancement measures</i>
6. Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	DLF1	O	n/a	All strategic locations	Provision of goods, services and public transport is strongest in Lytham and St. Annes and Kirkham together with the other identified locations enabling sustainable access to be maximised. Services in Warton would be benefited in particular. Transport links are strong in Kirkham. Further development in Kirkham and the strengthening of roles of Warton and Wesham may increase access to services in the east of the borough.
7. Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	DLF1	+	S, M, L-T I, R, M	All strategic locations	DLF1 confirms that the FLP32 will deliver a minimum of 6,895 (and up to 8,715) new homes and land will be developed for 60.6 Ha of employment use over the plan period to 2032.
8. Promote economic inclusion	DLF1	+	S, M, L-T I, R, M	All strategic locations	By promoting the majority of housing close to the key centres, access to jobs is improved, thereby helping to reduce employment exclusion and deprivation in the borough's most deprived wards (located in St. Annes). This could encourage investment in these areas and promote urban renaissance. The employment land at the edge of Blackpool may also have more benefit in reducing economic exclusion for Blackpool's more deprived communities. Again, this is primarily focussed on urban areas and less so for rural settlements.
9. Deliver urban renaissance	DLF1	+	S, M, L-T I, R, M	All strategic locations	By promoting the majority of housing close to the key centres, access to jobs is improved, thereby helping to reduce employment exclusion and deprivation in the borough's most deprived wards (located in St. Annes). This could encourage investment in these areas and promote urban renaissance. However, whilst developments are generally focussed towards the key towns, they are often on greenfield sites at their edges. The loss of greenfield sites may result in losses of landscape and visual amenity and biodiversity. Strong public transport connections to the town centre transport hubs would be required to ensure the renaissance benefits are felt in town centres as well.
10. Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	DLF1	O	n/a	All strategic locations	<p>Brownfield sites would be used where possible as a result of the urban area focus (e.g. at Warton in particular) although sites are limited in Lytham and St. Annes. 20% of housing would also occur on small or windfall sites which may include rural land. As such, the use of a number of greenfield agricultural sites is unavoidable and cumulatively is likely to result in the loss of biodiversity, notably through the loss of farmland bird habitat or other features such as trees, ponds or hedgerows. Some BHSs may also be affected by development occurring nearby.</p> <p>The Borough's most sensitive habitats lie off the coast from Lytham and St. Annes / Warton and increased pressure here (recreational or foul water discharge) may result in indirect effects upon the European designations although not to the extent of some of the rejected options. Measures to avoid indirect impacts on the adjoining nature conservation sites should be incorporated into the design such as, for example a buffer and blocking possible routes to the sites directly from the development. Designated wildlife sites should be avoided, and serious consideration should be given to the potential effects on</p>

SA Objective	Performance of policy		Temporal Scale Direct/Indirect Reversibility Certainty	Geographical Extent	Commentary <i>Mitigation/Enhancement measures</i>
					the European designated sites through the HRA process. See provisions of Policies ENV1- 5.
11. Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	DLF1	+	S, M, L-T I, R, M	All strategic locations	The use of a number of greenfield agricultural sites is unavoidable with many of these being located at the edges of existing settlements. Whilst this is preferable to new rural locations (as proposed more in other rejected options) being chosen they are likely to change the character of some sub-urban fringes. Similarly, up to 10% of development may still occur on small or sites which may potentially be in rural areas such as Newton, Staining, Wrea Green, Elswick, Clifton, Singleton and Weeton. Development in these areas has potential to infringe on some areas of open countryside around Kirkham, Wesham and Warton. The settings of Wesham and Kirkham (including the Conservation Areas) in particular may be adversely affected and there is a risk of overdeveloping the suburbs of Kirkham, Wesham, Freckleton and Warton through infill. Areas required for expansion at St. Annes would be on greenfield land and would affect landscape and visual amenity although not to the extent of some of the rejected options. In contrast the development of some degraded, derelict and/or previously developed sites with well planned, high quality structures can result in landscape/townscape and visual benefits.
12. Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	DLF1	?	S, M, L-T I, R, M	All strategic locations	At this scale, it is difficult to say whether cultural heritage assets will be damaged by the Plan. Some areas contain a number of listed buildings and conservation areas exist in some of the key settlement. Whilst the settings of these may be affected, proposed development is largely located in areas removed from these designated assets and will need to be subject to site-based assessments. A number of archaeological finds have been discovered throughout the borough dating from prehistoric through to more modern times. Some sites have higher potential to coincide with these than others although again it would not be possible to say with any certainty until site-based studies have been undertaken.
13. Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	DLF1	+/-	S, M, L-T I, R, M	All strategic locations	Some sites are proposed in or near EA Flood Zones, notably near Lytham and St. Annes although these would be fewer than other rejected options. All greenfield land development has potential to adversely affect surface and ground water quality as well as increasing the demand for water through increased population. This may result in the loss of ponds or pollution to surface watercourses. Drainage issues also exist in the vicinity of the M55 junction 4. However, it should be possible to mitigate many of these impacts through careful design and considerate construction practices including e.g. SuDS features.
14. Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	DLF1	-	S, M, L-T I, R, M	All strategic locations	New development will always create a greater demand for energy and car travel so adverse effects are unavoidable. However, developing near to existing urban centres, jobs, services and transport links should help minimise the growth of private car journeys and promote sustainable transport more (Kirkham has good rail links) than the rejected dispersed options. The development of some of the larger sites such as the land at the edge of Blackpool gives rise to the

SA Objective	Performance of policy		Temporal Scale Direct/Indirect Reversibility Certainty	Geographical Extent	Commentary <i>Mitigation/Enhancement measures</i>
					opportunity to promote sustainable construction techniques on a large scale by a single or fewer developers. There is potential for increased traffic congestion around Kirkham, Wesham, Warton and at the edge of Blackpool. Cumulatively, this may have indirect effects upon air quality and carbon emissions although air quality is generally not a significant issue in the borough. If combined with public transport and sustainable travel connections, the increase in traffic may be mitigated. Measures to promote cycling, walking and public transport access are encouraged in the plan.
15. Protect and improve air quality	DLF1	O	n/a	All strategic locations	Policy would be unlikely to have a discernible impact on air quality.
16. Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	DLF1	-	S, M, L-T I, R, M	All strategic locations	DLF1 states that the development of over 6,895 houses and 60.6ha of employment land would also use a considerable amount of raw materials and create building waste and a source of waste on an on-going basis. Again, this is unavoidable. Development will contribute towards sustainable growth, the continuation and creation of sustainable communities by their locations and accessibility and through the use of resources and construction materials. However, there are potential benefits of developing some larger sites in that they may be produced with comprehensive masterplan which could include high standards of sustainable construction and design in order to minimise the use of raw materials.

SA Objective	Performance of policy		Temporal Scale Direct/Indirect Reversibility Certainty	Geographical Extent	Commentary <i>Mitigation/Enhancement measures</i>
1. Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	EC5	+	S, M, L-T I, R, M	60.6 ha of new employment development land consisting of the Blackpool International Airport; Queensway St. Annes, Dock Road and Boundary Road Lytham, Mill Farm Sports Village Fleetwood Road, Blackpool and Fylde Industrial Estate, Brunel Way, Whitehills Business Park, Cropper Road East, Whyndyke Garden Village and Naze Lane, Freckleton	EC5 encourages retail and appropriate town centre development. It also states that uses that involve operational hours in the evening or night should not create inappropriate disturbance to residents or other users of the centre and surrounding areas. Within town centres, a diversity of uses (e.g. cultural facilities, offices and residential uses, restaurants and cafes) that support the vitality of the centre will be encouraged to have secondary shopping frontages that will be permitted at ground and upper floor level to improve safety and security by increasing natural surveillance of the centre. However, If the retail unit is to have a primary shopping frontage it must retain a pedestrian-level shop front with windows and displays. Despite the exposure of pedestrian level shop frontages, the Policy could still help reduce levels of disorder and fear of crime.
2. Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	EC5	O	n/a		EC5 encourages retail and appropriate town centre development. There is no reference to provision of training.
3. Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	EC5	+	S, M, L-T I, R, M		EC5 encourages retail and appropriate town centre development, which could contribute to the development of strong and cohesive communities. The loss of community, health, leisure and cultural facilities and services within town, district and local centres will be resisted unless it can be demonstrated that the facility is no longer needed, or it can be established that the services provided by the facility can be provided in an alternative location or manner that is equally accessible by the community.
4. Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	EC5	O	n/a		EC5 relate to employment and does not cover housing.
5. Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	EC5	+	S, M, L-T I, R, M		EC5 encourages retail and appropriate town centre development, which includes cultural facilities, restaurants and cafes where people could meet and socialise. Town centre development could also provide opportunities for community involvement and indirectly contribute to the development of strong and cohesive communities.
6. Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	EC5	+	S, M, L-T I, R, M		EC5 encourages retail and appropriate town centre development and supports retail and other uses in district local centres. As such, it would improve access to basic goods in all centres.
7. Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	EC5	++	S, M, L-T I, R, M		EC5 encourages retail and appropriate town centre development and supports retail and other uses in district local centres. It therefore provides opportunities for business development. St. Annes redevelopment on Wood Street, Ansdell District Centre and other out of town mixed use developments have been specifically identified as areas of new business formation and economic growth. The mixture of land uses at these sites should diversify the employment opportunities
8. Promote economic inclusion	EC5	+	S, M, L-T I, R, M		EC5 encourages retail and appropriate town centre development and supports retail and other uses in district local centres. This Policy has potential to

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				contribute to employment in town and local centres, including those with high unemployment.
9. Deliver urban renaissance	EC5	++	S, M, L-T I, R, M	EC5 encourages retail and appropriate town centre development and supports retail and other uses in district local centres. This Policy has potential to contribute to employment in town and local centres and contribute to the vitality and vibrancy of town centres. For example, St. Annes redevelopment on Wood Street and Ansdell District Centre, proposed local centres at Freckleton, Warton and Whitehills have been specifically identified as areas to enhance vibrant town, district and local centres. Town Centre Management Plans produced by the Council will address the function and accessibility of each town centre therefore improving access within urban areas by sustainable means.
10. Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	EC5	O	n/a	EC5 encourages retail and appropriate town centre development and supports retail and other uses in district local centres. This Policy has potential to impact biodiversity, although town centre and brownfield sites are usually (although not always) less biodiverse than rural Greenfield sites.
11. Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	EC5	O	n/a	EC5 encourages retail and appropriate town centre development and it supports retail and other uses in district local centres. Town centres are designed for retail use so as long as it is appropriately designed, adverse effects should not be realised.
12. Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	EC5	?	n/a	EC5 encourages retail and appropriate town centre development and supports retail and other uses in district local centres. This Policy has potential to impact heritage resources including the setting of Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings. However, it should be feasible to mitigate any impacts through careful design.
13. Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	EC5	O	n/a	EC5 encourages retail and appropriate town centre development and supports retail and other uses in district local centres. This Policy has potential to increase water use.
14. Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	EC5	-	S, M, L-T I, R, M	EC5 encourages retail and appropriate town centre development and supports retail and other uses in district local centres. This Policy has potential to increase energy use, but centres should be accessible to people living in the vicinity.
15. Protect and improve air quality	EC5	O	n/a	EC5 encourages retail and appropriate town centre development and supports retail and other uses in district local centres. Centres should be accessible to people living in the vicinity and also to public transport.
16. Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	EC5	-	S, M, L-T I, R, M	EC5 encourages retail and appropriate town centre development and supports retail and other uses in district local centres. This provides opportunities to develop vacant or derelict land.

SA Objective	Performance of policy		Temporal Scale Direct/Indirect Reversibility Certainty	Geographical Extent	Commentary <i>Mitigation/Enhancement measures</i>
1. Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	H1	O	n/a	Borough-wide	H1 relates to housing delivery and the allocation of housing land. This policy does not refer to reducing crime.
	H6	O			H6 relates to isolated new homes in the countryside and does not include any reference to minimising opportunity for crime.
2. Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	H1	O	n/a		H1 relates to housing delivery and allocation of housing land and does not make any reference to education.
	H6	O			H6 does not make any reference to educational facilities.
3. Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	H1	O	n/a		H1 relates to housing delivery and allocation of housing land and does not make any specific reference to physical or mental health.
	H6	O			H6 relates to conversions, new homes and replacements or extensions to existing dwellings in the countryside. The health benefits will be limited to the people who will occupy these homes.
4. Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	H1	++	S, M, L-T D/I, R, M		H1 relates to housing delivery and allocation of housing land. The management and delivery of new housing will ensure that there is sufficient housing to meet the requirements of the area, with the revised FLP32 seeking to deliver a minimum of 6,895-8,715 new homes. The housing numbers have been revised in light of the revised housing requirement for Fylde, which is based on changes to the housing needs methodology presented in the NPPF19. Whilst the total number of homes delivered over the Plan period could now potentially be less than that which was previously expected and was previously appraised in the 2016 Submission SA Report, the Plan would still be expected to ensure that as a minimum the housing needs of Fylde’s growing and varied population will be met. The new housing range is derived from the calculated need of 415 net dwellings per annum for the period of 2011 – 2019, and 275 – 415 new dwellings per annum from 2019-20 onwards.
	H6	+			H6 relates to isolated new homes in the countryside and to replace and /or extend existing dwellings in the countryside so that it would address the need for housing in rural areas.
5. Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	H1	+	S, M, L-T I, R, M		H1 relates to housing delivery and allocation of housing land. New housing developments should develop opportunities for community interaction and create social groups.
	H6	O			

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					H6 refers to housing in the countryside, so opportunities for contributing to community cohesion are limited.
6. Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	H1	O	S, M, L-T D, R, M		H1 relates to housing delivery and allocation of housing land. The selection of housing land is important in terms of its proximity to existing transport infrastructure and creating new services for new housing developments.
	H6	-			H6 refers to housing in the countryside, which would require use of private cars. This policy would not be expected to contribute significantly to this objective.
7. Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	H1	O	M, L-T D, R, M		H1 relates to housing delivery and allocation of housing land. New housing development and use of greenfield land will not necessarily improve economic growth or business development but may have a detrimental effect on sustainable farm diversification.
	H6	+			H6 promotes live/work units, which should contribute to the economy.
8. Promote economic inclusion	H1	O	n/a		H1 and H6 relate to housing provision although there will be employment opportunities in the construction of new developments.
	H6	O			
9. Deliver urban renaissance	H1	+	S, M, L-T D, R, M		H1 relates to housing delivery and allocation of housing land. New housing development in urban areas may improve the vitality and vibrancy of a place. The specification of new homes should meet the required design standards and create a high-quality built environment with associated sustainable transport infrastructure. H6 refers to housing in the countryside and not urban areas.
	H6	O			
10. Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	H1	?	S, M, L-T D, IR, M		H1 relates to housing numbers generally. Other policies in the plan will determine the effect of development on biodiversity specifically, so the effect of this policy is uncertain at the time of assessment. H6 refers to new housing in the countryside, so there is potential to affect biodiversity although new developments have to meet Policy GD7 requirements, so this effect is uncertain.
	H6	?			
11. Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	H1	+	S, M, L-T D, IR, M		H1 relates to housing delivery and allocation of housing land. The policy will ensure that development will provide a range and mix of house types necessary to meet the requirements of the FLP32 whilst preserving the landscape and landscape character of the area. H6 requires that exceptional quality of design to raise standards of design in the countryside. These include outstanding or innovative design, significantly
	H6	+			

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					enhancing its immediate setting and being sensitive to the location of the defining characteristics of the area.
12. Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	H1	+	S, M, L-T ID, R, M		H1 makes specific provision for sensitive consideration of heritage conversions. H6 requires exceptional quality of design to raise standards of design in the countryside. These include outstanding or innovative design, significantly enhance its immediate setting and be sensitive to the location of the defining characteristics of the area. The Policy also makes specific provision for sensitive consideration of heritage conversions.
	H6	+			
13. Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	H1	+	S, M, L-T D, R, M		H1 relates to housing delivery and allocation of housing land. Land proposed for new development will undergo a flood risk assessment and a water quality assessment to enable efficient management of the water environment. H6 is unlikely to affect water quality or use given the small scale of development likely.
	H6	O			
14. Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	H1	+	S, M, L-T D, R, M		H1 relates to housing delivery and allocation of housing land. The policy seeks to allocate land in settlements within close proximity of public transport infrastructure to reduce car use and CO2 emissions. H6 may increase CO2 emissions since these are located in the countryside and would require travel by car.
	H6	-			
15. Protect and improve air quality	H1	O	S, M, L-T ID, IR, M		H1 relates to housing delivery and allocation of housing land, therefore the location of new housing land may have a slight effect on the air quality of that area due to additional need for transport infrastructure and car use. H6 is more likely to require travel by car but this is not likely to have significant impacts on local air quality given the small numbers involved.
	H6	O			
16. Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	H1	+/-	S, M, L-T ID, IR, M		H1 can reduce the amount of derelict and vacant land and encourage use of brownfield land where appropriate through careful allocation of housing land. However, the development of new housing will increase materials use and waste production. H1 will result in demand for raw materials. There will also be an increase in waste.
	H6	-			

SA Objective	Performance of policy		Temporal Scale Direct/Indirect Reversibility Certainty	Geographical Extent	Commentary <i>Mitigation/Enhancement measures</i>
1. Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	ENV1	O	S, M, L-T I, R, L	Key development areas	Policies relate to landscape and biodiversity protection and open space. They are not considered to have any significant effect on reducing crime, disorder and fear of crime.
	ENV2	O			
2. Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	ENV1	O	S, M, L-T I, R, L	Key development areas	Policies relate to landscape and biodiversity protection and open space. They are not considered to have any significant effect on improving educational attainment.
	ENV2	O			
3. Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	ENV1	+	S, M, L-T I, R, L	Key development areas	These policies will contribute to providing opportunities to encourage healthy active lifestyles and quality natural living environments.
	ENV2	+			
4. Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	ENV1	O	S, M, L-T I, R, L	Key development areas	Policies relate to landscape and biodiversity protection and open space. They are not considered to have any significant effect on housing provision.
	ENV2	O			
5. Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	ENV1	+	S, M, L-T I, R, L	Key development areas	Policies relate to protecting open space and green infrastructure provision, enhancement and management - public open spaces for people to gather and enjoy will help to protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.
	ENV2	+			
6. Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	ENV1	O	S, M, L-T I, R, L	Key development areas	ENV1 and ENV2 relate to biodiversity and landscape and would be unlikely to have a discernible effect on this Objective.
	ENV2	O			
7. Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	ENV1	+	S, M, L-T I, R, L	Key development areas	Policies would contribute towards a good quality natural and built environment which can be attractive to inward investment offering cumulative benefits with other policies.
	ENV2	+			
8. Promote economic inclusion	ENV1	O	S, M, L-T I, R, L	Key development areas	The Policies are not considered to have any significant effect on promoting economic inclusion.
	ENV2	O			
9. Deliver urban renaissance	ENV1	+	S, M, L-T I, R, L	Key development areas	ENV1 would be unlikely to have any significant effect on urban renaissance. ENV2 seeks to protect nature conservation sites or sites of particular local importance. In this instance, development will only be permitted where it is necessary to meet an overriding local public need whilst maintaining a high-quality built environment.
	ENV2	O			
10. Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	ENV1	++	S, M, L-T I, R, L	Key development areas	ENV1 requires development to have a regard for its landscape and biodiversity context and seeks to minimise the loss of biodiversity features or where loss is unavoidable, replacement be provided and managed. Opportunities to create features of biodiversity value within and around new development will serve to enhance biodiversity of the local area. This Policy also seeks to protect international, national and locally designated sites of biological and geological conservation importance from any adverse effects of development. As a result of the Partial Review, ENV1 has been amended to refer to promoting conservation, restoration and enhancement of the coastline, including with regards to the biodiversity assets found at the coastline. This is in order to reflect the NPPF19 and its focus on achieving biodiversity net gains. As a result of the Partial
	ENV2	++			

SA Objective	Performance of policy		Temporal Scale Direct/Indirect Reversibility Certainty	Geographical Extent	Commentary <i>Mitigation/Enhancement measures</i>
					Review, ENV1 would now be more likely to encourage biodiversity net gains, particularly along the coastline, as opposed to just preventing negative effects. ENV2 protects nature conservation site or ecological networks by ensuring proposals that enhance or conserve biodiversity will be supported. Where development is necessary the aim will be to ensure that measurable net gains for biodiversity are realised. The policy has been reworded slightly as a result of the Partial Review and now seeks to ensure that net gains for biodiversity are achieved as a result of new development. This would help to ensure that all new development in Fylde delivers positive and discernible benefits for local biodiversity as well as the connectivity of the wider ecological network.
11. Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	ENV1	++	S, M, L-T I, R, L	Key development areas	ENV1 seeks to protect and where possible enhance landscape character within the borough through minimising the loss of landscapes or where unavoidable replacing lost features. As a result of the Partial Review ENV1 no longer refers to Valued Landscapes in line with NPPF19. However, the FLP32 does not designate any valued landscapes in Fylde and so no longer referring to them does not alter the assessment of this policy. As a result of the Partial Review, ENV1 has been amended to refer to promoting conservation, restoration and enhancement of the coastline, including with regards to the biodiversity assets found at the coastline. The character of the coastline would be likely to be protected and enhanced as a result of the FLP32 and the Partial Review. ENV2 seeks to avoid damage to nature conservation sites and ecological networks and loss of the undeveloped open character of a site.
	ENV2	+			
12. Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	ENV1	○	S, M, L-T I, R, L	Key development areas	ENV1 and ENV2 would be unlikely to have any significant effect on this SA Objective.
	ENV2	○			
13. Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	ENV1	○	S, M, L-T I, R, L	Key development areas	Policies would be unlikely to have a significant effect on this SA Objective.
	ENV2	○			
14. Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	ENV1	○	S, M, L-T I, R, L	Key development areas	Policies would be unlikely to have a significant effect on this SA Objective.
	ENV2	○			
15. Protect and improve air quality	ENV1	○	S, M, L-T I, R, L	Key development areas	Policies would be unlikely to have a significant effect on this SA Objective.
	ENV2	○			
16. Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	ENV1	○	S, M, L-T I, R, L	Key development areas	Policies would be unlikely to have a significant effect on this SA Objective.
	ENV2	○			

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