



Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal

Local Plan

SA Scoping Report

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Fylde Borough Council

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background and Purpose of the Scoping Report

This Scoping Report has been prepared by Hyder on behalf of Fylde Council as part of the combined Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) (hereafter referred to as SA) of the emerging Local Plan. The new Local Plan is scheduled for adoption in 2017 and will replace the adopted Fylde Local Plan (as altered October 2005). The new Local Plan will guide development in the borough over the next 15 years to 2032.

Previously Fylde Council prepared and consulted upon an Issues and Options document in 2012. The purpose of this was to seek initial views on the main issues facing the borough along with views on the objectives for the Local Plan and what the future spatial vision of Fylde should include. Subsequently, in 2013, Fylde Council prepared and consulted upon their Preferred Option Local Plan which outlined the Spatial Development Framework, strategic locations for development and general development policies. At this stage in 2013, it was the intention that a separate plan would be prepared for the site allocations. However, Fylde Council now intend to prepare a Revised Preferred Option of the Local Plan which will include policies on the strategic and non-strategic locations for development, including site allocations for housing, employment and mixed uses. Section 2 of this report provides further information about the background to the Local Plan and its development.

It should be noted that, both the Issues and Options document and the Preferred Option Local Plan were subject to SA, however, the SA will now need to be amended reflect the Revised Preferred Option Local Plan (i.e. the new Local Plan). An SA Scoping Report was previously produced in 2010; given the change in approach to the Local Plan and the five years that have past it is important to re-define the scope of the SA and update the issues and opportunities to reflect this. Therefore, this Scoping Report will provide the amended scope but will have regard (where relevant) to the work undertaken within the previous reports.

This Scoping Report represents the initial stage in the SA process for the Local Plan and its purpose is to:

- Set the scope and level of detail of the SA;
- Identify relevant plans, policies, programmes and initiatives that will inform the SA process and the Local Plan;
- Identify relevant baseline information;
- Identify key sustainability issues and problems; and
- Present an SA Framework, consisting of sustainability objectives and indicators, against which the Local Plan can be assessed.

1.2 Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

SA is a process for assessing the social, economic and environmental impacts of a plan and aims to ensure that sustainable development is at the heart of the plan-making process.

It is a legal requirement that Local Plans are subject to SA, under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This Act stipulates that the SA must comply with the requirements of the SEA Directive¹ which was transposed directly into UK law through the SEA Regulations².

SEA is a systemic 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'.

It is possible to combine the processes of SEA and SA, as they share a number of similarities. Guidance to date has promoted a combined process (i.e. a process which assesses social, economic and environmental effects) and this is the approach that has been adopted here. Whilst there are formalised approaches for both SA and SEA, only SEA has a legal obligation to perform certain activities. These legal obligations have been and will continue to be adhered to throughout the combined SA and SEA for the Local Plan. The combined SEA and SA is referred to as SA throughout the remaining sections of this Scoping Report. This Scoping Report includes a series of boxes which clearly identify the specific requirements of the SEA Directive that need to be fulfilled.

1.3 Consultation

In accordance with regulation 12(5) of the SEA Regulations, this updated Scoping Report will be consulted upon for a five week period with the statutory SEA bodies, which include:

- The Environment Agency;
- Natural England; and
- Historic England.

Comments received will be taken forward to inform the SA process.

1.4 Habitats Regulations Assessment

European Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna (the 'Habitats Directive') requires that any plan or programme likely to have a significant impact upon a Natura 2000 site (Special Area of Conservation (SAC), candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC), Special Protection Area (SPA), potential Special Protection Area (pSPA) and Ramsar site), which is not directly concerned with the management of the site for nature conservation, must be subject to an Appropriate Assessment. The overarching process is referred to as Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).

HRA screening of the Preferred Option Local Plan was undertaken in 2013. However, the HRA screening report will now need to be updated to reflect the Revised Preferred Options Local Plan. HRA screening will be undertaken alongside the SA and the development of the Revised

¹ Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, June 2001

² S.I. 2004 No. 1633: The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, 2004

Preferred Options Local Plan to determine if the plan (either in isolation and/or in combination with other plans or projects) would generate an adverse impact upon the integrity of a Natura 2000 site, in terms of its conservation objectives and qualifying interests. This process will be documented in a HRA Screening Report that will be submitted to Natural England for approval.

2 The Local Plan

2.1 Background to the Borough

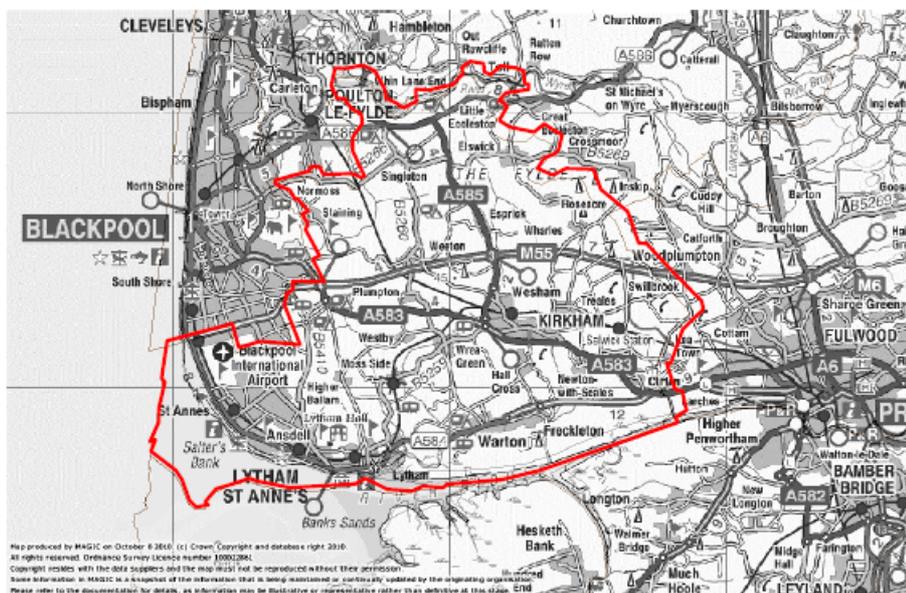
Fylde is a predominantly rural borough occupying the southern part of the Fylde peninsula in western Lancashire. It is bounded to the north by Wyre Council and the River Wyre estuary, to the west by the densely populated urban area of Blackpool and the Irish Sea, by Preston City Council to the east and by the Ribble Estuary to the south (refer to Figure 1-1). Fylde had a population of 77,000 in 2014 (ONS mid-year population estimates).

Figure 1-1 Location of Fylde Borough within Lancashire



Fylde's long coastline is a dominant feature of the borough and is the setting for the majority of its urban areas. The largest towns, Lytham and St. Annes have a reputation of being higher quality, lower-key resorts than the much larger Blackpool to the north, with significant visitor resources along their seafront and their internationally famous championship golf course. The other significant settlements are Warton / Freckleton lying further east, and Kirkham / Wesham, which together form the only sizable inland settlement (refer to Figure 1-2).

Figure 1-2 Map of Fylde Borough



The borough is bisected by the M55 motorway which provides connections to the national road network. Two rail lines pass through Fylde providing connections to Blackpool and Preston. Connectivity is important, as the borough has a high dependence on neighbouring areas for job opportunities and higher level service provision. The Fylde economy is disproportionately reliant on a small number of large employers, and a relatively high proportion of employment in declining sectors. However, Fylde has above average levels of income and low levels of deprivation, although pockets do exist, notably in inner areas of St Anne's. Overall, the borough has a high quality of life, and is a popular retirement destination. Wards referred to in the rest of this report are indicated in Figure 1-3.

Figure 1-3 Wards within Fylde Borough



Agriculture forms a significant employment sector and dominates the majority of land use. The flat mosslands of the Fylde have been largely drained for farming and there are few significant areas of natural or semi-natural landscape. However, several nature conservation sites are located within or adjoining the borough, notably the internationally-significant Ribble Estuary.

2.2 Background to the Local Plan

Future development within Fylde will be guided by the plans and policies within the emerging new Local Plan for Fylde. The Fylde Local Plan to 2032 will include Strategic and Non-Strategic Allocations for new homes and employment land, sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, leisure, retail, tourism and community use, or a mixture of such uses. In addition, the plan will also comprise Development Management policies, which will inform decisions on planning applications and appeals; together with policies to protect the natural and built environment and heritage assets.

The Council prepared the Vision, Issues and Objectives for informal public consultation in 2011. The purpose of this was to seek initial views on the main issues facing the borough along with views on the objectives for the Local Plan and what the future spatial vision of Fylde should include. The formal consultation on Issues and Options took place in 2012.

Formal consultation on the Preferred Option undertaken in 2013, was carried out under the relevant regulations relating to this aspect of the Development Plan process (Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations, 2012). The Strategic Objectives were included in both the Issues and Options and the Preferred Option consultation documents. Taking account of comments received in response to those consultations and the recommendations of the previous SA's undertaken along with other technical documents, the objectives will be refined for inclusion in the Revised Preferred Option (i.e. the new Local Plan).

The new Local Plan will include the following elements:

- A Vision;
- Strategic Objectives;
- A Development Strategy (i.e. the spatial strategy);
- Strategic and Non-Strategic (i.e. the site allocations) Locations for Development; and
- Development Management Policies.

The Fylde Local Plan, once adopted, will supersede the current saved policies of the Fylde Borough Local Plan (as altered, October 2005).

3 Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal

3.1 Stages in the SA Process

The ODPM's Practical Guide³ and the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) subdivides the SA process into a series of stages. While 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 Scoping Report. The table also demonstrates how each of the SA stages are linked to the preparation and development of the Local Plan. Although the previous work on the Local Plan has already been subject to SA including scoping, options appraisal etc this process has been reviewed due to the change in approach within the Local Plan. It may therefore be necessary to consider any further options that have emerged.

Table 3-1 Stages in the SA Process

| SA Stage | Section of the Report (where applicable) | Application to the Local Plan |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope | | |
| A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives | Section 4 and Appendix A | Stage A corresponds to the scoping stage of the SA and the findings of this stage are presented in this Scoping Report. During this stage the scope of the Local Plan will also be defined. |
| A2: Collecting baseline information | Section 5 and Appendix B | |
| A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems | Section 5 | |
| A4: Developing the SA Framework | Section 6 | |
| A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA | Purpose of this Scoping Report is to seek feedback on the scope of the SA. | |
| Stage B: Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects | | |
| B1: Testing the Local Plan objectives against the SA Framework | All of these stages will be documented in the SA Report. | Stage B of the SA process is linked to the overall production of the Local Plan which includes the development of options and the selection of the preferred options. There should be a considerable degree of interaction between the plan-making and SA |
| B2: Developing the Local Plan Options | | |
| B3: Predicting the | | |

³ ODPM (2005) A Practical Guide to the SEA Directive

| SA Stage | Section of the Report (where applicable) | Application to the Local Plan |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| effects of the Local Plan | | teams during this stage in the process to enable potential adverse effects of the Local Plan to be avoided/minimised and potential sustainability benefits maximised. |
| B4: Evaluating the effects of the Local Plan | | |
| B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects | | |
| B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan | | |
| Stage C: Preparing the SA Report | | |
| C1: Preparing the SA Report | This will result in a SA Report documenting the effects of the Local Plan and will also include an assessment of the options considered during the Local Plan's development. | The proposed submission Local Plan will be prepared ready for consultation. |
| Stage D: Consultation on the Proposed Submission Local Plan and the SA Report | | |
| D1: Public participation on the proposed submission Local Plan | - | The SA Report and the proposed submission Local Plan will be consulted upon in accordance with the Regulations. |
| D2: Appraising significant changes resulting from representations | - | Following the receipt of representations, the SA Report may need to be updated to reflect comments received. It will be essential for the SA Report and the Local Plan to remain consistent. |
| D3: Making decisions and providing information | - | |
| Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan | | |
| E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring | Monitoring will commence once the Local Plan has been adopted. | Monitoring undertaken for the SA process should feed into the Authority's Monitoring Report. |
| E2: Responding to adverse effects | | |

4 Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives

4.1 Introduction

The box below stipulates the SEA Directive requirements for this stage of the process.

Box 1: SEA Directive Requirements for the Review of Plans Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives

‘an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes’ (Annex 1 (a)).

‘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’ (Annex 1 (e))

A review of other plans and programmes that may affect the preparation of the Local Plan was undertaken in order to contribute to the development of both the SA and the Local Plan. This included:

- Identification of any external social, environmental or economic objectives, indicators or targets that should be reflected in the SA process.
- Identification of any baseline data relevant to the SA.
- Identification of any external factors that might influence the preparation of the plan, for example sustainability issues.
- Identification of any external objectives or aims that would contribute positively to the development of the Local Plan.
- Determining whether there are clear potential conflicts or challenges between other identified plans, programmes or sustainability objectives and the emerging Local Plan.

The review included documents prepared at international, national, regional (sub-regional) and local scale. A brief summary of the documents reviewed and the main findings are summarised in Table 4-1 and further details presented in Appendix A.

Table 4-1 Review of Plans and Programmes

| Level | Summary |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| International Plans and Programmes | A review was undertaken of key International Conventions and European Directives that could potentially influence the development of the Local Plan and the SA. European Directives are transposed into national legislation in each individual Member State and, therefore, there should be a trickle-down effect of the key principles and an application to the relevant national, regional and local circumstances in other planning documents. |
| National Plans and Programmes | Central Government establishes their guidelines and policies for a variety of different topics within the NPPF and NPPG. The Framework sets out planning policies for England and how they are expected to be applied. It provides guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers, both in drawing up plans and making decisions about planning applications. The Framework was reviewed to |

| Level | Summary |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | <p>ensure that the SA process aligned with its aims and objectives.</p> <p>A review was also undertaken of relevant White Papers, plans and strategies including the Sustainable Development Strategy which outlines the over-arching Government objective to raise the quality of life in our communities.</p> |
| Regional and County Level Plans | <p>Where appropriate, county and sub-regional level plans have been considered. The objectives of these plans as well as some of the challenges they raise need to be taken on board as appropriate.</p> <p>However, it must be noted that the overarching goals of these plans and strategies may be outside the remit of the Local Plan which forms only individual parts of a number of different vehicles trying to deliver the county level targets.</p> |
| Local Policy | <p>Plans produced at the local level specifically address issues relating to the economy; health; safety; tourism; sustainable communities; housing; employment; and physical activity. The Local Plan and the SA should draw from these documents and transpose their aims in their policies and proposals. These local plans have been instrumental in the development of the SA Framework (refer to Section 6). These plans, should in theory have included the main influences of international, national, regional and county level plans through the 'trickle-down effect'. They should also provide more of a local focus for the borough. It is, through identifying these themes and incorporating them into the Local Plan that synergies can be achieved with other relevant documents.</p> |

4.2 Key Results from the Review

There were many common themes identified in the review of plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives. Whilst specific results relating to each document are presented in Appendix A, the list below provides a summary of the main themes and issues identified:

- The need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase energy efficiency.
- The need to ensure that new housing development meets the borough needs (for all sections of society).
- The need to protect and enhance the vibrancy of both rural and urban areas.
- The need for the protection and enhancement of the quality and character of urban and rural areas.
- Recognising the need for the landscape to evolve and for development to be appropriate to the landscape setting and context.
- The need to conserve and enhance biodiversity as an integral part of economic, social and environmental development.
- The need to protect and enhance the historic environment.
- To need to promote sensitive waste management.
- To need to promote more sustainable transport choices and to improve accessibility.
- The need to promote the use of renewable/low carbon energy and renewable/low carbon technologies in appropriate locations.

- Recognising the importance of open spaces, sport and recreation and the contribution that they make to enhancing quality of life.
- The prudent use of natural resources.
- The need to promote and protect the water environment including issues such as quality and resource use.
- The need to protect and enhance air quality.
- The need to promote community cohesion and to establish towns and villages where individuals want to both live and work.
- The need to broaden the economic base of rural areas and to promote sensitive rural diversification schemes.
- The need to adapt to the threat and mitigate the effects posed by climate change.
- The need to protect and enhance biodiversity resources particularly sites of international importance e.g. SPAs, SACs and Ramsar sites.
- The need for long-term sustainable patterns of development that provide for the economic and social needs of all populations.
- The need to reduce crime and fear of crime.
- The need to protect and enhance ecosystem functions and services.
- Raising levels of health and well-being and promoting greater levels of physical activity.
- Promoting sustainable economic development and a range of employment opportunities that meet the needs of all sectors of the population and all skills levels.
- Promoting higher levels of design quality including improvements to energy efficiency.
- The importance of education and knowledge based industries should be built upon.

The European Spatial Development Perspective identified a potential conflict that is likely to prevail in all countries, irrespective of their location and this concerns balancing the social and economic claims for spatial development with an area's ecological and cultural functions to ensure that the most sustainable patterns of development are achieved. Through the SA process and the inclusion of suitable SA Objectives, indicators and targets it should be possible to identify where potential issues and conflicts may arise and to develop suitable policy modifications and mitigation measures.

5 The Sustainability Baseline and Key Sustainability Issues

5.1 Introduction

Box 2 defines the SEA Directive requirements for this element of the process.

Box 2: SEA Directive Requirements for Baseline Data Collation

'the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected' (Annex 1 (c))

'any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme, including, in particular, those relating to any areas of particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EC'(Annex 1 (d)).

5.2 Methodology

Characterising the environmental and sustainability baseline, issues and context is an essential part of developing the SA Framework. It comprises the following key elements:

- Characterising the current state of the environment of the borough including social and economic aspects; and
- Using this information to identify existing problems and opportunities that could be considered in the Local Plan.

The environmental, social and economic baseline was characterised through the following methods:

- Review of relevant local, regional and national plans, strategies and programmes; and
- Data research based around a series of baseline indicators developed from the SEA Directive topics (biodiversity, population, human health, flora, fauna, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage and landscape), the ODPM's guidance, previous consultation recommendations from other SAs and the data available for the borough. Data was also collated for additional socio-economic topic areas including deprivation, housing and the economy to ensure that a broad range of environmental, social and economic issues were considered.

The collation of baseline data also enabled the identification of key sustainability issues and opportunities affecting the borough.

Appendix B summarises the key baseline trends across the borough. Each section is subdivided to present the following:

- The baseline indicators that have been used (some are also contextual indicators and may not actually form part of the SA Framework).
- Descriptive text, graphs and statistics about the borough.
- Key data gaps.

Sustainability issues and opportunities identified from the baseline review are detailed in Section 5.3 below.

The SEA Directive requires 'material assets' to be considered within the SA. Material assets refer to the stock of valuable assets within a study area and can include many things from valuable landscapes, natural and cultural heritage through to housing stock, schools, hospitals and quality agricultural land. It is considered that the material assets of the borough are appropriately covered in the following baseline sections, and consequently will not be repeated as a separate section:

- Biodiversity, flora and fauna.
- Soil and land quality.
- Cultural heritage.
- Landscape.
- Housing.
- Transportation.

5.3 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

The paragraphs that follow present the key sustainability issues and opportunities for Fylde.

5.3.1 Population

- Increasing proportion of elderly people. This has particular implications for 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.

5.3.2 Education and Qualifications

- 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.

5.3.3 Human Health

- 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.

5.3.4 Water

- 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) when practicable 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.

5.3.5 Soil and Land Quality

- 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 Local Plan 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.

5.3.6 Air Quality

- 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 National Planning Policy Framework.

5.3.7 Climatic Factors and Energy

- The Local Plan 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 Local Plan. 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/low carbon energy. This includes potential for on and offshore wind energy and solar 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 Local Plan should ensure the natural environment can adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change.
- Provision of different sources of renewable/low carbon energy should continue to be monitored.

5.3.8 Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

- The high quality environment of the borough requires protection. There may be potential threats from development and increased tourism and leisure, particularly along the coast.
- Sand extraction activities should continue to be monitored.
- Internationally designated sites must be afforded the highest level of protection.
- The Local Plan should make a positive contribution to achieving Biodiversity Action Plan (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.

5.3.9 Cultural Heritage

- 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 of the heritage resource.

5.3.10 Landscape

- 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 emerging Local Plan.
- The impact of development on the edge of settlements and highways schemes on the landscape and townscape must be given careful consideration.

5.3.11 Minerals and Waste

- Fylde contains two major strategic landfill sites. The transport and environmental implications of these must be managed carefully.
- Potential environmental issues associated with sand extraction at St. Anne's are monitored regularly.
- Fylde appears to be performing well in terms of recycling and composting. Opportunities should be sought to further enhance performance and reduce cases of fly-tipping.
- Sustainable sourcing and waste management principles should be promoted for all new developments.

5.3.12 Transportation

- 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 runs 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.
- There is a need to improve the quality, frequency and connectivity of rail services, especially on the South Fylde line. Fylde Council should 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 Information and Communications Technology (ICT) should be promoted to increase the competitiveness of local businesses and to help facilitate a reduction in the need to travel.

5.3.13 Economy

- 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. The Council should 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 should 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.
- Lancashire County Council started work in 2012 on a county wide programme called Superfast Lancashire, which is designed to ensure that 97% of the county can receive high speed fibre broadband by 2015. Currently broadband speeds for Fylde range depending on which part of the borough you are in. Although the average for the borough is 2.0-7.9 megabits per second (Mbit/s).

5.3.14 Deprivation

- Crime rates are low and should be maintained, although fear of crime and anti-social behaviour, 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 Neighbourhood Plans, which in the long-term could help to contribute towards more sustainable communities.

5.3.15 Housing

- 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.
- 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 3,500 in March 2015, completions have remained low at 235 (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.

Consultation Question (a)

Do you agree with the sustainability issues that we have identified? Are there additional issues that both the assessment and the Local Plan should consider?

Consultation Question (b)

Are there any particular topics or geographical areas of specific concern to your organisation?

5.4 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. In order to help to characterise the baseline further, some of these key 'transboundary' issues have been identified 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 Council's Local Plan has recently been examined and they are moving to adoption. It is acknowledged that Blackpool's administrative area is characterised by a tightly constrained boundary. Discussions between Blackpool and Fylde Councils have identified that Blackpool Council require Fylde Council to provide 14 Ha of employment land within Fylde, to meet Blackpool's requirement up to 2027.
- 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.
- Wyre Council have published its Issues and Options Local Plan for Consultation (July/August 2015).
- It will be important for the Local Plan to consider development within other authorities in the sub-region and its impact on infrastructure. Waste water 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.
- A new 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 and a Enterprise Zone is proposed at this site, which should see positive economic benefits across the borough
- Preston City Council is proposing expansion to the North West of Preston which could create additional traffic congestion and affect movement of traffic to/from employment opportunities at Warton.
- The Central Lancashire Highways and Transport Master plan is proposing a new road linking the M55 near Bartle (Junction 2 of the M55) with the A583/A584 at Clifton. The new road would support delivery of the Cottam and North West Preston strategic housing locations identified in the Central Lancashire Core Strategy and improve access to the strategic road network from the Enterprise Zone site at Warton.

6 The SA Framework

6.1 Background to the SA Framework

The SA Framework underpins the assessment methodology and comprises a series of SA Objectives (covering social, economic and environmental issues) that are used to test the performance of the plan being assessed. Whilst the SEA Directive does not require the use of SA Objectives, they are a recognised tool for undertaking the assessment and are aspirations/goals that an authority/organisation should work towards achieving.

The SA Objectives are separate from the objectives of the Local Plan, although there may be some overlaps between them. To help measure the performance of the Local Plan's components against the SA Objectives, it is beneficial if they are supported by a series of indicators and targets. Baseline data should be collated to support each of the indicators, as this provides a means of determining current performance across the borough and gauging how much intervention or the extent of work needed to achieve the targets that have been identified. The following section provides further details about the development of the SA Framework.

6.2 Development of the SA Objectives

The SA Objectives have been developed using the review of other relevant plans, programmes and environmental objectives, the baseline data and the key issue and opportunities. The objectives have been assessed for their internal compatibility and no significant issues have been identified.

Table 6-1 presents the proposed SA Objectives, indicators and targets that will be used in the assessment of the Local Plan and its options⁴. Where possible, the indicators selected link to those used to describe the baseline conditions across the borough, as an understanding of the existing conditions is needed to inform the assessment. Each of the SA Objectives is supported by a series of guide questions to add further clarity and to assist the assessment process.

Targets included in Table 6-1 will need to be reviewed throughout the SA process to take account of updates and the development of new, more challenging targets.

It should be noted that quantitative targets have been developed for very few indicators for the borough. Throughout the course of the SA, quantified targets should be identified where possible to supplement this framework in liaison with Fylde Council.

⁴ The SA Framework has been updated to reflect comments received on the previous SA Scoping Report undertaken in 2010. In addition it has also been refreshed to reflect comments received on more recent SA Scoping Reports for land plans in neighbouring authorities issued to statutory consultees. Note that whilst some of the guide questions, indicators and targets have been amended, the overarching Objectives remain the same to ensure consistency with the previous SA work undertaken.

Table 6-1 SA Objectives, Indicators and Targets

| SA Objective and Guide Questions | Indicators | Targets (time constrained where indicated) |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime | | |
| <p><i>Reduce levels of crime</i></p> <p><i>Reduce the fear of crime</i></p> <p><i>Reduce levels of anti-social behaviour</i></p> <p><i>Reduce alcohol and drug misuse</i></p> <p><i>Encourage security by design</i></p> | <p>Crime levels per 1,000 population</p> <p>Percentage of males/females feeling 'fairly' or 'very' unsafe' about after dark</p> <p>Reports of juvenile nuisance</p> <p>Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% nationally for crime deprivation</p> <p>Alcohol seizures from underage youths in public places</p> <p>Number of people accessing drug treatment</p> | <p>To continue the reduction of all crime within the borough</p> <p>To achieve at least 90% of people feeling safe in the borough when out at night</p> <p>Reduce the perception of anti social behaviour as a problem</p> <p>Reduce fear of crime.</p> <p>Reduced complaints of juvenile nuisance and associated antisocial behaviour and low level crime</p> <p>Contribute to national targets for a reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents</p> <p>A reduction of 10% in criminal damage, from the baseline set in 2003/04</p> |
| 2. Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning | | |
| <p><i>Increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society.</i></p> <p><i>Improve the provision of education and training facilities.</i></p> <p><i>Improve access to and involvement in lifelong learning opportunities.</i></p> | <p>Location and number of educational establishments</p> <p>Percentage of 15 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grades A* - C or equivalent</p> <p>Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% nationally for education, skills and training deprivation</p> <p>Percentage of people aged 16-74 achieving National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) level 4/5</p> <p>Percentage of people aged 16-74 with no qualifications</p> | <p>To improve GCSE level performance above current levels</p> <p>Increase working age people qualified to NVQ level 4</p> |

| SA Objective and Guide Questions | Indicators | Targets (time constrained where indicated) |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3. Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities | | |
| <p><i>Reduce health inequalities amongst different groups in the community</i></p> <p><i>Improve access to health and social care services</i></p> <p><i>Promote healthy lifestyles</i></p> <p><i>Encourage the development of strong and cohesive communities</i></p> | <p>Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% nationally for health deprivation and disability</p> <p>Percentage of people who consider themselves to be in good health</p> <p>Percentage of working-age population with a long-term limiting illness</p> <p>Life expectancy at birth</p> <p>Standardised mortality ratios</p> <p>Percentage of patients able to be offered a routine appointment to see a general Practitioner (GP) within 2 working days</p> <p>Percentage of people participating in regular sports or exercise</p> <p>Conceptions per 1,000 women aged 15 – 17</p> | <p>Reduce number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 30% for health and disability deprivation</p> <p>To increase resident population with good health year on year by 1%</p> <p>To increase life expectancy year on year</p> |
| 4. Ensure that housing provision meets all needs | | |
| <p><i>Ensure that there is sufficient housing to meet identified needs in all areas</i></p> <p><i>Ensure that housing meets acceptable standards</i></p> <p><i>Increase the availability of affordable housing</i></p> | <p>Dwelling stock by type and tenure</p> <p>Average house prices</p> <p>Affordability ratio</p> <p>Affordable housing completions</p> <p>Percentage of unfit dwellings</p> <p>Percentage of vacant dwellings</p> <p>Number and location of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% nationally for Living Environment Deprivation</p> <p>Number of households presented as homeless</p> | <p>Maintain a 5-year supply of land for housing development and gypsy, traveller and travelling showpeople.</p> <p>Deliver 370 net additional dwellings per annum</p> <p>To deliver 7700 dwellings over the plan period</p> <p>Decrease the number of unfit dwellings</p> <p>The number of market housing schemes of 10 or more homes that provide 30% affordable homes</p> <p>To achieve at least 92% satisfaction with Fylde as a place to live</p> |
| 5. Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion | | |
| <p><i>Develop opportunities for community involvement</i></p> <p><i>Improve relations between all social groups</i></p> | <p>Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that community activities have got better or stayed the same.</p> | <p>There are no particular targets for this SA Objective. It may be appropriate to set a target for the satisfaction of local people and stakeholders with their ability to influence decision-making.</p> |

| SA Objective and Guide Questions | Indicators | Targets (time constrained where indicated) |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6. Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups | | |
| <i>Ensure that public transport services meet people's needs</i> | Journey to work by mode Public transport usage | Increasing the percentage of areas in Lancashire that are within 15 to 30 minutes by public transport of at least four key services |
| <i>Ensure that highways infrastructure meets people's needs (including walking and cycling routes)</i> | % of the population that are within 20 minutes travel time (urban - walking; rural - driving) of a range of three different sports facility types, at least one of which has achieved a quality mark. | Increased use of leisure and cultural facilities. |
| <i>Promote the use of sustainable travel modes and reduce dependence on the private car</i> | Proportion of rural households at set distances from key services | An increase in capacity/quality and availability of pitch provision to meet an additional 0.74 hectares per 1,000 population |
| <i>Improve access to cultural and recreational facilities</i> | Proportion of rural households with access to regular rural bus service | Year on year reduction in road traffic congestion |
| <i>Maintain and improve access to essential services and facilities, including in rural areas</i> | % of residents satisfied with cultural facilities (e.g. cinemas, museums) and sport / leisure facilities | |
| <i>Improve access to open space</i> | Percentage of population within 1km of key services | |
| <i>Improve public access to good quality rights of way network</i> | Percentage of new dwellings built within 400m of a bus stop or 800m of a railway station | |
| <i>Promote the development of multi-functional green infrastructure in urban areas</i> | Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% nationally for barriers to housing and services deprivation | |
| | Length of Public Rights of Way | |
| 7. Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development | | |
| <i>Diversify the employment opportunities</i> | Location of key industries and major employers | Increase in GVA |
| <i>Increase employment opportunities</i> | Economic activity rate | Increase new business registrations |
| <i>Encourage economic growth</i> | Employment by sector and broad socio-economic group | To achieve at least 90% satisfaction with Fylde as a place to visit |
| <i>Encourage new business formation</i> | Availability of employment land | Cumulative take-up of land for employment development from April 2011 compared to plan period requirement of 45.1ha |
| <i>Improve access to employment land</i> | % of residents who think that for their local area over the past three years that job prospects have got better or stayed the same | To have at least three new companies operating in the Enterprise Zone by March 2016 |
| <i>Encourage sustainable tourism</i> | Number of Value-Added Tax (VAT) registrations | |
| <i>Encourage sustainable farm diversification</i> | Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita for key sectors | |
| | Visitor numbers and tourist revenue data | |
| | Number of farm businesses assisted through diversification support | |

| SA Objective and Guide Questions | Indicators | Targets (time constrained where indicated) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Number of organic farms registered | |
| 8. Promote economic inclusion | | |
| <p><i>Reduce levels of unemployment in areas most at need</i></p> <p><i>Improve accessibility to employment opportunities for those most at need</i></p> | <p>Percentage of working age population claiming job-seekers' allowance</p> <p>Economic activity rate</p> <p>Number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 30% nationally for income deprivation</p> <p>Number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 30% nationally for employment deprivation</p> | <p>Reduce the level of working age people claiming out of work benefits</p> <p>To have less than 5% unemployment in the borough</p> |
| 9. Deliver urban renaissance | | |
| <p><i>Improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres</i></p> <p><i>Improve access within urban areas by sustainable means</i></p> <p><i>Promote adjacency of employment, recreation and residential areas in urban areas</i></p> <p><i>Support the preservation and / or development of a high quality built environment</i></p> <p><i>Protect and enhance townscape character and quality</i></p> <p><i>Promote the development of multi-functional green infrastructure in urban areas</i></p> <p><i>Enhance the reputation of urban areas as places to live, work and visit</i></p> | <p>Peak Zone A rental data £/m2 (Zone A rental is a measure of town centre vitality and viability)</p> <p>Contextual indicators</p> <p>Results of townscape assessments</p> <p>Number, location, size and character of Conservation Areas.</p> | <p>Reduce proportion of unclean streets</p> <p>Achieve >75% satisfaction with shopping facilities</p> <p>Improvement required to retail offer within St. Anne's</p> <p>To achieve at least 90% satisfaction from employees with Fylde as a place to work</p> |
| 10. Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | | |
| <i>Protect and enhance designated sites of</i> | Number of designated sites and area. | Achievement of favourable conservation status for all European- |

| SA Objective and Guide Questions | Indicators | Targets (time constrained where indicated) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>nature conservation importance and geodiversity</i> <i>Protect and enhance wildlife especially rare and protected species</i> <i>Protect and enhance habitats and wildlife corridors</i> <i>Provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and open green spaces</i> <i>Promote the development of multi-functional green infrastructure in urban areas</i> | Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) Number of designated sites in land management schemes All BAP species All BAP habitats Broad-leaved and mixed woodland Area and connectivity of wildlife corridors Access to green space Number of 'Green Flag' awards | designated sites Fylde Borough Council-managed SSSIs to be in 'Favourable' or 'Unfavourable - recovering' status Reverse decline in farmland birds Meet Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards No net loss of designated sites Contribute positively towards the achievement of BAP targets |
| 11. Protect and enhance landscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity | | |
| <i>Protect and enhance character and quality</i> <i>Minimise noise pollution</i> <i>Minimise light pollution</i> <i>Promote sensitive design in development</i> <i>Promote the development of multi-functional green infrastructure in urban areas</i> | Contextual information based upon landscape character assessments | Increase the area of woodland |
| 12. Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource | | |
| <i>Protect and enhance historic buildings and archaeological sites</i> <i>Protect and enhance historic landscape/townscape value</i> | Number, distribution and quality of Scheduled Monuments, listed buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens Number of heritage assets on English Heritage 'at risk' register Historic landscape characterisation Contextual information based on landscape and townscape assessments | No net loss of heritage assets, networks or settings No increase in the number of heritage assets considered to be 'at risk' No Grade I or II* buildings to be lost |
| 13. Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding | | |
| <i>Encourage sustainable use of water resources</i> <i>Protect and enhance ground and surface</i> | WFD status / predicted status of the borough's rivers and groundwater bodies Compliance with Bathing Water Directive | Achievement of WFD predicted status for water courses Water consumption to reduce to 130l per person per day by 2030 To achieve compliance with Bathing Directive Guideline Standard at |

| SA Objective and Guide Questions | Indicators | Targets (time constrained where indicated) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>water quality</i> <i>Protect and enhance coastal water quality</i> <i>Reduce and manage flooding</i> <i>Encourage the inclusion of flood mitigation measures, such as Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)</i> | Areas at risk of flooding Number of planning applications permitted contrary to EA advice on flooding | all monitoring points |
| 14. Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change | | |
| <i>Reduce greenhouse gas emissions</i> <i>Reduce the demand for energy and increase energy efficiency</i> <i>Increase the use of renewable energy</i> <i>Reduce CO₂ emissions from the transport sector</i> <i>Promote the development of multi-functional green infrastructure in urban areas</i> | Total CO ₂ emissions per year Annual average gas and electricity consumption in the domestic and commercial / industrial sectors Percentage of energy from renewable sources Number and location of applications for renewable/low carbon energy developments Journey to work by mode Public transport usage | Promotion of domestic energy efficiency and micro-generation No planning applications permitted contrary to the Environment Agency advice on flooding Reduce per capita CO ₂ emissions Cut domestic CO ₂ levels An improvement in energy efficiency in the business sector |
| 15. Protect and improve air quality | | |
| <i>Protect and improve local air quality</i> | Number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) Results of local air quality monitoring | Achievement of national Air Quality Standards No increase in the number of AQMAs |
| 16. Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources | | |
| <i>Reduce the demand for raw materials</i> <i>Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials in construction</i> <i>Reduce the amount of derelict and vacant land</i> <i>Ensure that contaminated land will be guarded against</i> <i>Encourage development of brownfield land where appropriate</i> | Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Sales of secondary and recycled aggregates and totals of these aggregates as a percentage of all aggregates Percentage of land stock derelict, vacant and contaminated Percentage of new homes built on brownfield sites Amount of household waste collected Percentage of household waste recycled and composted Percentage of household waste landfilled | Zero growth in the generation of waste streams Recycle 55% of all commercial and industrial wastes by 2020 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 To achieve and maintain at least 90% of households on wheeled bin collection services To achieve a household recycling rate of at least 47% |

| SA Objective and Guide Questions | Indicators | Targets (time constrained where indicated) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <i>Maintain and enhance soil quality</i> <i>Increase the proportion of waste recycling and re-use</i> <i>Reduce the production of waste</i> <i>Reduce the proportion of waste landfilled</i> | | |

Consultation Question (c)

The SA Framework was previously consulted upon in 2010 and the SA Framework presented in this Scoping Report presents requested updates following consultation. However, are there any changes you consider should be made to the assessment objectives / sub-objectives and can you suggest any further targets?

7 The Appraisal Process

7.1 Geographical Scope of the SA

The geographical scope of the SA will be driven by the geographical scope of the Local Plan i.e. the whole of the Fylde. Regarding the allocations element of the Local Plan the SA will consider the spatial extent of their likely impacts. In some cases this may be only local to the site in question whereas in other cases the impacts of the allocation may be felt over a wider area including potentially outside the borough. Similarly, the cumulative effects of a number of allocations may result in impacts occurring over a wider area. These will also be considered in the SA.

7.1.1 Temporal Scope of the SA

The Local Plan is intended to apply until 2032. This timescale will be reflected in the SA. If there are likely to be any sustainability effects of the Local Plan that would last longer than this, these would also be considered.

7.2 Aspects of the Local Plan to be assessed and how

Individual components of the Local Plan will be assessed to determine their sustainability performance and to provide recommendations for sustainability improvements. At this stage in the Local Plan's development it is anticipated that the following elements will need to be assessed:

- The Local Plan's Vision;
- The Local Plan's Strategic Objectives;
- The Local Plan's Development Strategy (and alternative options);
- The Local Plan's Strategic and Non-Strategic Locations for Development; and
- The Local Plan's Development Management Policies.

The intention will be to ensure that the process is iterative with regular feedback occurring between the plan-makers and the SA team as options are developed.

Policies and allocations will be appraised in turn to determine how well they perform against the SA Framework Objectives. The assessors will consider each of the guide questions whilst drawing a conclusion on the performance against the headline objective.

The appraisal will be 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. This will enable significant effects to be identified:

- 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.
- Cumulative and synergistic effects.

Where negative impacts are identified, measures will be proposed to offset, avoid or otherwise mitigate for the impact. In addition, measures which may further enhance benefits will also be identified as appropriate.

An example section of a policy appraisal matrix is shown below. Note that the appraisal of sites will contain one site per matrix only:

| SA Objective (Hypothetical Example) | Performance of Policy | Temporal Scale Nature of Impact (Direct/Indirect) Reversibility Certainty | Geographical Extent | Commentary/Mitigation |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime and reduce exposure to hazards | EC1.1 + | Medium to Long-term Indirect Reversible Medium | Town centres | EC1.1 and EC1.2 both seek to promote vibrant, well populated, mixed-use town centres which can help to reduce instances of crime and anti-social behaviour. EC1.2 also seeks to avoid low-value retail uses such as hot-food take-aways which can be sources of litter and anti-social behaviour at night. <i>The SA recommended that Policy EC1.3 included references to the need to design out crime/consider safety issues in public realm improvements and this has been addressed in the policy.</i> |
| | EC1.2 + | | | |
| | EC1.3 + | | | |
| | EC1.4 0 | | | |
| | EC1.5 + | | | |
| | EC1.6 0 | | | |
| To ensure there is housing to meet all needs | EC1.1 + | Medium to Long-term Indirect Reversible High | Town centres | EC1.1 identifies the role of the Town Centre to provide some residential development. The other policies in this section are not concerned with residential provision. |
| | EC1.2 0 | | | |
| | EC1.3 0 | | | |
| | EC1.4 - | | | |
| | EC1.5 0 | | | |
| | EC1.6 - - | | | |
| To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities | EC1.1 + | Etc. | Etc. | Etc. |
| | EC1.2 0 | | | |
| | EC1.3 + | | | |
| | Etc. | | | |
| | Etc. | | | |

| SA Objective (Hypothetical Example) | Performance of Policy | Temporal Scale Nature of Impact (Direct/Indirect) Reversibility Certainty | Geographical Extent | Commentary/Mitigation |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Etc. | | | |

The scoring used for the appraisal of the policy/allocation is defined below:

Table 7-2 Notations used in the SA Assessment

| Impact | Description | Symbol |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Major Positive Impact | The policy / allocation contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective and is likely to deliver enhancements. | ++ |
| Positive Impact | The policy / allocation contributes partially to the achievement of the SA Objective but not completely. | + |
| No Impact/ Neutral | There is no clear relationship between the policy / allocation and/or the achievement of the SA Objective or the relationship is negligible. | 0 |
| Negative Impact | The policy / allocation partially detracts from the achievement of some elements of the SA Objective. | - |
| Major Negative Impact | The policy / allocation detracts from the achievement of all elements of the SA Objective. | -- |
| Uncertain impact – more information required | It is not possible to determine the nature of the impact as there may be too many external factors that would influence the appraisal or the impact may depend heavily upon implementation at the local level. | ? |
| Positive and Negative Impacts | The policy / allocation has a combination of both positive and negative contributions to the achievement of the SA Objective. | +/- |

The assessment of the allocations will also make use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to identify the relationship between the allocations and existing environmental and sustainability features, for example designated sites. Maps will be prepared that zoom into the areas where allocations are proposed to provide more detail at the assessment stage. Socio-economic factors cannot so easily be mapped using GIS although as a minimum, spatial data can be obtained pertaining to the different facets of deprivation and access to services. It will be important to consider the immediate local impacts of the allocations as well as the wider borough and regional implications. Where appropriate, the assessment will consider existing evidence and research when making linkages between new development and the types of impact this could have on different strands of the community, for example, community cohesion, equality, health etc.

In all cases, the assessment of allocations and policies will make good use of the baseline data collated which will be supplemented with further detail as appropriate at the assessment stage. When assessing each element, the questions will be asked:

- To what extent does the allocation/policy meet the SA Objectives?
- To what extent will the allocation/policy seek to address key sustainability issues?
- To what extent will the allocations/policy affect the current baseline conditions?

It should also be remembered that this is a strategic assessment, and, whilst allocations will be assessed individually, it is not the intention to enter into the level of detail reserved for project-level Environmental Impact Assessment. All assessment will be desk-based.

In addition to assessing sites individually, the cumulative effects of multiple sites will also be assessed. This will consider how the allocations throughout the entire area and, where appropriate, more localised groups of allocations might affect specific receptors and receptor types. This would also consider the cumulative effects of sites within individual settlements where appropriate and in particular any cumulative impacts on local character. These might include, the receptor topic of biodiversity, for example at the district level, or specific ecological features or designations at the sub-district level. Cumulative effects of policy proposals together with sites and other potential plans and projects will also be considered.

It is important to note the assessment will use as much of the previous SA work undertaken in 2013 on the Preferred Options Local Plan.

7.2.1 Assessment of Alternatives

It is a requirement of the SEA Directive that alternatives are assessed and, therefore, alternative options will be assessed using the SA Framework. The purpose of the assessment will be to determine the sustainability strengths and weaknesses of each option such that this information can be used by the plan-makers to inform their decision to select the preferred options.

In 2012, five strategic spatial options were subjected to SA together with a business as usual option. In 2013, a preferred strategic spatial option was also subject to SA. This included a series of strategic locations for development within the borough together with some rejected strategic locations which were considered to be reasonable alternatives at the time.

For the Local Plan, a new housing figures is being developed which will require an amendment to the spatial strategy. This new strategy will be considered alongside the previous options which will be reviewed again to determine if they are still reasonable alternatives.

Similarly, any new or rejected strategic locations for development will also need to be re-considered as reasonable alternatives or otherwise.

For site allocations, each site identified as a reasonable alternative will also be subject to SA. Each site assessment will identify if the site is preferred or rejected and why.

In addition in 2012, a series of policy options were developed by the Council that were also assessed through the SA. If new policy options are now developed, they will also be considered at a high-level against any previously rejected alternative policy directions.

Consultation Question (d)

Do you have any comments regarding our proposed approach to identifying and assessing reasonable alternatives?

Consultation Question (e)

Do you have any further suggestions regarding the scope of the SA and its proposed appraisal of the Local Plan?

8 Next Steps

This Scoping Report has outlined how we intend to undertake the SA of the Local Plan. Throughout this report we have included a series of questions we would like you to answer when providing your consultation responses. A list of the questions is provided below:

- a** Do you agree with the sustainability issues that we have identified? Are there additional issues that both the assessment and the Local Plan should consider?
- b** Are there any particular topics or geographical areas of specific concern to your organisation?
- c** The SA Framework was previously consulted upon in 2010 and the SA Framework presented in this Scoping Report presents requested updates following consultation. However, are there any changes you consider should be made to the assessment objectives / sub-objectives and can you suggest any further targets?
- d** Do you have any comments regarding our proposed approach to identifying and assessing reasonable alternatives?
- e** Do you have any further suggestions regarding the scope of the SA and its proposed appraisal of the Local Plan?

Responses to this consultation should be sent to:

Post: Planning Policy, Fylde Council, Town Hall, Lytham St Annes, Lancashire, FY8 1LW

Email: planningpolicy@fylde.gov.uk

Following the receipt of the consultation comments, they will be reviewed and modifications made to the scope of the SA as necessary. Stage B of the SA process comprising the appraisal of the Local Plan will commence following refinement of the scope. It is expected that the next consultation on the SA Report will be undertaken alongside the consultation on the Revised Preferred Options Local Plan.

Appendix A

Review of Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives

Summary of International Plans

| International Plans | | | |
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| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Local Plan and SA | Implications for Local Plan | 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 Local Plan 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.</p> <p>The Local Plan 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.</p> <p>It should include objectives to cover the action areas.</p> |
| 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. 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 Local Plan 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. A cross section of objectives are required that cover a number of themes.</p> |
| EU Seventh Environment Action Programme to 2020 (2014) | | | |
| <p>The programme lists nine priority objectives and what the EU needs to</p> | <p>The programme identifies three priority areas where</p> | <p>The Local Plan needs to</p> | <p>The SA should be</p> |

| International Plans | | | |
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| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Local Plan and SA | Implications for Local Plan | Implications for SA |
| <p>do to achieve them by 2020. They are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy 2. to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing 3. to maximise the benefits of the Union's environment legislation by improving implementation 4. to increase knowledge about the environment and widen the evidence base for policy 5. to secure investment for environment and climate policy and account for the environmental costs of any societal activities 6. to better integrate environmental concerns into other policy areas and ensure coherence when creating new policy 7. to make the Union's cities more sustainable 8. to help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively. | <p>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"> 1. 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. 2. 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; ▪ 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. 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>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>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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| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Local Plan and SA | Implications for Local Plan | Implications for SA |
| 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic and social cohesion Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage More balanced competitiveness of the European territory | <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 Local Plan 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 accordance with the provisions of this Convention.</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 implement the provisions of this Convention.</p> | <p>The development of the Local Plan needs to be a transparent process, and Fylde's Statement of Community Involvement identifies how stakeholder involvement will be achieved.</p> | <p>The SA should highlight that while the Local Plan will be prepared mostly under the provisions of national legislation and strategies, it must still comply with principles in the Convention. The council should ensure that sufficient time is provided for consultation.</p> |
| United Nations (UN) Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) | | | |
| <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gather and share information on greenhouse gas emissions Launch national strategies for climate change Co-operate in adapting to the impacts of climate change | <p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p> | <p>The Local Plan should include policies that recognise local action needs to be taken with regard to climate change issues.</p> | <p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to climate change, flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> |
| Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997) | | | |
| <p>The Kyoto protocol, adopted in 1997, reinforced the UN Framework</p> | <p>Industrial nations agreed to reduce their collective</p> | <p>The Local Plan needs to</p> | <p>The SA should be</p> |

| International Plans | | | |
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| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Local Plan and SA | Implications for Local Plan | Implications for SA |
| 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. | 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 | 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. | 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. It also seeks to promote adaptation to the effects of inevitable and predicted climate change. | 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 Local Plan should take account of the need to understand and adapt to the potential impacts of climate change such as weather extremes and river flooding. | The SA Framework should include a target to contribute towards the mitigation and adaptation of the effects of climate change. |
| Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC) | | | |
| 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. 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. | Member States are obliged to take appropriate steps to encourage greater consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources. 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. UK target: renewables to account for 10% of UK consumption by 2010. | The Local Plan 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 Local Plan 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. |

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| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Local Plan and SA | Implications for Local Plan | Implications for SA |
| EU Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (2008/50/EC) | | | |
| <p>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 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> | <p>Thresholds for pollutants are included in the Directives.</p> | <p>The Local Plan should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it; for example, reducing the number of vehicle movements.</p> | <p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address the protection of air quality.</p> |
| 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 | <p>The Local Plan should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced, and include policies that promote the sustainable use of water resources.</p> | <p>The SA Framework should include objectives that consider effects upon water quality and resources.</p> |
| Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC) | | | |
| <p>Sets standards for a range of drinking water quality parameters.</p> | <p>The Directive includes standards that constitute legal limits.</p> | <p>The Local Plan needs to recognise the effects of development on drinking water quality,</p> | <p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address</p> |

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| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Local Plan and SA | Implications for Local Plan | Implications for SA |
| | | and provide development and operational controls to prevent non-conformances. | water quality. |
| 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 Local Plan 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.</p> <p>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 Local Plan 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 Convention relies heavily upon the implementation of action at the national level.</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 Local Plan should consider biodiversity protection. | The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity. |
| Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979) | | | |
| 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 | There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. | The Local Plan must take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under the | The SA Framework should take into account the conservation provisions of the Convention, including |

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| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Local Plan and SA | Implications for Local Plan | Implications for SA |
| <p>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 ▪ Promote education and disseminate general information on the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats | | Convention, and should include provision for the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment as appropriate. | 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.</p> <p>The overarching objectives set for the Parties are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote, co-operate in and support research relating to migratory species ▪ Endeavour to provide immediate protection for migratory species included in Appendix I ▪ Endeavour to conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species included in Appendix II | There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. | The Local Plan must take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under this directive, and should include provision for their protection, preservation and improvement. | The SA Framework should include objectives protecting biodiversity. |
| EU Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) | | | |
| <p>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.</p> | 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. |

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| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Local Plan and SA | Implications for Local Plan | Implications for SA |
| 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 Local Plan 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. |
| 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 Local Plan 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 Local Plan 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 Local Plan 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 | There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. | The Local Plan should seek to promote the key | The SA needs to incorporate objectives, |

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| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Local Plan and SA | Implications for Local Plan | Implications for SA |
| <p>aims of this Directive are:</p> <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 and make Europe a recycling society. 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). | | objectives of prevention, recycling and processing of waste, conversion of waste to usable materials, and energy recovery. | indicators and targets that address waste issues, e.g. minimisation and re-use etc. |
| 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. 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 Local Plan should include policies that encourage better waste management. | The SA Framework should be consistent with the waste management principles of this policy. |

Summary of National Plans

| National Plans | | | |
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| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | 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>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>The Local Plan 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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| | Air quality and health: (a) annual levels of PM ₁₀ and O ₃ (b) days when air pollution is moderate or higher | | |
| 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 allies 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 Step change in housing supply New growth areas Decent homes Countryside and local environment</p> | There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance. | <p>The Local Plan 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> |
| 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 Local Plan should consider the recommended actions in this document. | The SA should consider the means by which the measures in the Act may enable the Local Plan to contribute towards sustainable development |
| Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning (2005) | | | |
| <p>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.</p> | There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. | The preparation of the Local Plan 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 |

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| | | | 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> <p>1: Strengthen leadership on quality of place at the national and regional level</p> <p>2: Encourage local civic leaders and local government to prioritise quality of place</p> <p>3: Ensure relevant government policy, guidance 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>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 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> | <p>The Local Plan 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.</p> | <p>The SA Framework should recognise the importance of developing a high quality built environment and promoting high levels of community involvement.</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>There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.</p> | <p>The Local Plan 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> |

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| 3. Enhancing the Value of our Countryside – protecting the natural environment for this and future generations. | | | |
| The Countryside in and Around Towns: A vision for connecting town and country in the pursuit of sustainable development (2005) | | | |
| This document was jointly published by the Countryside Agency and Groundwork, in 2005. 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> . | There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. | The Local Plan needs to complement the aims of the strategy and seek to develop sustainable communities. | The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators 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 Local Plan 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. 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 | The Local 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 objectives that address climate change issues including flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. |

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| | <p>pilot financial incentive schemes in England for household waste; powers to require a minimum charge for single-use carrier bags (excluding Scotland).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 public and local government.</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 Local Plan and that these factors are addressed.</p> | <p>The SA Framework should include objectives that complement the priorities and principles of this Strategy.</p> |
| 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> | <p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p> | <p>The Local Plan should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in CO₂ emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.</p> | <p>The SA Framework should include an objective relating to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.</p> |
| UK Low Carbon Transition Plan – National Strategy for Climate Change and Energy (2009) | | | |
| <p>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> | <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 | <p>It should be ensured that the key principles of the Strategy are</p> | <p>The SA Framework should include objectives that</p> |

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| | <p>makeovers, and more than 1.5 million households will be supported to produce their own clean energy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. | considered in the preparation of the Local Plan and that these factors are addressed. | 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"> 1. Conserve existing biodiversity <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1a Conserve protected areas and other high quality habitats 1b Conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species 2 Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate 3 Develop ecologically resilient and varied landscapes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a Conserve and enhance local variation within sites and habitats 3b Make space for the natural development of rivers and coasts 4 Establish ecological networks through habitat protection, restoration and creation 5 Make sound decisions based on analysis <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5a Thoroughly analyse causes of change 5b Respond to changing conservation priorities 6 Integrate adaptation and mitigation measures into conservation management, planning and practice | There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. | Development of the Local Plan 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. |
| 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. 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 Local Plan that address climate change issues. | The SA should examine the likely effectiveness of the Local Plan in mitigating and adapting to climate change. Such judgements should be made with reference to the guidance. |

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| 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 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> | <p>Targets are superseded by 2008 Climate Change Act. There are therefore none of relevance.</p> | <p>The Local Plan should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in CO₂ emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.</p> | <p>The SA Framework should include an objective relating to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.</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. | <p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p> | <p>The plan should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in CO₂ emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.</p> | <p>The SA Framework should include an objective relating to minimising greenhouse gas emissions.</p> |
| Nuclear Decommissioning Authority Strategy (2006) | | | |
| <p>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.</p> | <p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p> | <p>The Local Plan should consider the implications of the decommissioning of Springfields in terms of future use of the site and impacts on employment and the economy.</p> | <p>The SA should include the decommissioning of the plant as part of the future projection of baseline conditions.</p> |
| 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; | <p>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.</p> | <p>The Local Plan should recognise the importance of safe, reliable and efficient transport systems to economic and social wellbeing. The</p> | <p>The SA Framework should ensure inclusion of objectives that promote sustainable transport.</p> |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to reduce transport's emissions of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of tackling climate change; 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. | | sustainability impacts of transport should also be fully understood. | |
| 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 Local Plan 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) | | | |
| The Act still forms the basis of conservation legislation in Great Britain, although it has been much modified. Schedules 5 and 8 of the Act detail lists of legally protected wild animals and plants respectively. These are updated every five years. | There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. | The Local Plan 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) | | | |
| 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. 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). | There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. | It is essential that the development of the Local Plan should consider biodiversity protection. | The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources. |
| 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 | There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. | It is essential that the development of the Local Plan should consider biodiversity | The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and |

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| 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 Local Plan 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 designated sites as a result of planning permissions). | It is essential that the development of the Local Plan considers the provisions of the biodiversity duty. | The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources. |
| 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</p> | <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 | It is essential that the development of the Local Plan should consider biodiversity protection. | The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity resources. |

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| <p>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>Species & Habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protected areas ▪ Sustainable woodland management ▪ Area of agri-environment land ▪ Sustainable fisheries ▪ Ecological impact of air pollution ▪ Invasive species ▪ Habitat connectivity ▪ River quality | | |
| 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, 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>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>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>The Local Plan should support the vision of emphasising biodiversity.</p> | <p>The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets that address biodiversity.</p> |

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| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
| 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, policy and action ▪ 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. | <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 Local Plan should consider biodiversity protection.</p> | <p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity resources.</p> |
| 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 Local Plan 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> |

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| A Strategy for England's Trees, Woodlands and Forests (2007) | | | |
| <p>The strategy strives to achieve sustainable forest 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. | There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. | It is essential that the development of the Local Plan should consider biodiversity protection. | The SA Framework should 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 Local Plan 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 Local Plan 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) | | | |
| 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 | There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. | The Local Plan should recognise the status of Lytham and St Anne's GCR site and aim to protect this and other | The SA should consider potential impacts on geodiversity. |

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| history of Britain | | geodiversity sites. | |
| Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (Defra, 2009) | | | |
| <p>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.</p> <p>The Strategy sets out how Government intends to improve the management of soil to manage threats to its quality and integrity.</p> | There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. | The Local Plan 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 Local Plan. |
| 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 Local Plan 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 Local Plan 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. | <p>ANGSt recommends that everyone, wherever they live, should have an accessible natural greenspace:</p> <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 ▪ a minimum of 1ha of statutory Local Nature Reserves per thousand population. | The Local Plan 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. |
| 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 | There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance. | The Local Plan 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. |

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| <p>benefit of our own and future generations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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> | | | |
| 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> | <p>The Strategy sets objectives and targets for each air quality pollutant, e.g. to achieve and maintain 40µg/m³ of annual average NO₂.</p> | <p>The Local Plan should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it.</p> | <p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address the protection of air quality.</p> |
| 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. 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> | <p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p> | <p>The Local Plan needs to consider the protection and enhancement of water resources.</p> | <p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote the protection of the water environment.</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 Local Plan 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> |

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| 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> | There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. | The Local Plan should consider flood risk issues. It should seek to avoid siting new development in the floodplain and ensure the sustainable use of water resources. | The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address flooding risk and the need to manage runoff effectively. |
| 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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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> | There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. | The Local Plan needs to ensure that development in floodplains is discouraged. | The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address flooding risk and the need to manage runoff effectively. |
| 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.</p> <p>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> | The Local Plan should seek to ensure sustainable waste management. | The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address sustainable waste management issues. |

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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 Local Plan 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) | | | |
| <p>This Review sets out the first ever baseline for the 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.</p> | <p>Although there are no relevant targets within the 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 | <p>The Local Plan 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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| <p>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> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 | | |
| 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. 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 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>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 below 0°C ▪ Annual total rainfall ▪ Seasonal rainfall ▪ Maximum daily wind speed ▪ Annual highest maximum daily wind speed ▪ Annual cases of malaria | <p>The Local Plan 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 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,</p> | <p>The Programme for Action refers to the following National target:</p> | <p>The Local Plan should consider issues relating</p> | <p>The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to</p> |

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| <p>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 health inequalities <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"> 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 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) | to human health. | protect human health and reduce health inequalities. |
| 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 Local Plan 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 | The guide does not contain targets or indicators. | The Local Plan should encourage the provision of gypsy and traveller sites. | The SA should give consideration to gypsy and traveller sites. |

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| <p>a site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 and maintain 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 | The guide does not contain specific targets or indicators. | The Local Plan should consider the guidance set out within this document. | The SA should give consideration to the individual policies set out within this document. |
| 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 the Recommendations Annex sets out further enhanced standards that will improve the design and quality of schemes and subsequently find reflection in the | The guide does not contain targets or indicators. | The Local Plan should address the guidance set out within this document. | The SA should give consideration to this guidance. |

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| 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) | | | |
| Published by the Institute of Lighting Engineers, this document provides guidance on reducing obtrusive light from poorly sited or designed lighting installations. Light pollution can adversely affect human and ecological receptors and is a key component of tranquillity. | Published by the Institute of Lighting Engineers, this document provides guidance on reducing obtrusive light from poorly sited or designed lighting installations. Light pollution can adversely affect human and ecological receptors and is a key component of tranquillity. | Published by the Institute of Lighting Engineers, this document provides guidance on reducing obtrusive light from poorly sited or designed lighting installations. Light pollution can adversely affect human and ecological receptors and is a key component of tranquillity. | Published by the Institute of Lighting Engineers, this document provides guidance on reducing obtrusive light from poorly sited or designed lighting installations. Light pollution can adversely affect human and ecological receptors and is a key component of tranquillity. |
| UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2011) | | | |
| This document sets out a comprehensive action plan for delivering renewables revolution. It explains: <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. | 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. | The aims of this strategy should be incorporated into the Local Plan. | The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address the targets within this strategy. |
| Marine Policy Statement (2011) | | | |
| This Marine Policy Statement (MPS) is the framework for preparing Marine Plans and taking 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. The MPS will facilitate and support the formulation of Marine Plans, ensuring that marine resources are used in a sustainable way in line | There are no targets or indicators within the statement. | The Local Plan should seek to address the marine objectives outlined within the statement. | The SA Framework should take the key principles of this statement into consideration. |

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| <p>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. | | | |
| 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 part in local life without fear of legal challenge - 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 ▪ 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 | 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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| <p>more effective</p> <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 accountable ministers <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"> 1. to create the most competitive tax system in the G20; 2. to make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start, finance and grow a business; 3. to encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; and 4. 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"> A. The lowest corporate tax rate in the G7 and among the lowest in the G20 B. The best location for corporate headquarters in Europe C. 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"> D. Improving the UK's ranking in major international indices of competitiveness E. A lower domestic regulatory burden F. More finance for start-ups and business expansion G. An increase in the proportion of planning applications approved and dealt with on time | <p>The Local Plan 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 Local Plan 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> |

| National Plans | | | |
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| | <p>To encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> H. Ensure the UK remains one of the top destinations for foreign direct investment (FDI) I. An increase in exports to key target markets J. An increase in private sector employment, especially in regions outside London and the South East K. Increased investment in low carbon technologies <p>To create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> L. Supporting more apprenticeships than any previous government M. Home to more of the world's top universities than any other country except the USA N. An increase in the participation of 16-24 year olds in employment or learning O. Narrowing the educational attainment gap, allowing everyone to meet their potential P. Lowest burdens from employment regulation in the EU | | |
| 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 ▪ Supporting high quality communications infrastructure ▪ Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes ▪ Requiring good design ▪ Promoting healthy communities ▪ Protecting green belt land | 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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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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>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 | The guide documents do not contain targets or indicators. | This guidance should be used to inform the Local Plan. | This SA Framework should take this guidance into consideration. |

Summary of Regional and Sub-Regional Plans

| Regional and Sub-Regional Plans | | | |
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| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | 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 Local Plan:</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 Local Plan 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 Local Plan 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> |
| 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 | <p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p> | <p>The Local Plan 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> |

| Regional and Sub-Regional Plans | | | |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cultural distinctiveness and celebrating diversity ▪ An active approach to reducing our contribution to climate change whilst preparing for potential impacts ▪ Healthy communities ▪ Enterprise and innovation | | | |
| 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> <p>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> | <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). Economic growth will deliver long-term benefits to the quality of life that people enjoy in the North. 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 Local Plan 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> |
| 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 | <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. | <p>A number of the key ambitions outlined in the document need to be considered when developing the Local Plan.</p> <p>The Local Plan needs to include policies and proposals that complement the core principles and</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</p> |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 county. <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 | <p>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>Ambition Lancashire. The document and information that informed it should still be considered.</p> |

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| <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> <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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve and promote Lancashire's natural and built heritage. | <p>decisions affecting your local area?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <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 | <p>The following indicators are considered relevant to the Local Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> VAT registered start-ups/survival rates Business density Self-employment rates Total entrepreneurial activity (GEM survey) | <p>The Local Plan 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</p> |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 challenges and opportunities when it comes to enterprise influence national government policies to overcome barriers to enterprise | | | development that does occur in the Borough must be undertaken sustainably. |
| 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). 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 Harnessing the benefits of ICT | <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 % of households with access to the internet | <p>The Local Plan 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> |
| Rising to the Challenge: A Climate Change Action Plan for England's Northwest 2010-12 | | | |
| <p>The updated Action Plan describes how the Northwest will rise to the challenge of achieving sustainable growth within a carbon reduction of 80% by 2050. Its vision is: <i>A low carbon and well adapting Northwest by 2020.</i></p> <p>The objectives of the plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce greenhouse gas emissions Adapt to unavoidable climate change Capitalise on opportunities for economic growth <p>The Action Plan focuses on the ability of regional organisations to enable, encourage and engage individuals, groups, communities, partnerships and businesses in the move towards a low carbon and well adapted region, recognising that regional organisations must exemplify good practice and catalyse action.</p> | <p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p> | <p>The Local Plan must recognise the need to reduce carbon and greenhouse gas emissions through the methods explained in the plan.</p> | <p>The SA Framework should echo the vision and objectives of the plan. It should include an objective to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to unavoidable climate change.</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). | <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. | <p>The Local Plan will need to incorporate objectives that address renewable energy</p> | <p>The SA Framework should incorporate key objectives, indicators and targets addressing</p> |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 practices. 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> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. A number of very specific targets are cited for each of the different types of renewable energy sources. | development in the Borough. | renewable energy. |
| 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> | 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. | The Local Plan should include objectives and policies that seek to 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 the preservation and enhancement of landscape and townscape quality. |
| 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 contribution to the development of strong and | <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 | The Local Plan needs to encompass transportation issues and the LTP objectives. | 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 |

| Regional and Sub-Regional Plans | | | |
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| <p>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 | | | <p>sustainable and encourages a modal shift away from the use of the private car.</p> |
| 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 improve access to the UK national rail network from Blackpool, Fleetwood and Cleveleys. 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. 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 | <p>The masterplan outlines a series of projects milestones, delivery partners and funding mechanisms to delivery the 17 year plan.</p> | <p>The Local Plan 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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| Singleton. | | | |
| Regional Waste Strategy for England's Northwest (2010) | | | |
| 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>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> | The waste policy elements of the Local Plan need to be developed in accordance with the waste strategy. There needs to be a clear commitment to the waste hierarchy. | The SA Framework should include objectives that promote sustainable waste management. |
| 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. 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 ▪ Achieving sustainable waste management | <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 ▪ 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 | The Local Plan should take account of any minerals and waste issues that are likely to affect the Borough. | The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that seek to promote sustainable waste management and effective resource use. |

| Regional and Sub-Regional Plans | | | |
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| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
| Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (2009-2021) | | | |
| 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 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. | 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. | The Local Plan should take account of these policies and any minerals and waste issues that are likely to affect the Borough. | The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that seek to promote sustainable waste management and effective resource use. |
| 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 produced as possible. ▪ 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. ▪ To ensure services are accessible to all residents. | <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 segregated collection service to all households to include the collection of food waste for composting. ▪ 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 ▪ Provide a network of facilities to manage and treat Lancashire County Council and Blackpool Council's municipal waste. | The key objectives in the plan should be carried forward into the Local Plan. The planning process should promote recycling and re-use of materials in preference to land filling. | The SA should promote sustainable waste management principles. |
| Northwest Equality and Diversity Strategy & Implementation Plan 2006-9 | | | |
| <p>Key objectives of the Strategy, first published in 2005, are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote diversity and ensure respect for human rights ▪ Show leadership on equality and diversity ▪ Build the region's capacity on equality and diversity ▪ Reduce hate crime and violence ▪ Ensure the diverse North West is better represented in public life | <p>The Strategy provides a number of regional equality priorities.</p> <p>The Implementation Plan sets out a number of proxy indicators to be used to measuring progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employment and unemployment rates ▪ Worklessness households ▪ Hate crime reporting | The Local Plan should seek to promote equality for all sections of the community. At a spatial level this can be supported through the provision of accessible services, facilities and | The SA Framework should ensure that community and equality issues are considered. |

| Regional and Sub-Regional Plans | | | |
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| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deliver economic participation for all ▪ Promote equality in law ▪ Work towards equal access to services ▪ Take joined up action on social inclusion ▪ Develop the evidence and intelligence base <p>The Implementation Plan 2006-9 sets out the key priorities for action. The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic participation for all ▪ Reducing hate crime and violence ▪ Promoting diversity as a regional asset | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incidents of domestic violence | economic opportunities, ensuring that new development supports and where appropriate enhances existing facilities. | |
| Investment for Health: A Plan for the North West of England (2003) | | | |
| <p>The objective of the plan is “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”.</p> <p>The proposed priority groups for the Investment for Health Plan are: <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 Living Allowance projected to increase by 11%.</p> | There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However, the document does list Public Sector Agreements related to health. | Health and health inequality are important issues that need to be taken into consideration during the development of the Local Plan. | The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets addressing health. |
| 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 | <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 | The Local Plan should be compatible with the strategy, and promote the cultural and social economy, particularly the role of local culture. | 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. |

| Regional and Sub-Regional Plans | | | |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment - promote heritage and landscape, and its role in developing excellent design and planning in the public realm | <p>initiatives such as Creative Partnerships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | | |
| 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 strategic programmes and outcomes within the Lancashire Growth Deal are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sector Development & Growth Innovation Excellence Skills for Growth Business Growth & Enterprise Releasing Local Growth Potential Renewal of Blackpool <p>Part 2 also explains the LEP's approach to</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 2020.</p> | <p>The Local Plan 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> |
| 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> <p>The guide is particularly relevant to those involved in producing LDFs as this will be a crucial delivery mechanism for any GI plans.</p> | <p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p> | <p>The provisions of this guide should be considered in the development of the Local Plan.</p> | <p>The SA Framework should contain an objective relating to the provision of green space.</p> |
| 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</p> | <p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p> | <p>Development of the Local Plan must consider the role that green infrastructure can play in mitigating and adapting to climate change.</p> | <p>The SA Framework should contain objectives relating to climate change and green infrastructure, and the assessment should recognise the link</p> |

| Regional and Sub-Regional Plans | | | |
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| investment for the greatest impact. | | | 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. 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.</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. |
| 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; ▪ discourage inappropriate development in areas where the flood and erosion risks are high; and | There are no specific targets or indicators. | The Local Plan 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. |

| Regional and Sub-Regional Plans | | | |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ meet international and national nature conservation legislation and aim to achieve the biodiversity objectives; and, ▪ highlight areas where there are gaps in knowledge about the coast and produce an action plan to address these gaps. | | | |
| 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'. ▪ 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 | <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 Local Plan:</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. ▪ Planning to adapt to climate change. | <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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| <p>management of Lancashire's woodlands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ Encourage strong community participation in climate solutions. | | | |
| Countryside Character Volume 2: North-West | | | |
| <p>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.</p> | <p>The document contains no targets or indicators.</p> | <p>Landscape character should form a component of the Local Plan baseline and should be considered when proposing new development.</p> | <p>The SA Framework should include an objective on landscape quality.</p> |
| North-West Landscape Character Framework Project (ongoing) | | | |
| <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 ▪ Be a focus for promoting the principles of the European Landscape Convention | <p>There are no targets or indicators.</p> | <p>Landscape character should form a component of the Local Plan baseline and should be considered when proposing new development.</p> | <p>The SA Framework should include an objective on landscape quality.</p> |
| 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"> 1. To outline how the landscape of Lancashire has evolved in terms of physical forces and human influences. 2. To classify the landscape into distinct landscape types identifying key characteristics and sensitivities and providing principles to guide landscape change. | <p>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> | <p>The Local Plan should include objectives and policies that seek to restore, protect and enhance landscape and townscape character</p> | <p>The landscape character assessment has been used to identify the baseline conditions and the SA Framework should include objectives, indicators</p> |

| Regional and Sub-Regional Plans | | | |
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| <p>3. 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.</p> <p>4. To describe the principal urban landscape types across the County, highlighting their historical development.</p> <p>The document outlines the characteristics of the Lancashire landscape and divides the landscape into character areas.</p> <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. <p>For each of the landscape character types a series of recommendations are outlined to protect, restore and enhance various landscape elements.</p> | | and quality. | and targets relating the preservation and enhancement of landscape and townscape quality. |
| Biodiversity Action Plan for Lancashire (various dates) | | | |
| <p>The plan comprises a series of action plans for habitats and species in Lancashire.</p> <p>For each of the habitats and species information is provided about current national, regional and local status.</p> | <p>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.</p> | <p>The Local Plan needs to incorporate policies which support and promote the enhancement of biodiversity.</p> | <p>The relevant objectives, targets and indicators should be integrated into the SA Framework.</p> |
| Lancashire Woodland Vision 2006-2015 | | | |
| <p>The document seeks to guide new planting and woodland management in the context of the Lancashire landscape strategy. Main objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formulate a strategy or vision to guide the development of woodlands and associated businesses in Lancashire. ▪ Produce local woodland vision statements for the 21 landscape character types and urban landscape types of | <p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p> | <p>The Local Plan should take opportunities to promote urban forestry and street trees and to protect the wider biodiversity resource.</p> | <p>The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect biodiversity including woodland.</p> |

| Regional and Sub-Regional Plans | | | |
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| <p>Lancashire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify priorities for woodland planting and management action. ▪ Assist in formulating advice and targeting resources through existing and proposed grant aid schemes. ▪ Inform the public at large of woodlands and their management in the context of Lancashire landscapes. <p>There is a specific vision and objective for the woodland resource in each of the landscape character types.</p> | | | |
| 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"> 1. To establish and make accessible a wide range of field based geodiversity information. 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. 6. To increase community and business activity in geoconservation. | <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 resources. <p>These targets relate primarily to gathering sufficient information to ensure that geoconservation interests are adequately addressed in relevant plans and strategies.</p> | <p>The Local Plan should include policies which relate to geoconservation interests.</p> | <p>The SA should seek to protect and enhance geodiversity in Fylde.</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 Local Plan.</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> | <p>The Plans do not contain specific targets or indicators.</p> | <p>The Local Plan should consider potential flood risk, and prevent development within the</p> | <p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote reduction and management of flood</p> |

| Regional and Sub-Regional Plans | | | |
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| Fylde Borough lies within two catchments - the Wyre basin covers the north, whilst coastal areas lie within the Ribble basin. | | floodplain. | risk. |
| Lancashire and Blackpool Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2014-2017 | | | |
| The Lancashire and Blackpool Flood Risk Management Strategy has been jointly produced by Lancashire County Council and Blackpool Council to show how the local authorities intend to manage the risk from local sources of flooding initially over the next 3 years and with revised editions every 6 years. Local sources of flooding, are those from ordinary watercourses (small streams and channels), pluvial (surface water runoff as a result of heavy rainfall) and groundwater (where water held beneath the ground reaches the surface). | The strategy outlines key strategic objectives for roles and responsibilities and outlines short term and medium term goals in relation to roles and responsibilities. | The Local Plan should address the key flood risk objectives within this strategy. | The SA Framework should include objectives that promote reduction and management of flood risk. |
| River Basin Management Plan for the North West River Basin District (2009) | | | |
| River Basin Management Plans aim to protect and improve the water environment and have been developed in consultation with organisations and individuals. They address the main issues for the water environment and the actions needed to deal with them. | The Plan does not contain specific targets or indicators. | The Local Plan should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced. | The SA Framework should include objectives that consider effects upon water quality and resource. |
| Lancashire Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2015-2025 (Consultation Draft) | | | |
| The plan has been developed with the following visions: 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. | Activities are focussed around seven inter-related themes: <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. Under each theme, a series of actions is proposed which links to targets and progress indicators. | 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 Local Plan. | The assessment findings should be considered when developing SA Framework. |

Summary of Local Plans

| Local Plans | | | |
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| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
| Fylde Borough Council Regeneration Framework (2010) | | | |
| <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | No targets or indicators within the document. | The Regeneration Framework outlines the regeneration need within Fylde and the Local Plan should have regard for regeneration schemes within the borough. | The SA Framework should consider regeneration need within Fylde. |
| Corporate Plan 2013 to 2016 | | | |
| <p>The plan outlines the key corporate objectives that the Council is trying to achieve along with the key priority actions necessary to achieve them.</p> <p>The plan is divided into short term actions, medium term targets and long term outcomes in order to achieve excellence across the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Places: To promote the enhancement of the natural and built environment ▪ People: To promote cohesive communities ▪ Prosperity: To promote a thriving economy ▪ Performance: To meet the expectations of our customers <p>Key outcomes are identified for each of the objectives.</p> | <p>Places</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To complete the Local Plan (Part 1) by December 2014 2. To secure the funding for coastal defence improvements from Defra 3. To achieve a household recycling rate of at least 47% by March 2016 4. To achieve over 80% customer satisfaction with parks and open spaces by 2016 5. To complete the relevant actions of the dunes management action plan by March 2016 6. To achieve 100% success in Green Flag applications in March 2014 7. To achieve and maintain at least 90% of households on wheeled bin collection services by March 2016 8. To complete the review of all council owned assets by March 2016 <p>People</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To continue the reduction of all crime within the Borough by March 2016 2. To achieve at least 10,000 hours per annum of volunteer / community group support by 2016 3. To achieve at least 90% of people feeling safe in the borough when out at night by March 2016 4. To deliver 200 affordable housing units between April 2013 and March 2016 | The corporate strategy outlines a number of key cross-cutting issues and objectives. The Local Plan should have regard to the objectives of the Plan and be the spatial expression of objectives where appropriate. | The SA can draw from a number of cross-cutting objectives, indicators and targets. |

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| | <p>5. To complete the empty property Strategy and Home Energy Conservation Act plan</p> <p>6. To have at least one volunteer or friends group in every Parish of the Borough by March 2016</p> <p>7. To achieve at least 92% satisfaction with Fylde as a place to live by March 2016</p> <p>Prosperity</p> <p>1. To have less than 5% unemployment in the Borough by March 2016</p> <p>2. To achieve at least 80% customer satisfaction with shopping facilities in the Borough by March 2016</p> <p>3. To achieve at least 75% customer satisfaction with the planning service by March 2016</p> <p>4. To achieve at least 90% satisfaction with Fylde as a place to visit</p> <p>5. To have at least 92% of food premises scoring 3 or higher for food hygiene rating scheme by March 2016</p> <p>6. To deliver joint working with EDC partners on job creation</p> <p>7. To have at least three new companies operating in the Enterprise Zone by March 2016</p> <p>Performance</p> <p>1. To achieve at least 80% residents satisfaction with value for money from the Council by March 2016</p> <p>2. To maintain a robust financial forecast with a sustainable level of support from reserves in the medium term.</p> <p>3. To achieve at least 90% satisfaction from employees with Fylde as a place to work by March 2016</p> <p>4. To achieve at least 85% customer satisfaction with the Council's overall performance by March 2016</p> <p>5. To achieve at least 85% satisfaction with the refuse collection and household recycling services by March 2016</p> <p>6. To achieve at least 85% satisfaction with street cleanliness by March 2016</p> <p>7. To achieve at least 85% residents satisfaction overall rating for Fylde Council by March 2016</p> | | |

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| 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 ▪ Recommendations on the future allocation of employment land and premises to maintain the Borough's economic growth. | <p>The study recommends the protection of the identified current land supply that is not the subject of existing consents for alternative uses.</p> <p>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 Local Plan.</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 Local plan. 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 ▪ Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band ▪ Housing Tenure ▪ Vacant Dwellings ▪ Car Ownership ▪ Travel to Work Mode ▪ Affordable Housing ▪ Deprivation | <p>The report provides data to inform the development of the Local Plan.</p> | <p>Data contained in the report should be used as part of the SA baseline.</p> |
| 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</p> | <p>There are no specific targets or indicators. The first Action Plan describes a series of activities to be carried out</p> | <p>The development of the Local Plan must have</p> | <p>The strategy provides a clear indication of</p> |

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| <p>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>between 2008 and 2012 in support of the six strands.</p> | <p>regard to the strategy and support its aims with appropriate land use planning policies.</p> | <p>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> <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 ▪ An assessment of options and recommended strategy for improving the Fylde Coast’s sub regional retail offer | <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. ▪ 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 | <p>The Local Plan 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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| | <p>catchment, and in out-of-centre locations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In St Annes, more complementary and diverse mix of retailers should be promoted, and in ▪ attracting such retailers, the Council should encourage the refurbishment of vacant units so that they are fit for purpose. | | |
| 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 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 | <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 Local Plan.</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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| 7. Consideration of the ability or willingness of owners/developers to build or sell, and the implications arising for Whitehills 8. Production of an indicative land use plan and action plan that has regard to possible public sector investments. | | | |
| 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 Local Plan 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 Local Plan should reflect the ambition to regenerate the St Anne's waterfront and refer to the masterplan. | The assessment of the Local Plan should refer to the value of regeneration against a range of sustainability objectives. |
| Fylde Coast Housing Strategy (2009) | | | |
| 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: Quantity - Providing appropriate numbers of the right kinds of high quality new homes <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 Quality - Raising the quality of the overall housing offer to support growth in the Fylde Coast economy <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 | 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. <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 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. | 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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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 | | | |
| Fylde Coast Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2014), SHMA Addendum 1 (2014) and SHMA Addendum 2 (2015) | | | |
| <p>The SHMA addendums provide an analysis of housing need in light of the 2012 sub-national household projections.</p> <p>The SHMA is NPPF compliant and updates the evidence base of housing needs and demands across the Fylde Coast. It provides evidence for the Councils as to how many dwellings of different tenures may be needed over the next fifteen years and beyond and will also enable a greater understanding of the dynamics and drivers of the sub-regional housing market, and will allow the identification of actions that will help to deliver better housing and socio-economic outcomes for those living in Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre.</p> | <p>There is an estimated need for 249 affordable homes per year in Fylde, with the majority of this need located in Lytham & St Annes. There is a particular demand across the authority for one bedroom properties. It is also clear that some affordable housing need can be met with intermediate products and the private rented sector, with estimates indicating that around half of all private renters are Housing Benefit claimants</p> | <p>The Local Plan should seek to address the recommendations of the study.</p> | <p>The SA Framework should include an objective related to meeting identified housing needs. The assessment should be informed by the findings of the report.</p> |
| Housing Requirement Paper (2015) | | | |
| <p>This Housing Requirement Paper 2015 takes the findings of the SHMA and Addendums 1 and 2 and relates them to national planning policy which is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework and National Planning Practice Guidance. It describes the Council's aspirations for the borough as expressed through its adopted Corporate Plan and emerging Local Plan.</p> <p>The specific issues that need to be addressed in Fylde include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employment Trends/ Economic Growth / Enterprise Zone / Levels of Commuting ▪ Market Signals which can be divided up into indicators | <p>The housing requirement paper concludes that a figure of 370 dwellings per annum will meet Fylde's objectively assessed need for housing. This will support stabilisation of the economy over the plan period, contribute to meeting a significant proportion of the affordable housing need identified in the SHMA and provides a high level of delivery.</p> | <p>The information on housing need presented in this paper should inform housing policies within the Local Plan.</p> | <p>The SA Framework should include an objective and relevant targets and indicators related to ensuring all housing needs are addressed.</p> |

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| relating to price and quantity. | | | |
| Fylde Housing Needs Assessment (2012) | | | |
| This updated Housing Needs Assessment is based on the Department of Communities and methodology [Strategic Housing Market Assessments Practice Guidance, Version 2, CLG, 2007]. It uses secondary information sources to estimate the total need across the borough and updates the existing estimate of need from the Fylde Coast Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2008. | There are no specific targets or indicators. | The Local Plan should seek to address the findings of this assessment. | The SA Framework should include an objective related to meeting identified housing needs. The assessment should be informed by the findings of the assessment. |
| Fylde Borough Council Homelessness Strategy 2013-2018 | | | |
| <p>The builds on the success achieved in the last strategy (2008-2013) and seeks to review existing services and develop further with the emphasis very much on preventing homelessness.</p> <p>The three priorities for the strategy consist are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maximise existing partnerships to effectively use current resources (both internally and externally) ▪ Preventing homelessness ▪ Increasing the supply of settled accommodation including access into the private rented sector and implementing a pilot policy to discharge the homeless duty into the private and rented sector. | <p>The 10 Local Authority Gold Standard challenges:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adopt a corporate commitment to prevent homelessness which has buy in across all local authority services 2. Actively work in partnership with voluntary sector and other local partners to address support, education, employment and training needs 3. Offer a Housing Options prevention service, including written advice, to all clients 4. Adopt a No Second Night Out model or an effective local alternative 5. Have housing pathways agreed or in development with each key partner and client group that includes appropriate accommodation and support 6. Develop a suitable private rented sector offer for all client groups, including advice and support to both clients and landlords 7. Actively engage in preventing mortgage repossessions including through the Mortgage Rescue Scheme 8. Have a homelessness strategy which sets out a proactive approach to preventing homelessness and is reviewed annually so that it is responsive to emerging needs 9. Not place any young person aged 16 or 17 in Bed and Breakfast accommodation 10. Not place any families in Bed and Breakfast accommodation unless in an emergency and then for no longer than 6 weeks | The Local Plan should draw on the data collected for the strategy, and include policies that support the aims of preventing homelessness and supporting vulnerable people. | The SA should include an objective related to meeting the demand for housing for all groups. |

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| | households in temporary accommodation by 2010 (baseline 2004) and continue to maintain this level. | | |
| Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (2012) | | | |
| <p>The Council's SHLAA examines the amount and location of land which is potentially suitable for housing development over the next 15 years. There are four main objectives of the Study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To demonstrate whether at the base date of 31st March 2012 there are sufficient specific deliverable sites to represent a five year supply of housing land (at the rate set by the Regional Spatial Strategy); ▪ To support the preparation of the Core Strategy¹ and other Local Development Documents by demonstrating the number of dwellings which could come forward on specific and developable sites within existing settlements over the next 15 years; ▪ Taking into account the above, to make general conclusions as to whether housing allocations of land will need to be made on countryside sites outside existing settlement boundaries, and if so how much; and ▪ If in the future housing allocations are found to be necessary outside settlement boundaries, to identify the main options for residential settlement extensions. | <p>The assessment does not set targets, but rather identifies the potential for new housing.</p> <p>For the 15 year period to 2026 (the anticipated duration of the Core Strategy), it has identified the potential for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2,2376 new dwellings within existing settlement boundaries ▪ 21,894 new dwellings on new settlement extension sites | <p>When identifying sites for new housing allocations, the Local Plan should be informed by the results of the study.</p> | <p>There are no specific implications for the SA.</p> |
| Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2014) | | | |
| <p>The principle purpose of the Assessment is to inform the development of local plan policy in the Fylde Coast sub-region relating to Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in a manner consistent with government planning advice in the form of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012 and Planning Policy for Traveller Sites 2012. Accordingly, it provides an up-to-date understanding of the likely permanent and transit accommodation needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople within the sub-region as a whole, and for each of the three participating authorities.</p> | <p>The study concludes that there is a total need of 26 extra pitches for Gypsies and Travellers up to 2031.</p> | <p>The Local Plan should incorporate the findings of the assessment.</p> | <p>The findings of this assessment should be given consideration when developing the SA Framework.</p> |
| Fylde Waste Management Strategy (2002-2010) | | | |
| <p>The Strategy sets out the policies and principles for the sustainable operation of the council's Street Scene management unit. Note that overall responsibility for waste management within Fylde falls with Lancashire CC. This strategy therefore falls under the wider Lancashire Municipal Waste Management Strategy (LMWMS) 2001 –</p> | <p>The completion dates for all actions and the achievement of all targets within the strategy have expired. There are therefore no outstanding targets that could apply to the Local Plan.</p> | <p>The Local Plan should promote sustainable waste management in line with the objectives of the strategy and the</p> | <p>The SA Framework should include an objective related to sustainable waste management.</p> |

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| <p>2020.</p> <p>Its 5 objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of the LMWMS targets up to 2010 2. Change the refuse collection and recycling service delivery method to achieve statutory and LMWMS targets 3. Market test waste services based on the new service delivery method 4. Review street and beach cleansing services to incorporate new enforcement regimes 5. Proactively inform customers and stakeholders of any new initiatives or legislation that may impact on service delivery or the council's objectives | | wider LMWMS. | |
| Fylde Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership Strategy 2007/8 and Action Plan 2009/10 | | | |
| <p>The Strategy provides an overview of the crime and disorder environment within Fylde and makes recommendations for future activities.</p> <p>The key priority areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anti-social behaviour ▪ Quality of Life in Central Ward ▪ Illicit Substances and Alcohol ▪ Young People's Issues ▪ Domestic Violence | The Action Plan contains specific targets for different categories of crime and reports on progress. | The Local Plan should seek to support the Strategy by ensuring that the land-use planning framework considers issues of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour. | The SA should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to crime and fear of crime. |
| Community Safety Strategy 2005-2008 for the Borough of Fylde | | | |
| <p>The strategy is published by the Community Safety Partnership that includes representatives from a range of relevant organisations with an interest in improving public safety in Fylde.</p> <p>The aim of the strategy is "To promote community safety, reduce levels of crime, disorder and road casualties, as well as improving the quality of life for all those who live, work and visit the Borough of Fylde"</p> | <p>The targets in the Strategy are out-of-date but were related to the following topic areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safe and Secure Homes ▪ Safe and Secure Streets ▪ Young People's Issues ▪ Substance Misuse ▪ Anti-Social Behaviour ▪ Prolific Offenders | The Local Plan should include policies that support the aims of reducing crime, fear of crime and improving public safety. | The SA Framework should include an objective related to reducing crime. |
| Community Safety Plan 2008-2009 | | | |
| <p>The vision of the plan is "To promote community safety, reduce levels of crime and disorder, as well as improving the quality of life for all those who live, work and visit the Borough of Fylde"</p> <p>The priorities of the plan are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To make the community feel safer by tackling the causes of crime and taking positive steps to reduce the fear of crime particularly in | <p>Targets are set against each of the priorities. In some cases these are developed locally, in others they reflect county or wider targets. Examples of relevance to the Local Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced complaints of juvenile nuisance and associated antisocial behaviour and low level crime. | The Local Plan should have regard to the objectives of the plan and the spatial expression of objectives where appropriate. | The plan provides a clear indication of crime and safety issues to be considered through the SA. It also identifies some key objectives, |

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| <p>relation to those who are most vulnerable.</p> <p>2. To address the effects of problematic alcohol and drug abuse through increasing awareness and tackling the causes.</p> <p>3. Encourage young people to make a positive impact within the community ensuring that this is properly recognised and discouragement of “risk taking” behaviours.</p> <p>4. To create a safer environment for victims of domestic abuse.</p> <p>5. To reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured on the roads in Fylde.</p> <p>6. Increase in fire safety.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By 2010, to achieve a 40% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents based on the average casualty figures for the period 1994-1998 (county target). ▪ A reduction of 10% in criminal damage, from the baseline set in 2003/04 | | <p>indicators and targets (performance measures) which should be given consideration when developing the SA Framework.</p> |
| Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study (2008) | | | |
| <p>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 different categories of facility.</p> | <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. ▪ Support and maintain participation in rugby, cricket and hockey. | <p>The Local Plan 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> |
| Play Strategy for Fylde 2007-2012 | | | |
| <p>The strategy sets out a vision for play over the next five years and outlines how play will contribute to the Community Plan and the outcomes of the Every Child Matters agenda. The strategy was developed through multi-agency working and considerable community consultation.</p> <p>The vision stated in the document is “To develop sustainable challenging, inclusive play opportunities for the children & young people of Fylde to enjoy”</p> | <p>Performance indicators to be used in measuring the strategy’s effectiveness are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Levels of satisfaction in play opportunities and facilities ▪ Numbers of community partnerships established ▪ % of children & young people who play out ▪ % improvement in safety perceptions around children’s play ▪ Number of links with private sector play providers established ▪ Increases in quality and quantity of inclusive play space and opportunity ▪ An increase in the numbers of voluntary / paid workers in the play sector ▪ Number of people accessing recognised training courses in play | <p>The Local Plan should support the strategy by ensuring that play facilities are provided of an adequate quality and quantity to meet identified needs.</p> | <p>The SA should consider how well the Local Plan improves access to facilities and services, including opportunities for recreation and leisure.</p> |

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| 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. ▪ Require management and maintenance 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. | <p>The Green Infrastructure Strategy presents key opportunities for green infrastructure within Fylde which should be addressed within the Local Plan.</p> | <p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that seek to increase green infrastructure within Fylde.</p> |
| 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>There are no specific targets or indicators.</p> | <p>The objectives of the protection strategy should be incorporated into the Local Plan.</p> | <p>The SA Framework should seek to address coastal protection.</p> |

| Local Plans | | | |
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| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
| 3. comply with all statutory obligations arising from national and international nature conservation designations and related legislation in the area. | | | |
| Fylde Borough Council: Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (updated 2011) | | | |
| 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. | 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 Local Plan 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.</p> <p>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 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>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 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>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 | The Local Plan 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. |

| Local Plans | | | |
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| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To engage with local communities, stakeholders and partner organisations. | | | |
| 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 environment To prevent any further contamination of land To prevent damage to property To encourage re-use of brownfield sites To encourage voluntary remediation | <p>The Local Plan 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> |
| Parks and Open Spaces Strategy for the Borough of Fylde 2003-07 | | | |
| <p>The strategy provides an audit of the public open spaces and their facilities across the Borough and sets an action plan for ongoing management to address a number of identified needs. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balancing tourist and residents' needs Balancing urban and rural needs Budget management Regeneration and investment Local standards and levels of provision Best value Young people | <p>There are no specific targets or indicators.</p> | <p>The Local Plan should protect existing parks and leisure facilities and support the Strategy by ensuring that future provision continues to meet the needs of residents and visitors alike.</p> | <p>The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions that reflect the objectives of this strategy.</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.</p> <p>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 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 Local Plan 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> |

| Local Plans | | | |
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| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
| A Cultural Strategy for the Fylde Coast 2009-14 | | | |
| <p>This document is produced in conjunction with Blackpool, Wyre and Lancashire County Councils. It describes the cultural resources of the area and sets out aspirations to enhance the quality of, and access to, these resources.</p> <p>It also recognises the important role that the cultural environment plays in supporting economic growth, regeneration and community cohesion.</p> | <p>There are no specific targets or indicators.</p> | <p>The Local Plan should ensure that it recognises the importance of cultural issues and supports the aims of this Strategy.</p> | <p>The SA Framework should include an objective related to culture and/or heritage in the broader sense.</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>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. 4. Heritage promotion and Publicity. Raising the profile of the Strategy and a greater public awareness and appreciation of the built heritage. | <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; ▪ 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; | <p>The Local Plan 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> |

| Local Plans | | | |
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| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publications and exhibitions; ▪ Heritage open days; ▪ Media coverage; ▪ General publicity; ▪ Heritage interpretation; and ▪ Awards. | | |
| Fylde Coast Visitor Accommodation Study (2009) | | | |
| <p>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> | <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 Local Plan, 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 conversion / loss of touring pitches in order to maintain an adequate supply. ▪ 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>The Local Plan 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> |
| Fylde Borough Council Strategy for the Arts (2002) | | | |
| <p>Vision 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. ▪ To improve the environment, cultivate a sense of place and project | <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</p> |

| Local Plans | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
| a positive image of the Borough through the arts. | | | development of local creative business could all be given consideration in developing the SA Objectives where appropriate. |

Appendix B

Baseline Data

Environmental and Sustainability Baseline

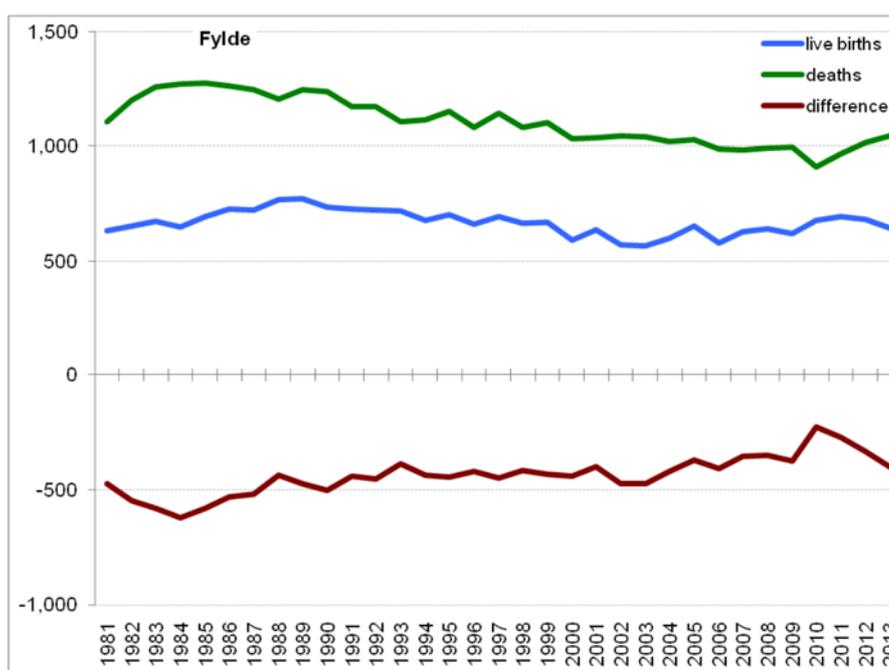
A. Population

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

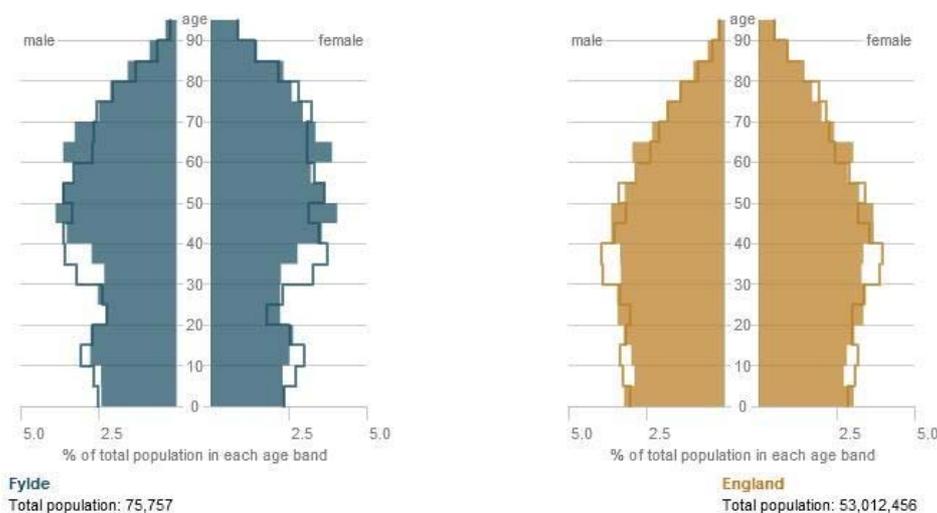
The population of Fylde was 75,757 in 2011 (source: 2011 Census). This represents an increase of 3.5% since the 2001 census – above the 3.3% figure for the Lancashire and lower than the 7.9% across England as a whole. Both the number of births and deaths have stabilised over the previous 30 years, as shown on Figure B1. Although birth rates fluctuated in the period from 1981-13, 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 2013



The mean age of Fylde residents is 44.9 years, compared to 39.5 in the North-West and 39.3 in England. 24.2% of the population was above retirement age (2011 Census). The 2011 Census suggests 59.8% 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.

B. 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

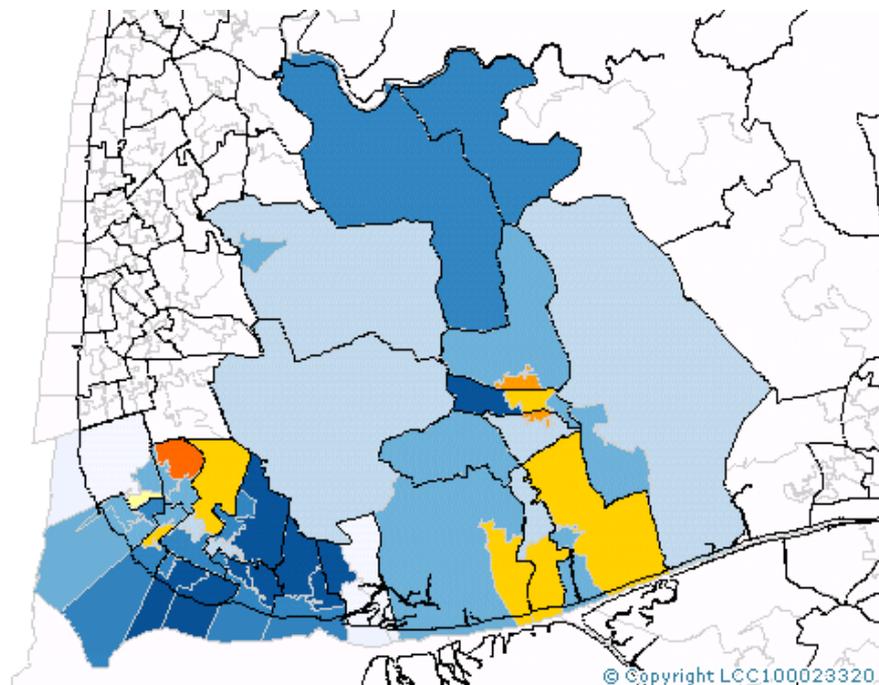
- Number of wards in the bottom 30% for education, skills and training deprivation (Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD))

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 three 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. These are in the wards of Kilnhouse, Kirkham South and Kirkham North (Figure B3). 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:

| Decile | Deprivation | | |
|--------|--------------------------|------|---------------------|
| 1 | the most deprived | 10% | Of LSOAs in England |
| 2 | the second most deprived | 20% | |
| 3 | the third most deprived | 30% | |
| 4 | the fourth most deprived | 40% | |
| 5 | the fifth most deprived | 50% | |
| 6 | the least deprived | 60% | |
| 7 | the least deprived | 70% | |
| 8 | the least deprived | 80% | |
| 9 | the least deprived | 90% | |
| 10 | the least deprived | 100% | Of LSOAs in England |

Figure B3 Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain for Fylde LSOAs by Ranking Position in England (source: Indices of Deprivation 2010 / Lancashire profile)



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 continues to outstrip both regional and national levels. In 2013/14 60.5% of pupils gained at least five GCSE A*-C passes (including English and Maths), compared to 56.8% for the Lancashire County Council Area and 56.8% in England as a whole (source: Fylde Health Profile 2015).

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 Deprivation haven't been updated since 2010.

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.

C. 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 (2011-2013) in Fylde is 78.9 compared with 78.3 (Lancashire County Council) and 79.41(England). Life expectancy for females in Fylde is 82.2 compared with 82.0 Lancashire County Council and 83.12 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: cardio vascular is 76.6 compared to 78.2 for England (rate per 100,000 population). For cancer it is 149.3 compared to 144.4 for England (2011-13).

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).

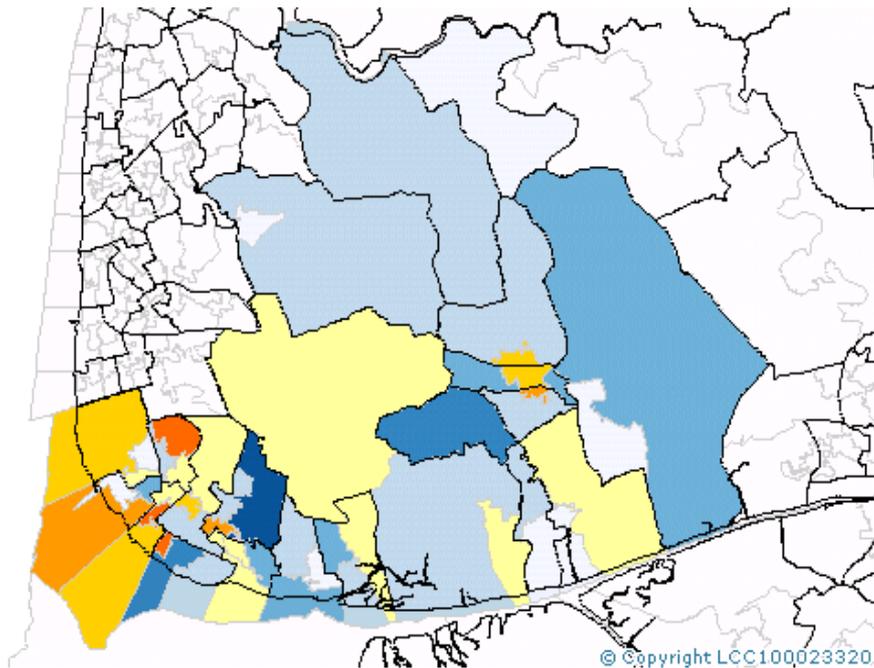
Child Health

In year 6, 11.2% (65) of children are classified as obese better than the England average of 19.1% and an improvement from the figure of 18% in 2011. 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% 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 2010 / Lancashire profile)



(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.

D. 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 H).

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 CEQ. 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 2014, St Anne's Pier met the basic pass standard, whilst St Anne's North achieved the more stringent guideline standard, they are both projected to be good for 2015.

Date 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.

E. 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:

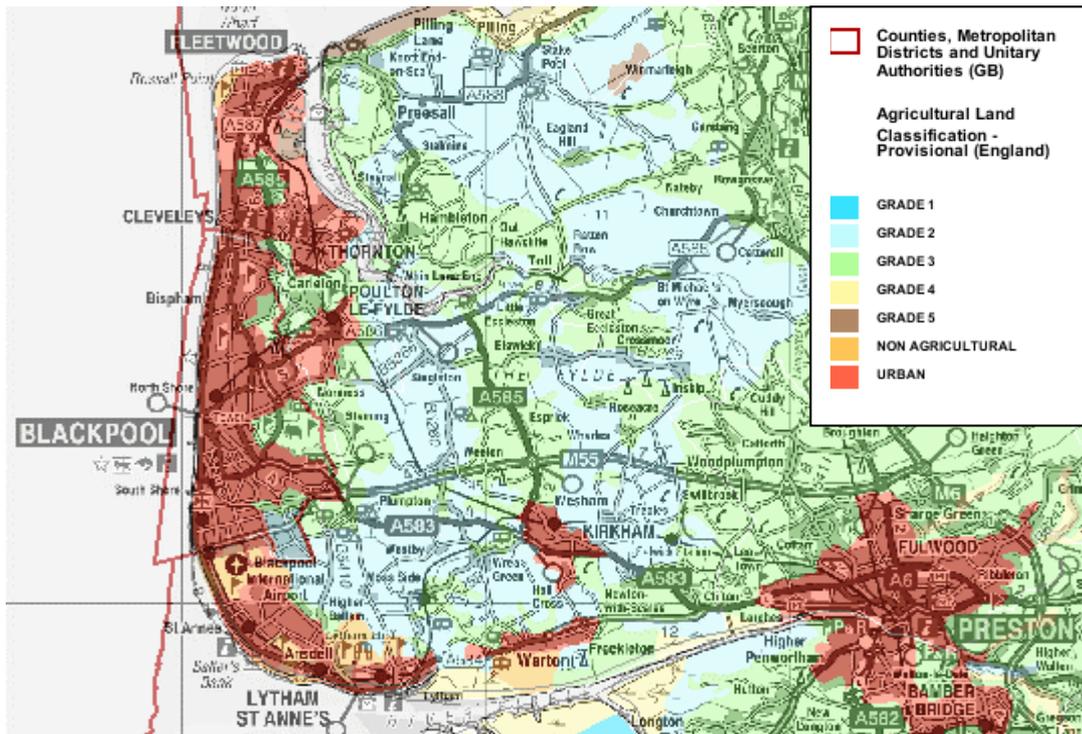
- 2011/12 93%
- 2012/13 97%

- 2013/14 89%

The current level is significantly higher than in other parts of the county. However, Fylde cannot meet its objectively assessed need for housing without making substantial greenfield allocations and it is expected that this percentage will fall.

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 Local Plan 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.

F. 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

Air pollution is not regarded as an issue for concern in Fylde. There are no AQMA.

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 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).

G. 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).

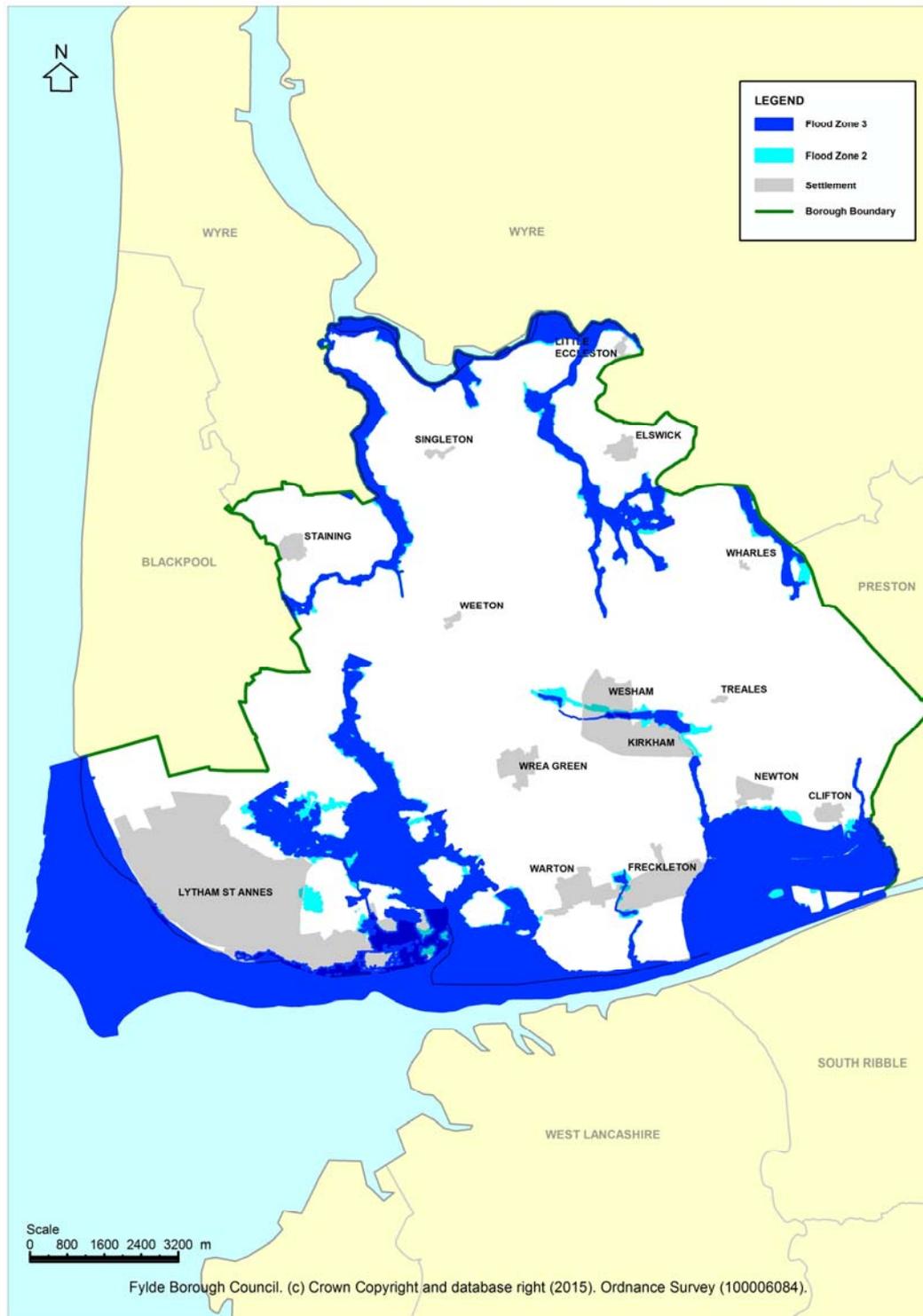
Sites at Fairhaven Lake and Church Scar have been identified as needing urgent development to safeguard against coastal erosion and flooding. The proposed sea defence wall will measure 2km in length and will cost £19.8 million, and is due to commence in 2016/17.

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



The Lancashire Sustainable Energy Study concludes that Fylde has the deployable resource potential of 61 megawatts by 2030, the equivalent of 5% of Lancashire's deployable potential. The Table B2 provides the breakdown of Fylde's deployable potential by technology. Commercial scale wind provides the highest deployable potential in Fylde.

Table B2 Fylde deployable potential in 2020 & 2030 by technology (source: Lancashire Sustainable Energy Study (2012), SQW)

| Technology | Existing deployment at 2011 | Total deployment 2020 | Total deployment 2030 |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Commercial wind | 0.0 | 28.5 | 37.8 |
| Small scale wind | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.4 |
| Plant biomass | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Animal biomass | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| Energy from waste (Anaerobic Digestion) | 3.3 | 2.8 | 1.0 |
| Small scale hydro | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Microgeneration – Solar | 0.1 | 4.5 | 11.1 |
| Microgeneration – heat pumps | 0.0 | 2.7 | 5.8 |
| Total | 6 | 43 | 61 |

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 Local Plan 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 Local Plan. 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 Local Plan 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.

H. 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). Figure B8 shows the location of key designated nature conservation sites.

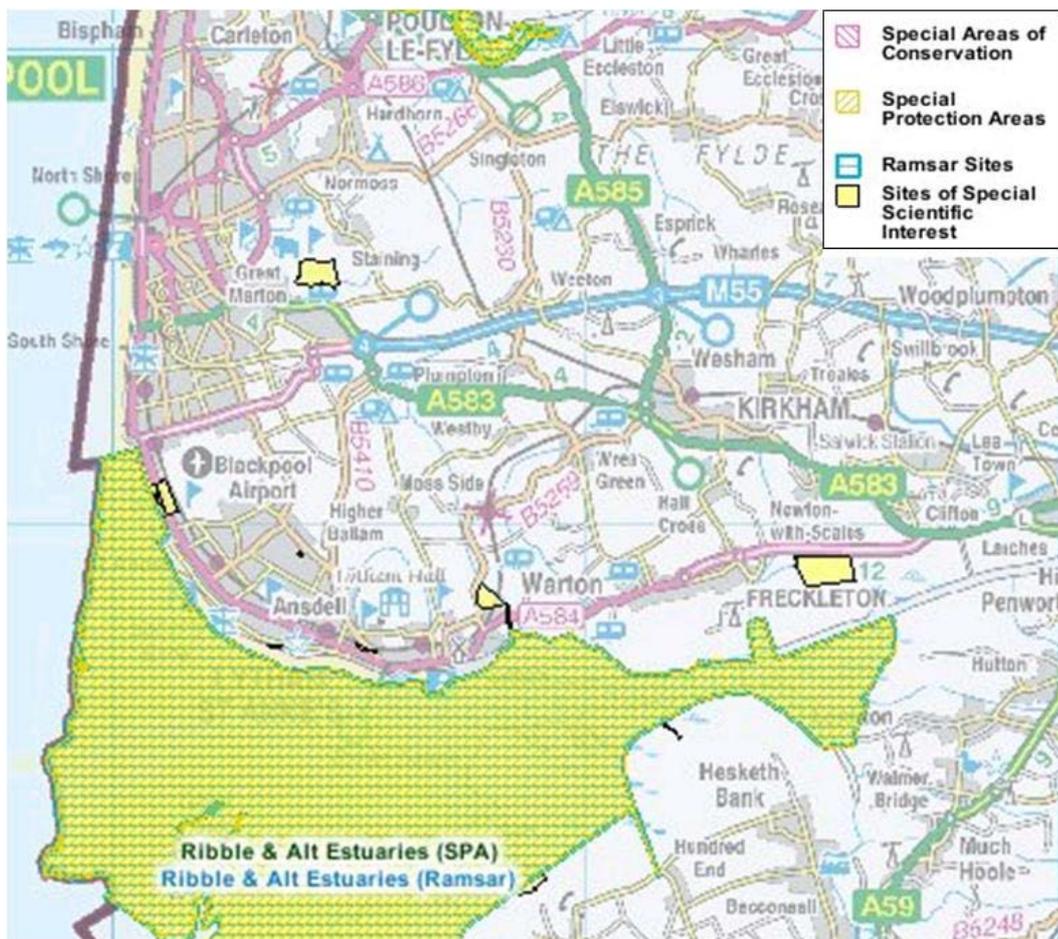
A number of Lancashire BAP species are present in the Borough. Fylde is of importance regionally for its sand dunes and salt marshes. Skylark and Song Thrush are BAP species known to be present and breeding in Fylde, particularly near the coast. The Borough also has some of the highest populations of 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 and Ramsar Sites (source: www.natureonthemap.org.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.
- Sand extraction activities should continue to be monitored.
- Internationally designated sites must be afforded the highest level of protection.
- The Local Plan 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.

I. 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.

J. Landscape

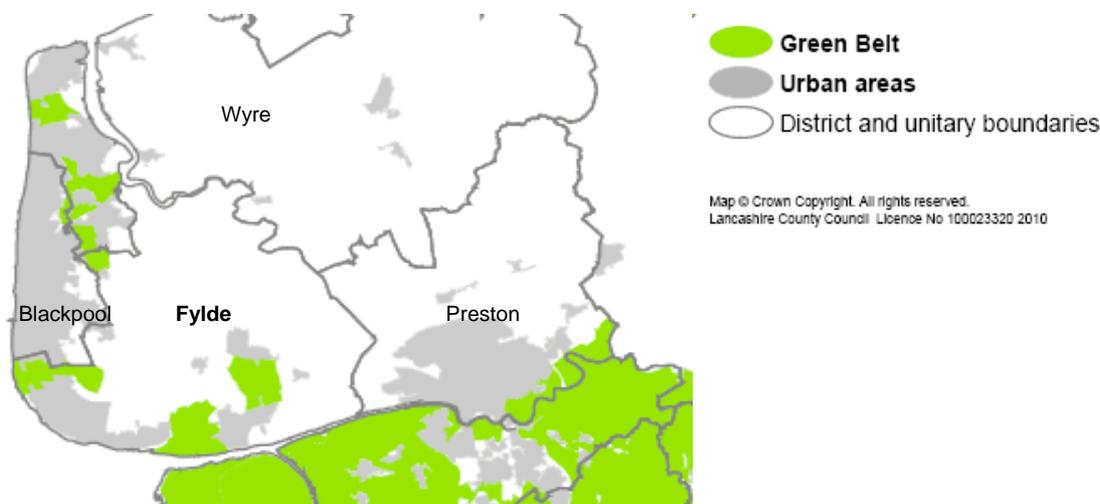
The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- 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 Local Plan 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 Local Plan, 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 emerging Local Plan.
- The impact of proposed new development on the edge of settlements and highway schemes on the landscape must be given careful consideration.

K. 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 greened 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. In terms of minerals and aggregates extraction, Fylde is known to contain extensive surface exposures of sand and gravel, and beach sands are worked extensively for aggregates use on the foreshore at St. Anne's. Shale gas has been identified across the Fylde Coast area and this could have major positive impacts for the Fylde economy.

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.

The potential for shale gas has been identified across the Fylde Coast area with exploration wells. Companies seeking to undertake exploratory investigations, and to subsequently test for and extract onshore oil gas, including shale gas, must apply for planning permission from Lancashire County Council.

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.
- Potential environmental issues associated with sand extraction at St. Anne's are monitored regularly.

- 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.

L. 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 Blackpool North to Preston railway line 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. In April 2015, commercial flights re-commenced to the Isle-of-Man and Belfast. 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.
- 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.

M. Economy

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

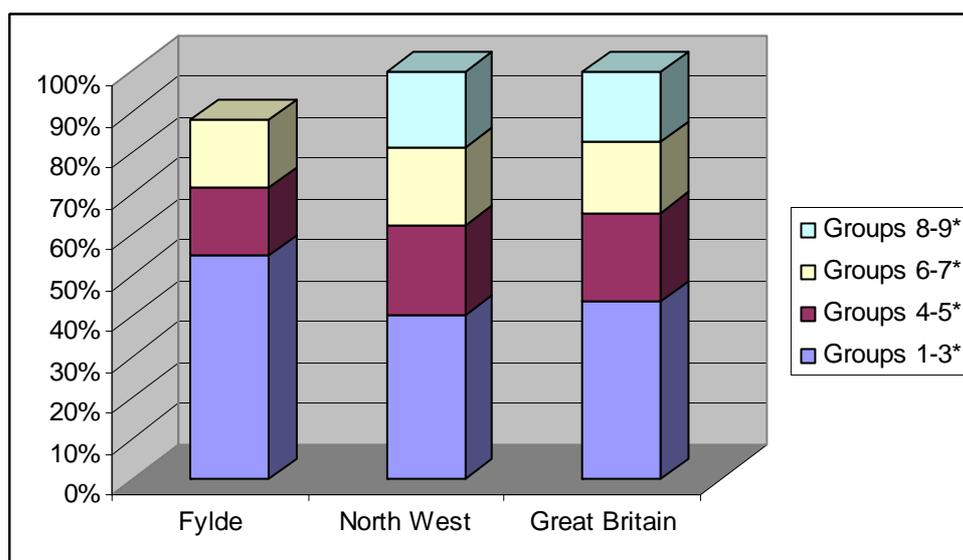
- Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita relative to national/regional and over time
- GVA per capita for key sectors
- Wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% and 10% for employment deprivation
- Wards with LSOAs in bottom 30% and 10% for income deprivation
- Employment in different sectors
- Number of VAT registered 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 (30%). 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 recent 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. In 2014 it states that 79.7% of the working age population were in employment. This compares favourably with 69.2% in the North-West and 72.4% 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. Figure B10 compares the structure of the Fylde labour force against those for the region and the country as a whole. 50.7% of Fylde workers are employed in the highest socio-economic groups, whilst only 18% work in routine and elementary occupations.

Figure B10 Structure of labour forces 2014 (source: nomis)



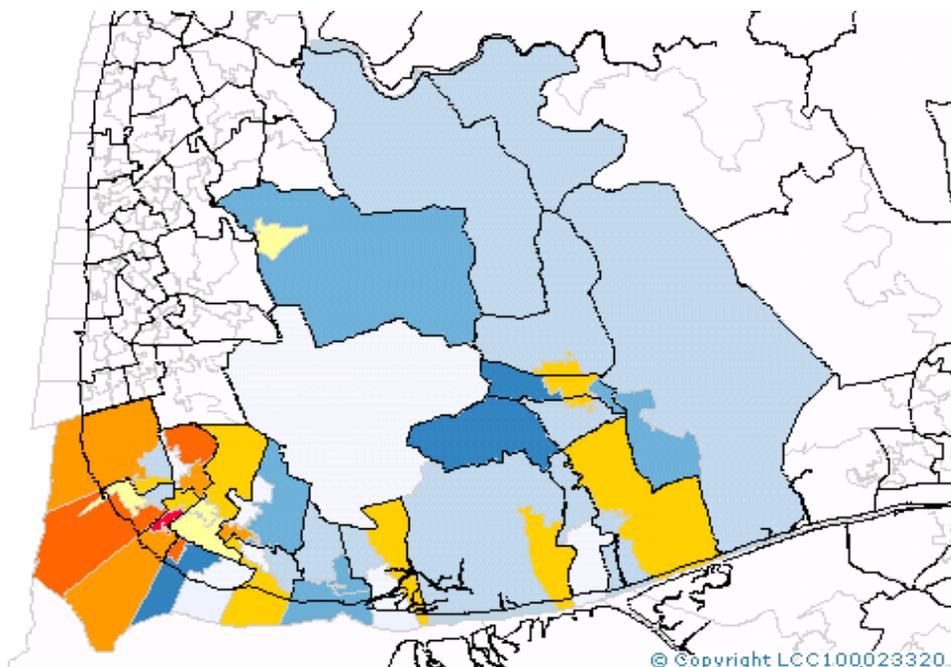
* Groups 1-3: Managers and senior officials, professionals, associate professional & technical
 Groups 4-5: Administrative & secretarial, skilled trades
 Groups 6-7: Personal service occupations, sales & customer service
 Groups 8-9: Process plant & machinery operators, elementary occupations

For Fylde, Groups 8-9* samples size is too small to estimate.

There are eight LSOAs in the bottom 30% most deprived nationally for employment deprivation (Figure B11). Of these, Central ward have one LSOA 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 B11 Employment Domain for Fylde LSOAs by Ranking Position in England (source: Indices of Deprivation 2010 / Lancashire profile)



(Key as for Figure B3)

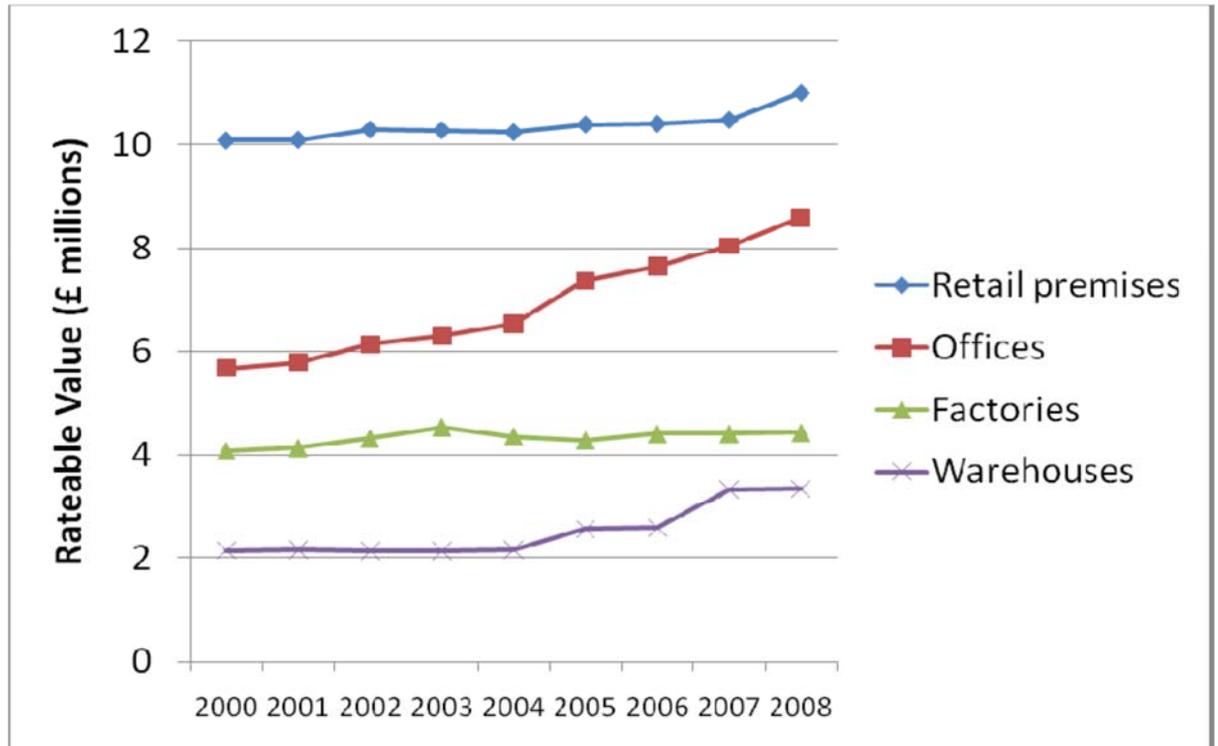
There is a high quality of life in Fylde, and a good natural environment, although the area is seen to have little identity as a place for business and there is a low rate of business formation. Inward investment characteristics are not known at present. There is also a high level of commuting which 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 B12 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 B12 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.
- Lancashire County Council started work in 2012 on a county wide programme called Superfast Lancashire, which is designed to ensure that 97% of the county can receive high speed fibre broadband by 2015. Currently broadband speeds for Fylde range depending on which part of the borough you are in. Although the average for the borough is 2.0-7.9 megabits per second (Mbit/s).

N. 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)

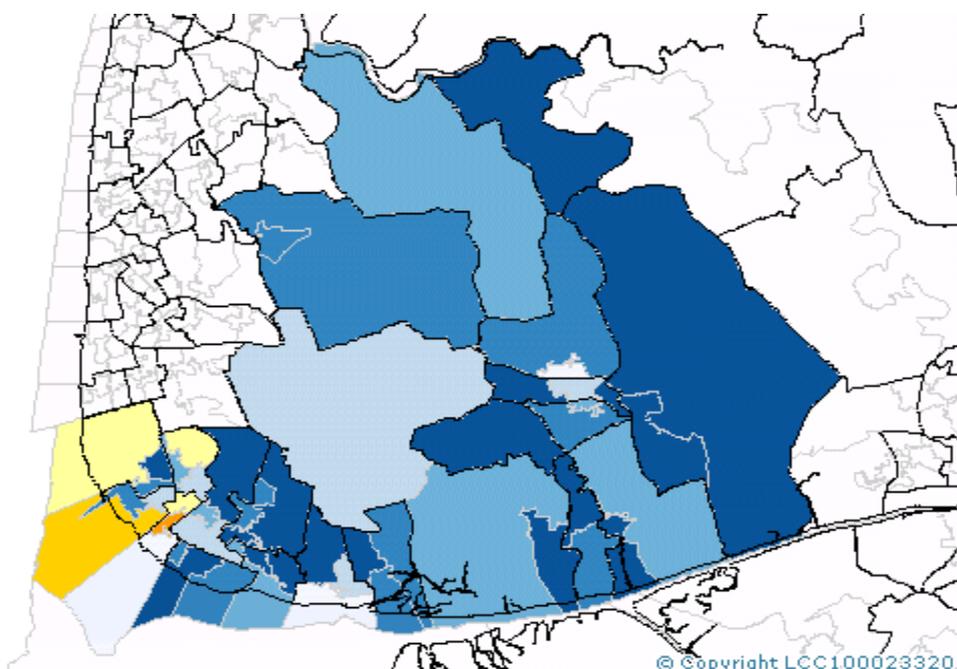
| | Fylde | Lancashire |
|-----------------------------|-------|------------|
| Violence Against the Person | 8.6 | 16 |
| Domestic Violence | 9.4 | 13.7 |
| Drug Offences | 0.8 | 2 |
| Criminal Damage & Arson | 6.4 | 10.5 |
| Domestic Burglary | 5.1 | 8.1 |
| Theft of a Motor Vehicle | 0.5 | 1.5 |

| | Fylde | Lancashire |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Theft from a Motor Vehicle | 2.5 | 3.8 |
| Calls to the Police about Anti-Social Behaviour | 32.9 | 53.8 |

Surveys of residents and visitors in 2007 have detected that although crime rates are low, there is a high fear of crime with, for example, 45.6% of residents claiming to feel unsafe at night. The 2010/11 AMR suggests that this may be linked to the high proportion of elderly residents in the Borough, although this cannot be substantiated. 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).

One LSOAs located in the busy town centre, Central ward is in 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 B13 Crime Deprivation Domain for Fylde LSOAs by Ranking Position in England (source: Indices of Deprivation 2010 / Lancashire profile)



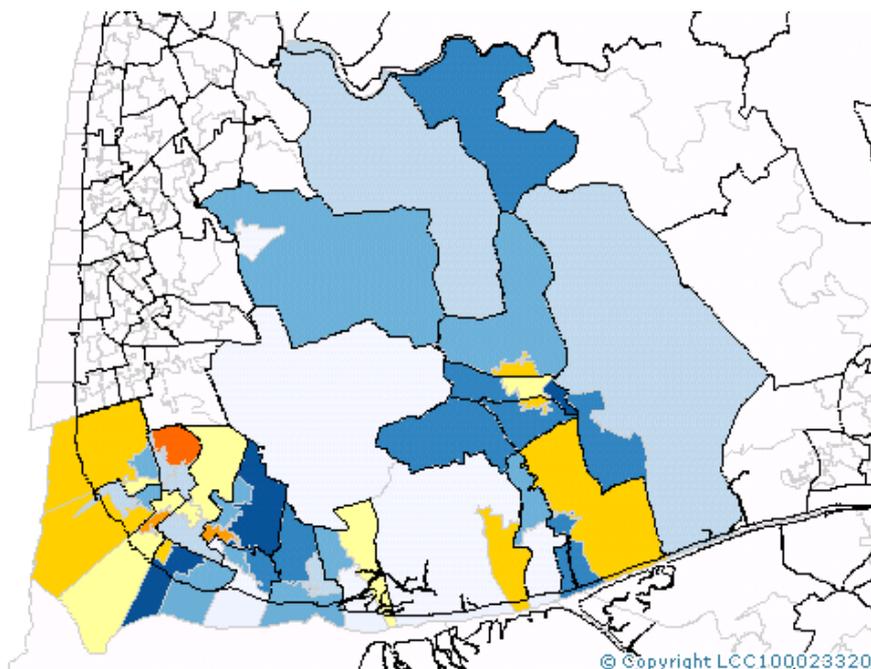
(Key as for Figure B3)

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 B13.

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, three LSOAs are in the bottom 30% most deprived nationally, within the Central, Kilnhouse and Park ward (Figure B14). None of these are in the lowest 10%.

Figure B14 Income Domain for Fylde LSOAs by Ranking Position in England (source: Indices of Deprivation 2010 / Lancashire profile)



(Key as for Figure B3)

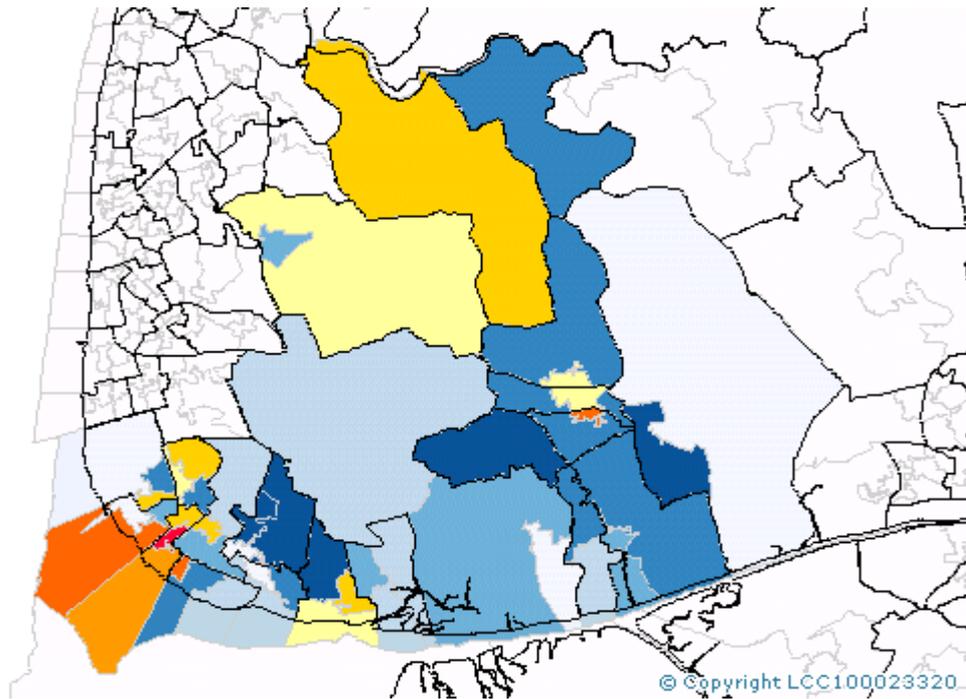
Claimants of job related benefits and Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) have been historically low in Fylde and well below national and regional averages. In May 2015, 1% of the working age population in the Borough were claiming JSA. This has fallen from 2.3% in February 2013, this could reflect the steady 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 emerging Local Plan.

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. Five LSOAs in the bottom most 30% deprived in terms of living environment, of which one LSOAs in Central Wards is in the bottom 10% most deprived nationally.

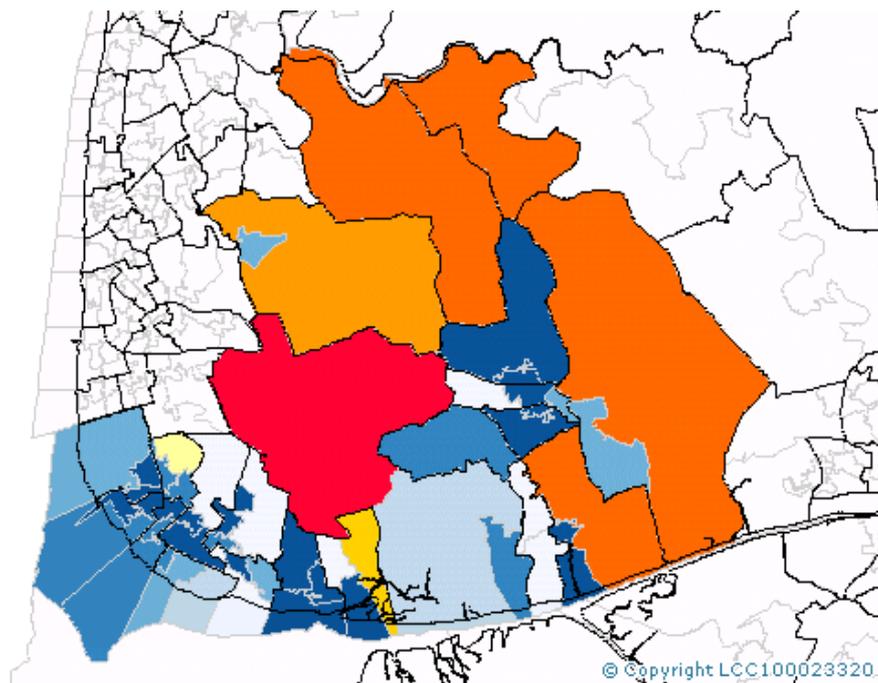
Figure B15 Living Environment Deprivation Domain for Fylde LSOAs by Ranking Position in England (source: Indices of Deprivation 2010 / Lancashire profile)



(Key as for Figure B3)

Six wards also have LSOAs in the bottom 30% most deprived in terms of barriers to housing and services provision (Elswick & Little Ecclestone, Freckleton East, Newton & Treales, Singleton & Greenhalgh, Staining and Weeton & Westby) (see Figure B16). This index is based upon a number of variables reflecting housing condition and access to a number of defined services.

Figure B16 Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation Domain for Fylde LSOAs by Ranking Position in England (source: Indices of Deprivation 2010 / Lancashire profile)



(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 Neighbourhood Plans, which in the long-term could help to contribute towards more sustainable communities.

O. 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 in the last quarter of 2013 was £195,862, which is above the North-West regional average of £154,825 (source: Land Registry for England and Wales). 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 6.22 in 2013, a fall from its 2006 peak at 7.25, but still in excess of ratios in all but one other Lancashire authority. 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 59 affordable homes were completed in the 12 months to March 2014 (Fylde BC Housing Land Availability Assessment, 2012).

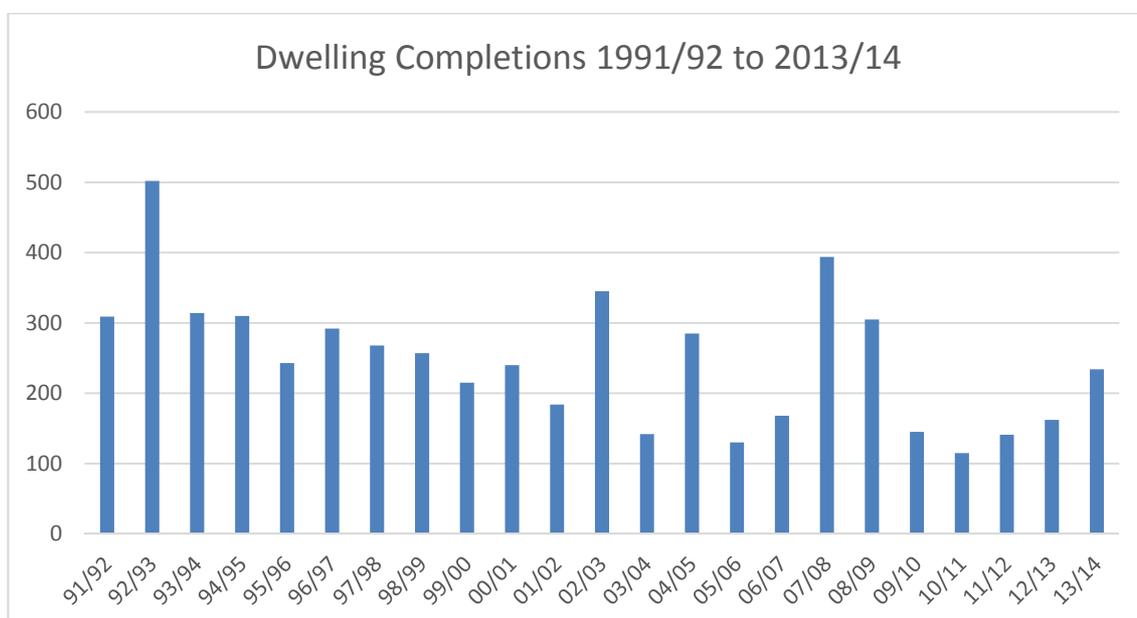
In March 2015 Fylde had a total of 37,470 dwellings, 10.9% of which fell into the highest council tax band, this being the second highest % in all of Lancashire. Around 90% of Fylde's dwellings fall within the owner-occupier and privately rented sector (73% of dwellings are owner-occupied,

17% are privately rented), demonstrating a high %. 4.49% of housing stock in Fylde was identified as vacant in 2014. Fylde has a slightly lower proportion of vacant dwellings than Lancashire as a whole (4.6%), however it is higher than the average for England (3.16%). 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 B17 Percentage of all completions in Fylde from 1991/92 to 2013/14 (source: Fylde Housing Requirement Paper 2015)



As demonstrated in Figure B16, completions expressed as a percentage of commitments (planning applications) is revealing an interesting trend. Commitments increased by 173% (859 to 2,343) from 2011/12 – 2012/13 and in the corresponding period completions as a percentage of commitments fell from 16% to 7%. Commitments then increased again by 50% (2,343 to 3,516) from 2012/13 – 2013/14 and completions remained at 7% of commitments (source: Fylde Housing Requirement paper 2015).

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.

P. 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 Council's Local Plan has recently been examined and they are moving to adoption. It is acknowledged that Blackpool's administrative area is characterised by a tightly constrained boundary. Discussions between Blackpool and Fylde Councils have identified that Blackpool Council require Fylde Council to provide 14 Ha of employment land within Fylde, to meet Blackpool's requirement up to 2027.
- 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.
- Wyre Council have published its Issues and Options Local Plan for Consultation (July/August 2015).
- It will be important for the Local Plan to consider development within other authorities in the sub-region and its impact on infrastructure. Waste water 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.
- A new 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 and a Enterprise Zone is proposed at this site, which should see positive economic benefits across the borough
- Preston City Council is proposing expansion to the North West of Preston which could create additional traffic congestion and affect movement of traffic to/from employment opportunities at Warton.
- The Central Lancashire Highways and Transport Master plan is proposing a new road linking the M55 near Bartle (Junction 2 of the M55) with the A583/A584 at Clifton. The new road would support delivery of the Cottam and North West Preston strategic housing locations identified in the Central Lancashire Core Strategy and improve access to the strategic road network from the Enterprise Zone site at Warton.