Fylde Council

Authority Monitoring Report

2016-2019

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

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1. INTRODUCTION

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

An integral part of plan making is to set up a framework for monitoring performance of the plan. An AMR should be produced each year however the Local Plan Examination has delayed the AMR update since 2016.

The AMR has two main purposes:

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

Amended Scope of Authority Monitoring Report

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

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

The role of this AMR includes:

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

This Authority Monitoring Report will cover the period from the 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2019 to account for the delay brought about by the Local Plan Examination. However, not all data is available for 2019 at this stage and so 2019 data will not be presented for all indicators. At the 31st March 2018 the Local Plan was being examined, it was subsequently adopted on 22nd October 2018 along with the Performance Monitoring Framework Appendix 8. The AMR includes a section on the Performance Monitoring

Framework which monitors the performance of the Local Plan policies over the plan period that is 30 April 2011 – 31 March 2032. Although this AMR is base dated 31 March 2019 it does provide an up to date summary of progress on Supplementary Planning Documents and the Partial Review of the Local Plan.

Strategic Objectives of Fylde Local Plan to 2032

Strategic Objectives

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

Indicators and Targets

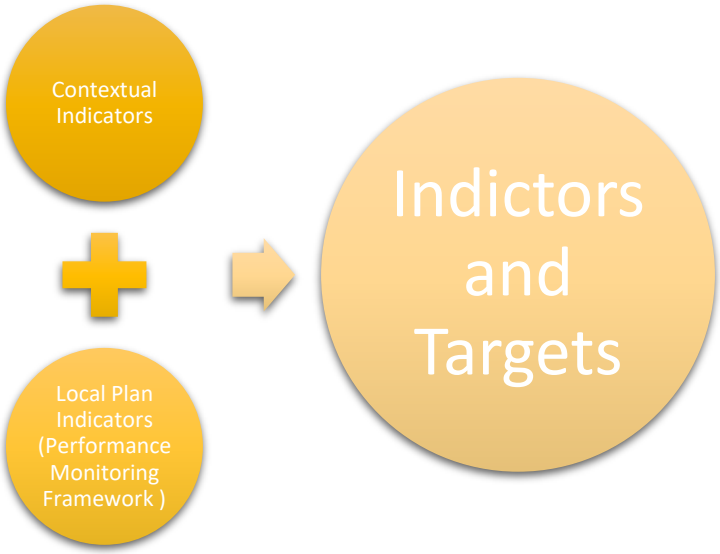
In order to successfully deliver the Plan, monitoring is necessary to check that the objectives of the Plan are being implemented correctly and successfully.

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

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

Contextual Indicators

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



The Contextual Indicators consist of the following:

Contextual Indicators

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

Performance Monitoring Framework

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

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

Performance Monitoring Framework Indicators

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

2. SPATIAL PORTRAIT OF FYLDE

The Borough of Fylde

The Borough of Fylde is situated on the west coast of Lancashire, covering 166km2, with a population of 78,883 in 2017 (Office for National Statistics: Mid-Year Population Estimates).

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

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

Map 1: Fylde in Context

Fylde Borough Council. (c) Crown Copyright and database right (2014). Ordnance Survey (100006084).

Map 2 - Fylde

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

Main Areas

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

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

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

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

3. LOCAL PLAN PROGRESS AND OTHER RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

The Fylde Local Plan to 2032

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

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

It replaces the Fylde Borough Local Plan as Altered 2005.

The adopted Fylde Local Plan to 2032

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

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

- **An economic objective**– to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;

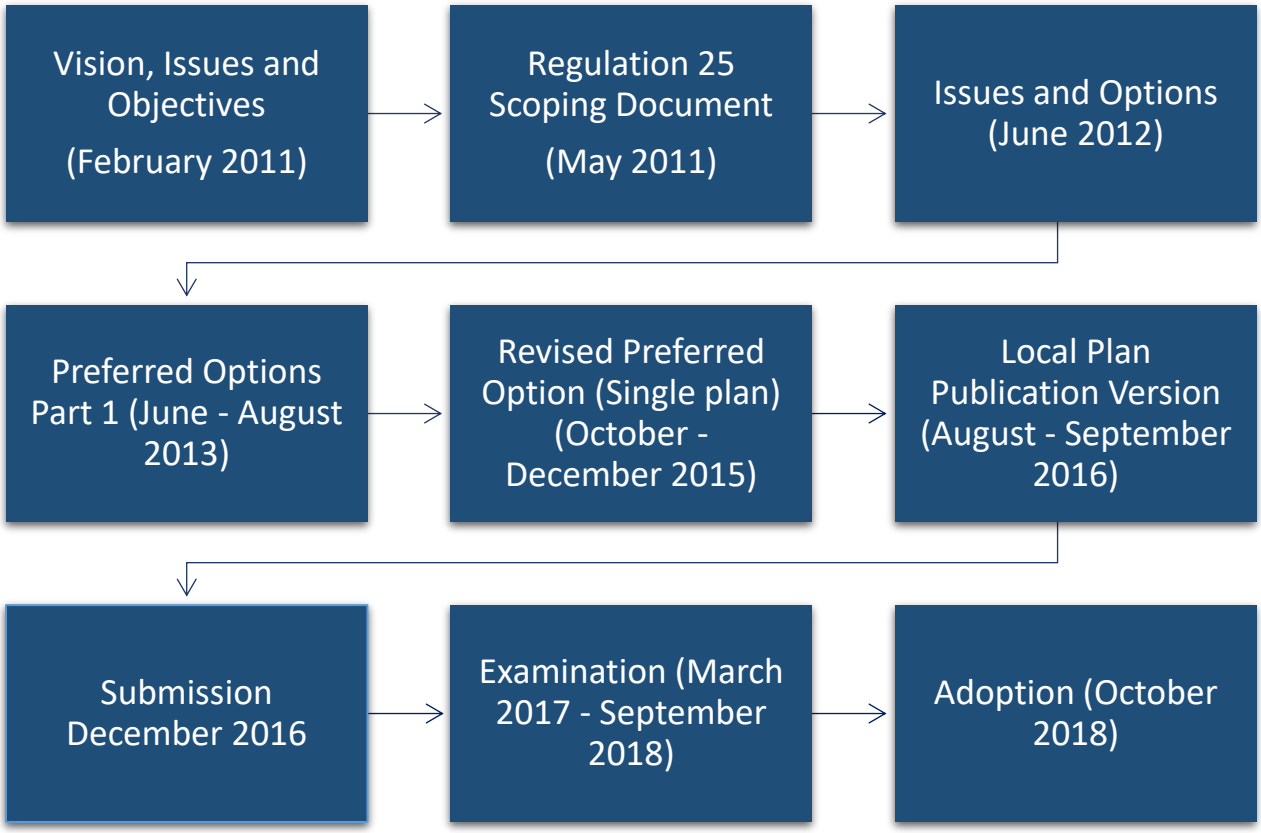
- **A social objective** – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and;

- **An environmental objective** – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimizing waste and

pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.

Fylde Local Plan to 2032 Timetable

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



In accordance with paragraph 212 of the Framework, the Council is proposing to undertake a Partial Review to ensure that Local Plan policies remain in accordance with national policy going forward. The Council consulted on the scope of the Partial Review between 25th April 2019 and 6th June 2019.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)

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

The Council commenced work on four SPDs. A timetable for their production can be found in Appendix A. A scoping consultation commenced on 22 November 2018 and ran for 6 weeks until 3 January 2019. The responses to the Scoping Consultation and Draft SPDs (Healthy Living, Biodiversity, Good Design and Affordable Housing) were reported to planning committee on 27th February 2019. The Affordable Housing and Good Design SPD were put on hold and didn't progress past Scoping stage during the monitoring period for this AMR. Once the draft SPDs were finalised, (Healthy Living and Biodiversity) they were subject to screening for Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulations Assessment.

Following the base date of this document, the draft SPDs and screening opinions plus any supporting documents were put out for consultation (summer of 2019). Any further comments were considered by Planning Committee before the final versions of the Fylde Healthy Living SPD and the Fylde Biodiversity SPD were agreed and adopted by the Council on the 11 September 2019. The Draft Fylde Affordable Housing SPD was approved for consultation at the Planning Committee meeting on the same date.

Name of Document	Summary of Content	Timeline
Affordable Housing	The Affordable Housing SPD will provide an introduction and identify issues and objectives. Following a review of policy and guidance, the SPD will contain sections on tenures, the amount required, proposed requirements for pre-application engagement and the contents of the Affordable Housing Statement. Further sections will be provided on size, type, design and distribution, off-site provision, allocation policy, viability appraisal and requirements for legal agreements/undertakings.	The scoping consultation on the Fylde Biodiversity, Healthy Living, Affordable Housing and Good Design SPDs ran for 6 weeks [1] from 22 November 2018 to the 3 January 2019. The responses fed into a draft of the full SPD (Biodiversity and Healthy Living). Sustainability Appraisals of the SPDs were carried out and after the consultation on the draft documents, were presented to members and adopted at Planning Committee on the 11 September 2019. The draft Affordable Housing SPD was approved for consultation at the same Planning Committee. It is anticipated that the draft Good Design SPD will go to Planning Committee for approval for the final
Good Design	The Good Design SPD will provide an introduction and issues to be addressed. Following a policy review, it will provide sections on design principles, the design process, assessment of site context, aspects of design and design in specific contexts which will be an introduction to a portfolio of guidance for specific areas,	

[1] This was an extended period, beyond the usual four weeks for this type of consultation, due to the Christmas period.

	or types of area, within the Borough. The Canopies and Glazed Extensions: A Design Note will be incorporated into the Good Design SPD.	consultation on its content in Autumn/ Winter 2019.
Biodiversity	The Biodiversity SPD provides an introduction and presents biodiversity issues in the Borough. From this, and following a policy review, it provides sections on the use of the Lancashire Ecological Network and advice to new home owners on biodiversity matters and the issue of swift decline. There is also detailed advice about how biodiversity should be addressed during the planning application process.	
Healthy Living	The Healthy Living SPD contains an introduction and a set of issues that require addressing. Following a review of relevant policy it provides sections on healthy places, healthy living, healthy eating, lifetime homes, community facilities, cycling and walking, access to natural areas and Health Impact Assessments (HIAs).	

The Supplementary Planning Documents (Scoping versions) are available to view at the following link:

https://new.fylde.gov.uk/supplementary-planning-guidance/

The Draft SPDs that were presented to Planning Committee on 27th February 2019, together with the results of the scoping consultation can be viewed at https://fylde.cmis.uk.com/fylde/MeetingsCalendar/tabid/70/ctl/ViewMeetingPublic/mid/397/Meeting/1063/Committee/20/Default.aspx

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

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

Statement of Community Involvement

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

Evidence Base Updates

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

https://online.fylde.gov.uk/council/planning-policy--local-plan-/local-development-framework/comprehensivelistofevidence/

4. ADHERENCE TO STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

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

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

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

Updated Statement of Community Involvement

The Updated SCI was adopted by the Council on the 15 June 2016.

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

Summary of SCI in relation to Local Plan consultation

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

The Council will normally advertise any consultation by:

- Notifying individuals and organisations registered on the planning policy consultation database (which is managed in line with the General Data Protection Regulations).

- Through press advert, press release and on the Council's website.

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

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

Approximate timescales for consultations are set out in the SCI.

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

5. INDICATORS AND TARGETS

This section includes the following indicators:

- Contextual Indicators – which give background information on the Borough of Fylde.
- The Performance Monitoring Framework Indicators - from the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 - Appendix 8. (Local Plan Indicators).

The first part of this section highlights some of the key characteristics of Fylde in order to provide background information, including some key Contextual Indicators even though these are not directly related to specific Local Plan policies.

These indicators will be used to monitor trends within the Borough. If issues are highlighted then it could trigger a review of the Local Plan.

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

Contextual Indicators

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

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

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

Performance Monitoring Framework Indicators

Indicator Number	Relevant Local Plan policy	Performance Monitoring Framework Indicator
1.	S1:The Settlement Hierarchy DLF1: Development Locations for Fylde H1: Housing Delivery and the Allocation of Housing Land	Net additional homes completed
2.	S1:The Settlement Hierarchy DLF1: Development Locations for Fylde H1: Housing Delivery and the Allocation of Housing Land	5 Year Housing Supply
3.	S1:The Settlement Hierarchy DLF1: Development Locations for Fylde H1: Housing Delivery and the Allocation of Housing Land	Housing Trajectory
4.	DLF1: Development Locations for Fylde SL1, SL2, SL3, SL4, SL5: Strategic Location for Development H1: Housing Delivery and the Allocation of Housing Land	Proportion of net homes completed in the Strategic Locations for Development and proportion of net homes completed in the Non-strategic locations
5.	EC1: Overall provision of employment land and existing employment sites	Employment Land take up
6.	EC3: Lancashire Advanced Engineering and Manufacturing (AEM) Enterprise Zone at BAE Systems, Warton	Cumulative additional jobs created as a direct result of the Enterprise Zone

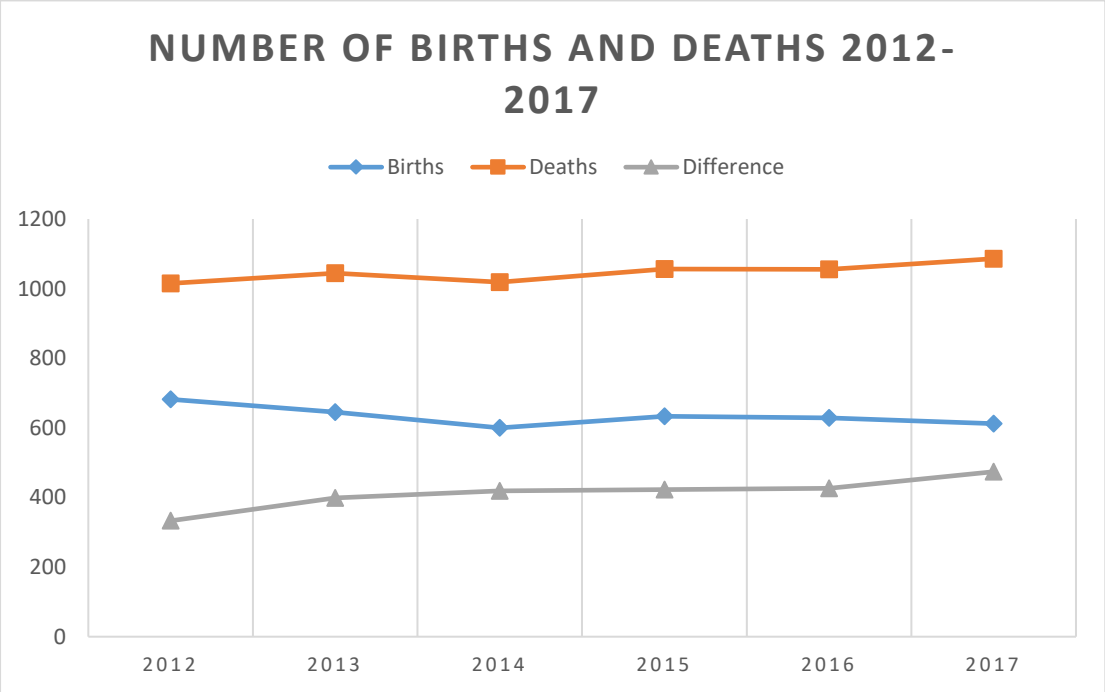
7.	EC4: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone	Cumulative additional jobs created as a direct result of the Enterprise Zone
8.	H2: Density And Mix of New Residential Development	Density of completed housing development sites
9.	H2: Density and Mix of New Residential Development	Proportion of dwellings with full planning permission and on sites which are not yet completed that will have 1,2,3,4 or 5 bedrooms.
10.	H4: Affordable Housing	Percentage of market housing schemes of 10 dwellings or more that provide 30% affordable homes.
11.	HW1: Health and Wellbeing	Number of Health Impact Assessments submitted alongside major applications for strategic sites
12.	INF2: Developer Contributions	Number, Type and Location of Infrastructure Projects delivered
13.	CL1: Flood Alleviation, Water Quality and Water Efficiency SL1, SL2, SL3, SL4, SL5: Strategic Location for Development	Number of planning applications granted permission for inappropriate development in Flood Risk Zones 2 and 3
14.	ENV2: Biodiversity	Changes in areas of land covered by local, national or international policy protections for biodiversity or areas provided for biodiversity in mitigation through developments
15.	ENV3: Protecting Existing Open Space (the Green Infrastructure network) HW3: Provision of Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities	Amount of sport, recreation and informal open space gained, and lost to other uses
16.	ENV5: Flood Alleviation, Water Quality and Water Efficiency SL1, SL2, SL3, SL4, SL5: Strategic Location for Development	Minimise the amount of inappropriate development in Flood Zones 2 and 3
17.	EC1: Overall Provision of Employment Land and existing employment sites	Cumulative additional jobs created in Fylde from the start of the plan period

CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS

Contextual Indicator 1: Resident Population Change

Fylde is an authority bordering the Lancashire coastline. It covers 166 sq. km., has 21 wards and the number of people per km^2 is similar to the England and Wales average. From an historic point of view there have been dramatic changes and the pace of future change is liable to increase. The population of Fylde has over the years been relatively positive increasing to 78,883 in 2017 (Office for National Statistics: Mid-Year Population Estimates). An increase of 3.5% was witnessed between 2001 and 2011 census – above the 3.3% figure for Lancashire and lower than the 7.9% across England as a whole. Birth rate continues to be less than the death rate, as shown on Figure 1. However, Fylde saw the second largest net internal migration rate in the Lancashire-14 areas. Between mid-2016 and mid-2017 the authority saw an increase of 1128 people as a result of net internal migration (Lancashire County Council Mid-year population estimates). Therefore, the population continues to grow.

Figure 1: Number of Births and Deaths from 2012 – 2017

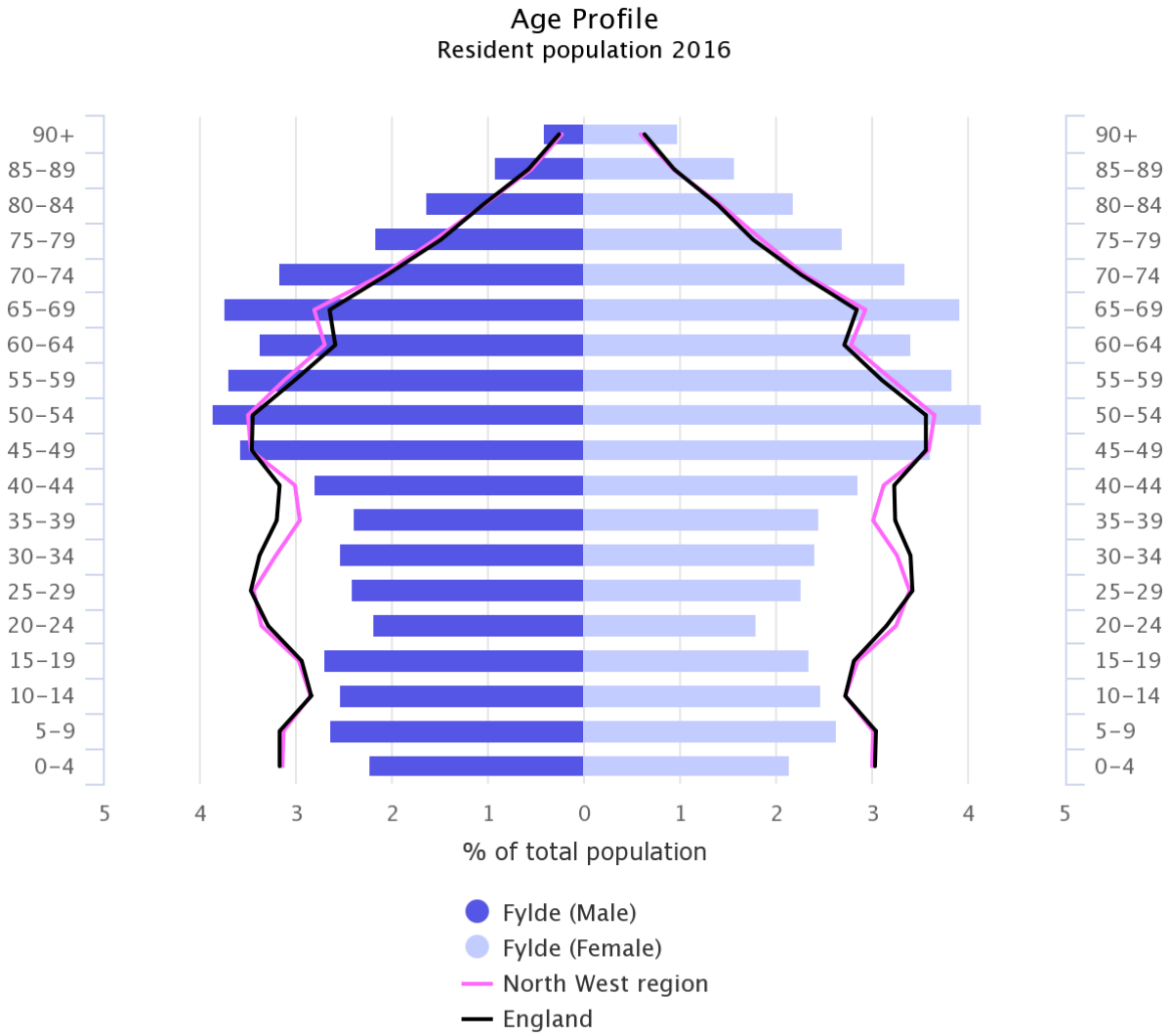


Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS): Fylde Area Profile https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/area-profiles/local-authority-profiles/fylde-district/

It is estimated that between 2014 and 2039 the population of Fylde will increase by 9.2%. It is also predicted that the number of households will increase by 16.6% between 2014 and 2039, the second greatest percentage rise in the Lancashire area.

Contextual Indicator 2: Population Age Structure

Figure 2: Population Age Structure in Fylde



Source: Fylde Area Profile 3 July 2018

The mean age of Fylde residents is 45 years, compared to 40.2 in the North-West and 40 in the United Kingdom. 42.7% of the population are above retirement age according to data from the Official Labour Market Statistics for 2017. Data also states that 57.3% of the population are of working age (aged between 16 and retirement) compared to 62.5% nationally.

The proportion of the population above retirement age has slowly increased since 2001, whilst numbers of children have continued to fall –This indicates that the dependency ratio[2] (of the working age to non-working age population) is increasing.

[2] Dependency ratio is an age-population **ratio** of those typically not in employment (the dependent part ages 0 to 14 and 65+) and those typically in employment (the productive part ages 15 to 64).

Contextual Indicator 3: Projected Population/Age Structure

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

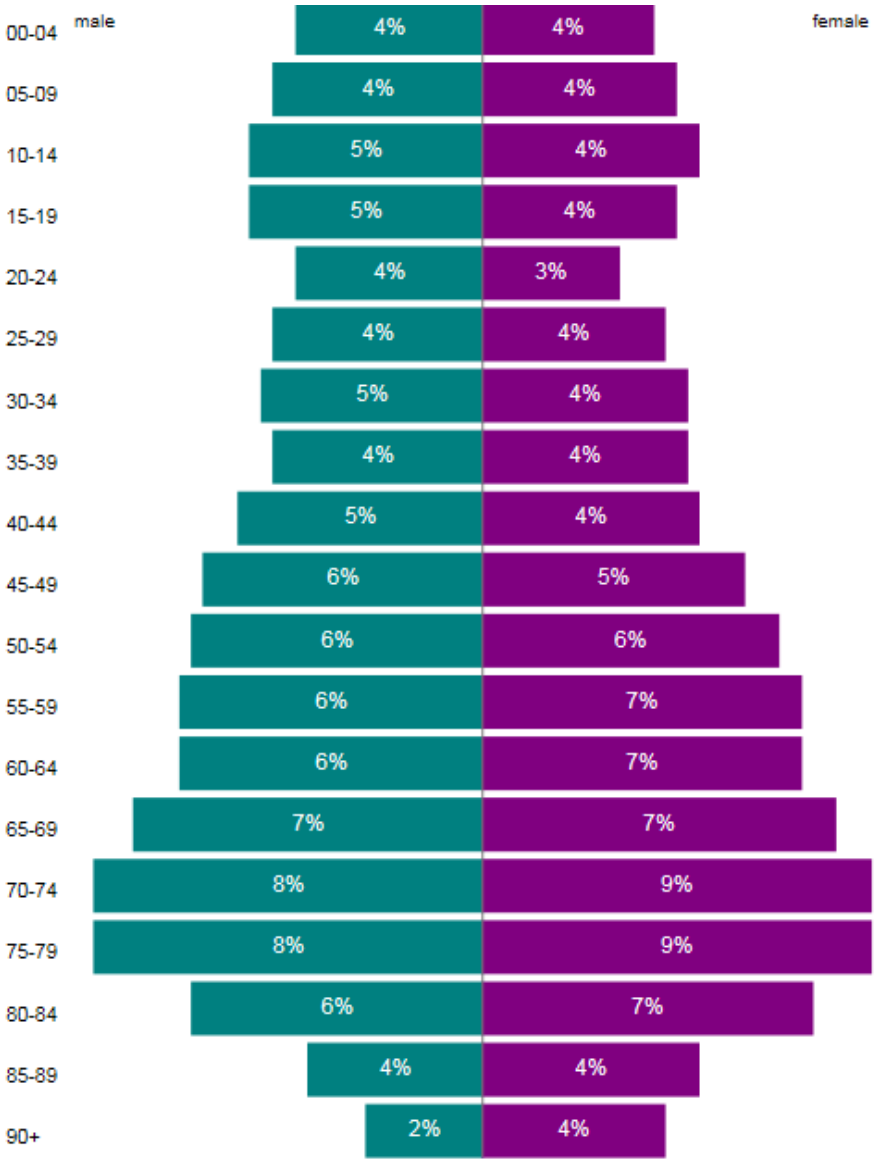
Table 1: Projected Population – 2016 to 2041

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

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

Source: Lancashire.gov.uk – Population Projections

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



Source: Lancashire.gov.uk – Population Projections

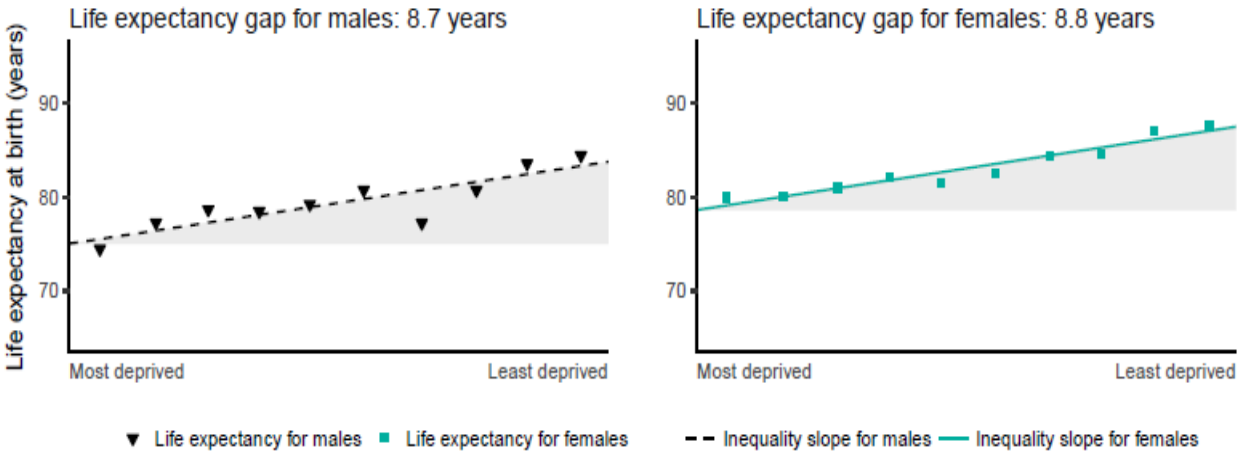
The Fylde Coast is viewed as a popular place to retire. The old age dependency ratio (number of people on state pension per 1,000 people of working age), is predicted to increase in every district in Lancashire over the period of the projection, with Fylde seeing the largest increase (496 in 2016 to 685 in 2041). Figure 2 shows that in 2016 less than 7% of the population were aged 70-74. Figure 3 projects that this will increase to 17% by 2041. An increase of almost 5% is seen in number of people over 90 years. The large elderly population has implications for a number of issues including healthcare provision, appropriate housing and economic issues, such as the amount of disposable income available to this sector of the population.

Contextual Indicator 4: Health and Wellbeing

The Fylde Health Profile 2017 (PHE), reveals that the health of the Borough's people is varied compared with the England average, and addressing the wider determinants of health continues to be important in Fylde. Due to the fact the district has a higher than average proportion of elderly residents, mobility, social connectedness and ensuring good mental health are crucial priorities.

The population in Fylde has a growing number of older people. There are already 10% more adults aged over 45 and 8% more adults aged over 65 than the national average. By 2022 it is expected that the number of people aged over 70 will have increased by approximately 28% and by 2030, the number of people over the age of 85 is expected to have doubled. This will increase the pressure on services as people are much more likely to develop multiple long-term conditions such as diabetes, heart disease, breathing difficulties and dementia. (The Fylde and Wyre Clinical Commissioning Group).

Figure 4: Life Expectancy in Fylde (2017)



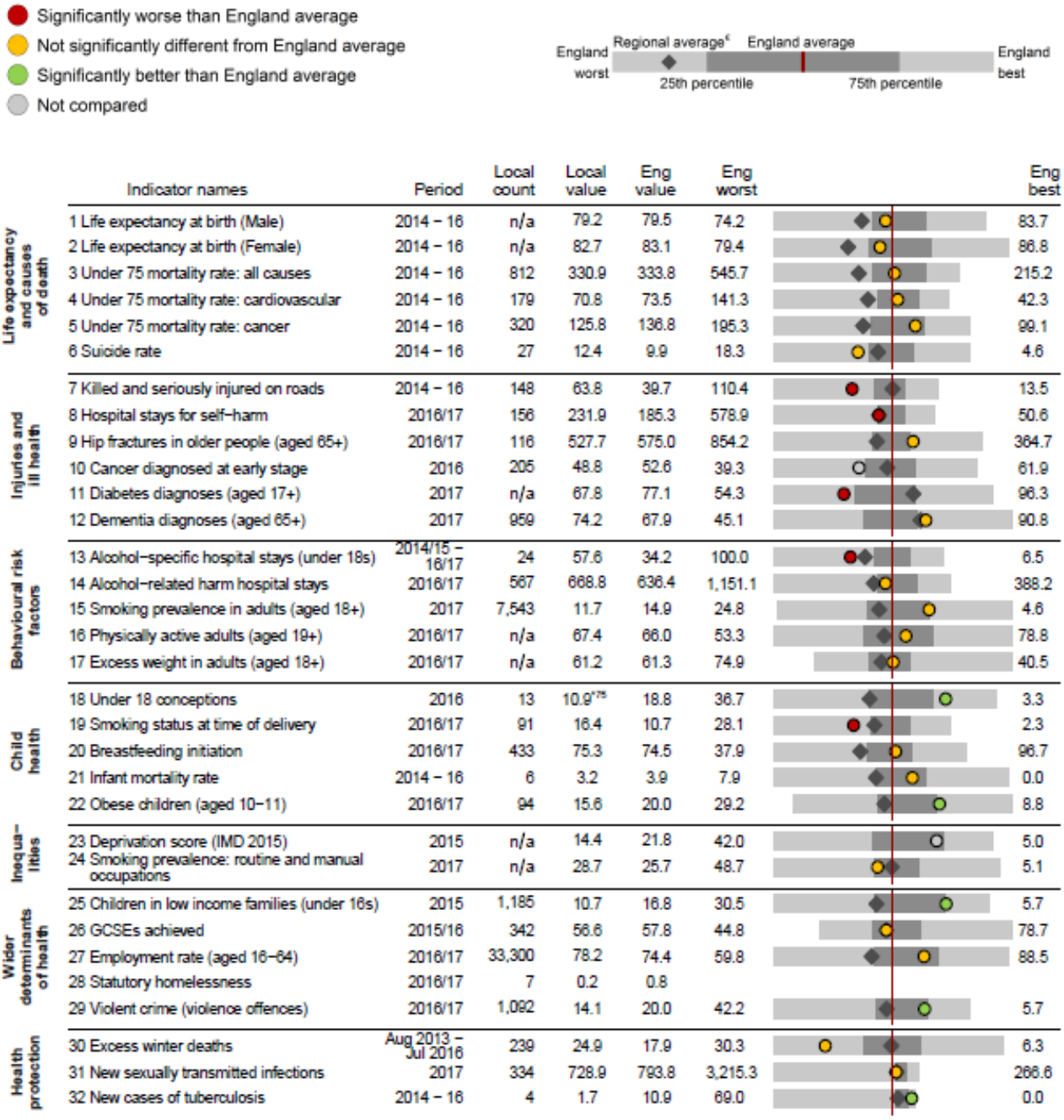
Whilst the life expectancy for men and women is similar to the England average, life expectancy is 8.7 years lower for men and 8.8 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Fylde compared to the least deprived areas, as shown in Figure 4.

The number of children classified as obese in Year 6 (15.6%) is better than the England average as is the number of children (14%) who live in low income families.

The rate of alcohol-related harm stays per year stands at 567 and the rate of self-harm hospital stands at 156 stays per year, both worse than the England average. Additionally, the rate of people killed and seriously injured on the roads, smoking status at time of child delivery and incidences of new cases of malignant melanoma are worse than average.

However, rates of sexually transmitted infections, tuberculosis, statutory homelessness, violent crime and long term unemployment are better than average.

Figure 5: The Health of Fylde Residents Compared with the rest of England



	Indicator names	Period	Local count	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst	Eng best
Life expectancy and causes of death	1 Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2014 – 16	n/a	79.2	79.5	74.2	83.7
	2 Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2014 – 16	n/a	82.7	83.1	79.4	86.8
	3 Under 75 mortality rate: all causes	2014 – 16	812	330.9	333.8	545.7	215.2
	4 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	2014 – 16	179	70.8	73.5	141.3	42.3
	5 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	2014 – 16	320	125.8	136.8	195.3	99.1
	6 Suicide rate	2014 – 16	27	12.4	9.9	18.3	4.6
Injuries and ill health	7 Killed and seriously injured on roads	2014 – 16	148	63.8	39.7	110.4	13.5
	8 Hospital stays for self-harm	2016/17	156	231.9	185.3	578.9	50.6
	9 Hip fractures in older people (aged 65+)	2016/17	116	527.7	575.0	854.2	364.7
	10 Cancer diagnosed at early stage	2016	205	48.8	52.6	39.3	61.9
	11 Diabetes diagnoses (aged 17+)	2017	n/a	67.8	77.1	54.3	96.3
	12 Dementia diagnoses (aged 65+)	2017	959	74.2	67.9	45.1	90.8
Behavioural risk factors	13 Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18s)	2014/15 – 16/17	24	57.6	34.2	100.0	6.5
	14 Alcohol-related harm hospital stays	2016/17	567	668.8	636.4	1,151.1	388.2
	15 Smoking prevalence in adults (aged 18+)	2017	7,543	11.7	14.9	24.8	4.6
	16 Physically active adults (aged 19+)	2016/17	n/a	67.4	66.0	53.3	78.8
	17 Excess weight in adults (aged 18+)	2016/17	n/a	61.2	61.3	74.9	40.5
Child health	18 Under 18 conceptions	2016	13	10.9[75]	18.8	36.7	3.3
	19 Smoking status at time of delivery	2016/17	91	16.4	10.7	28.1	2.3
	20 Breastfeeding initiation	2016/17	433	75.3	74.5	37.9	96.7
	21 Infant mortality rate	2014 – 16	6	3.2	3.9	7.9	0.0
	22 Obese children (aged 10-11)	2016/17	94	15.6	20.0	29.2	8.8
Inequalities	23 Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	2015	n/a	14.4	21.8	42.0	5.0
	24 Smoking prevalence: routine and manual occupations	2017	n/a	28.7	25.7	48.7	5.1
Wider determinants of health	25 Children in low income families (under 16s)	2015	1,185	10.7	16.8	30.5	5.7
	26 GCSEs achieved	2015/16	342	56.6	57.8	44.8	78.7
	27 Employment rate (aged 16-64)	2016/17	33,300	78.2	74.4	59.8	88.5
	28 Statutory homelessness	2016/17	7	0.2	0.8		
	29 Violent crime (violence offences)	2016/17	1,092	14.1	20.0	42.2	5.7
Health protection	30 Excess winter deaths	Aug 2013 – Jul 2016	239	24.9	17.9	30.3	6.3
	31 New sexually transmitted infections	2017	334	728.9	793.8	3,215.3	266.6
	32 New cases of tuberculosis	2014 – 16	4	1.7	10.9	69.0	0.0

Source: Public Health England Fylde Profile, 2018

Figure 5 shows how the health of the people in Fylde compares with the rest of England. Fylde's value for each indicator is shown as a circle. The England average is shown by a red line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator. However, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

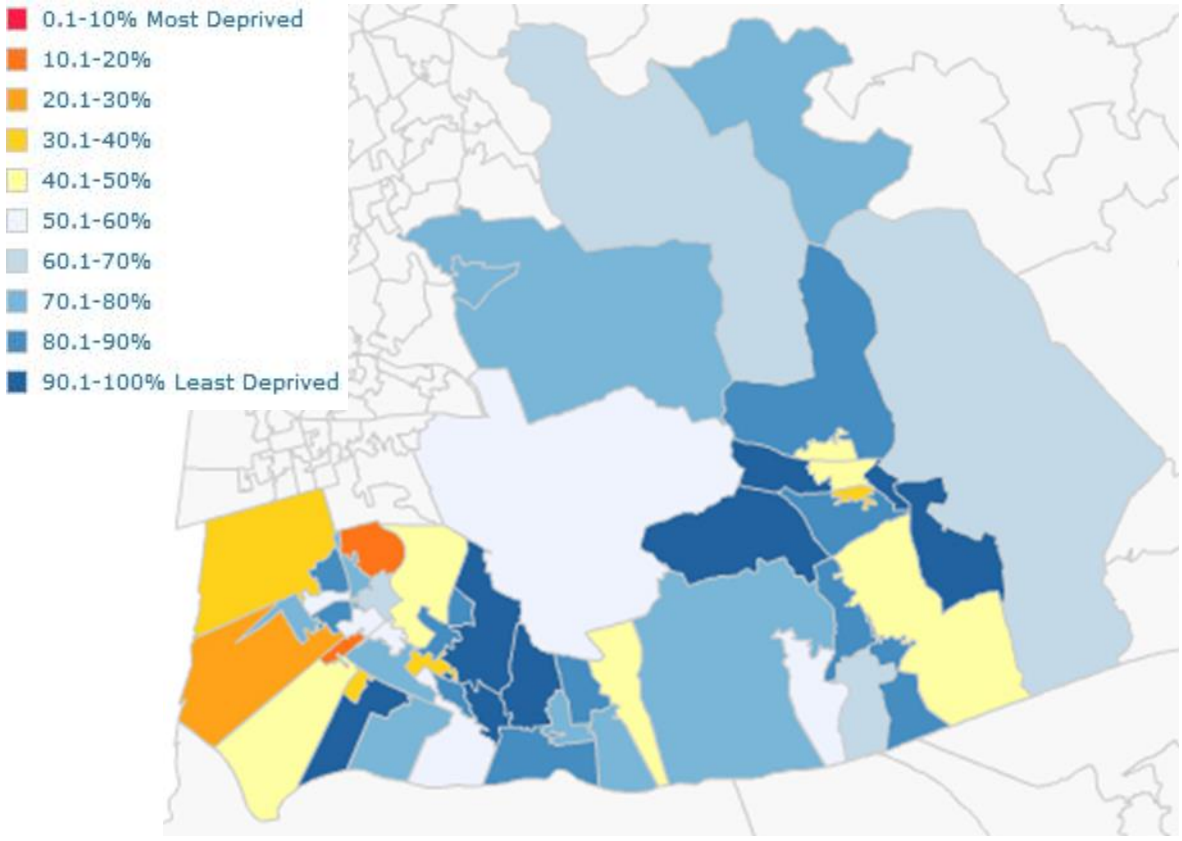
Contextual Indicator 5: Deprivation

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

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

The 2015 Indices of Deprivation revealed that Fylde has a reasonably low overall deprivation ranking being the 218th most deprived area out of 326 districts and unitary authorities in England.

Map 3 - Indices of Multiple Deprivation

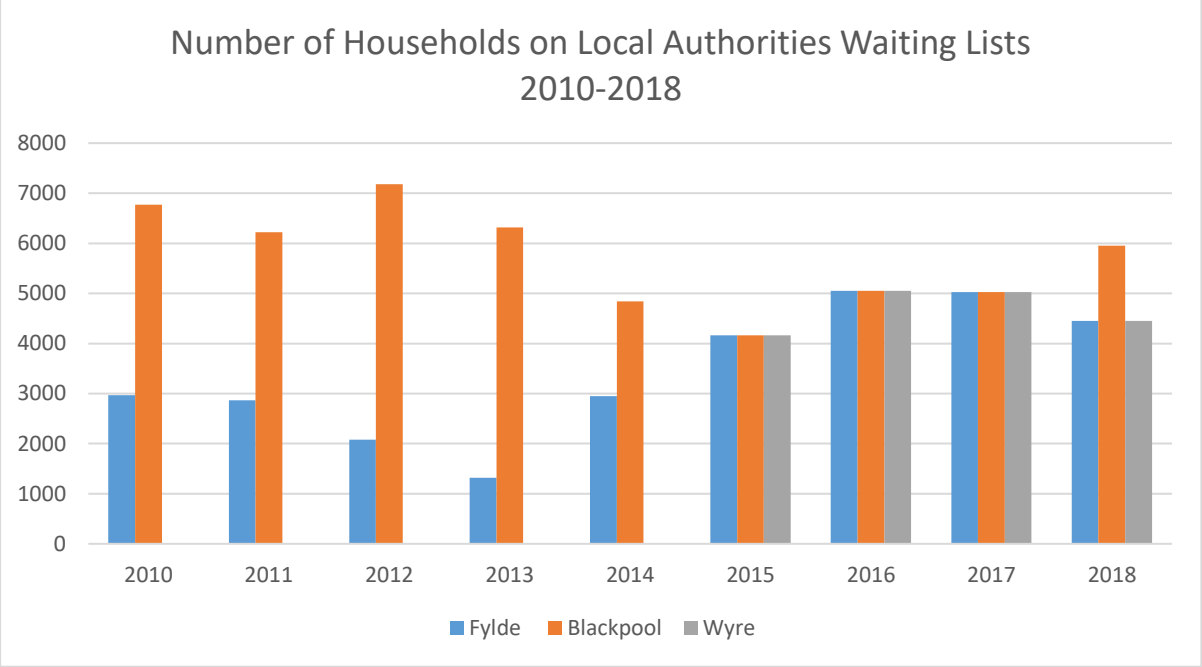


Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) through *www.lancashire.gov.uk*.

The overall IMD score (2015) in Fylde is 14.375. However, there are some areas of relatively high deprivation (in the 20 to 30 % most deprived areas), as shown in Map 3. These tend to be concentrated in St Annes Town Centre and near the boundary with Blackpool. Within the area, Central Ward has the highest overall score at 30.584. The average for all English Wards is 24.114.

Contextual Indicator 6: Housing Waiting List Applications

Figure 6: Number of Households on Housing Waiting Lists



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government DCLG - Table 600: numbers of households on local authorities' housing waiting lists, by district: England 1997 to 2018

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

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

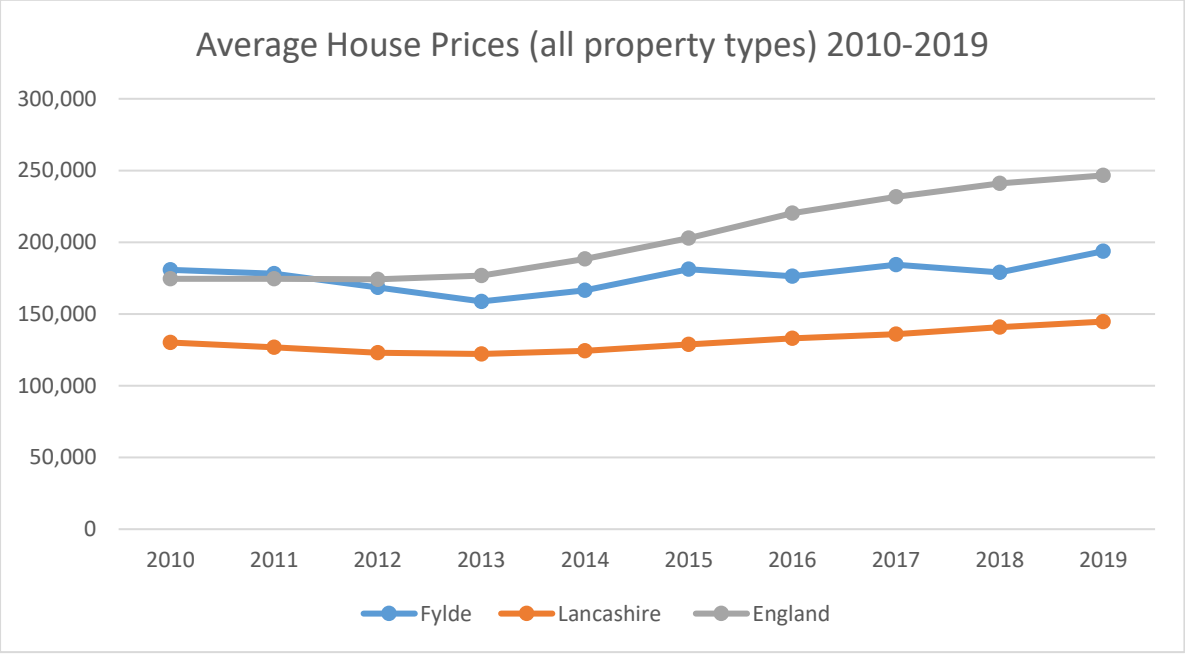
Contextual Indicator 7: House Prices

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

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

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

Figure 7: Average House Prices



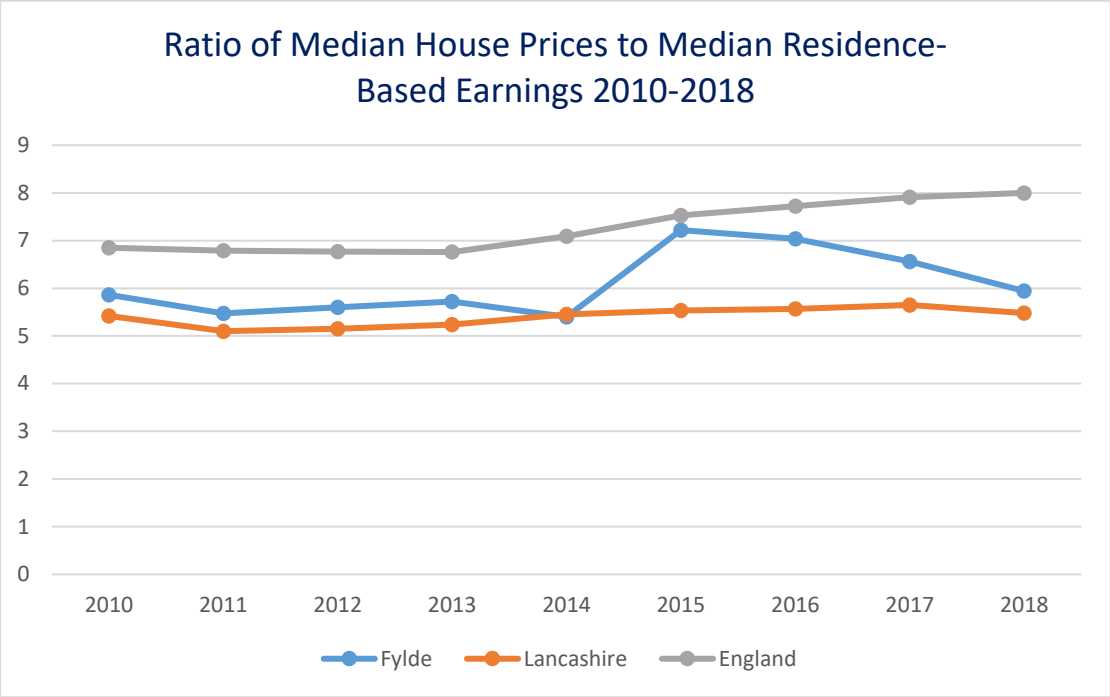
Source: Land Registry data, House Price Index

As shown in Figure 7, the house prices in Fylde are higher than the average in Lancashire, and statistics show a steady increase in price from 2013-2015. Price averages have remained relatively consistent since. From 2013 to 2018 both Lancashire and England have seen steady increases in average house price.

Contextual Indicator 8: House Price/Earnings Ratio

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

Figure 8: Ratio of House Prices to Earnings



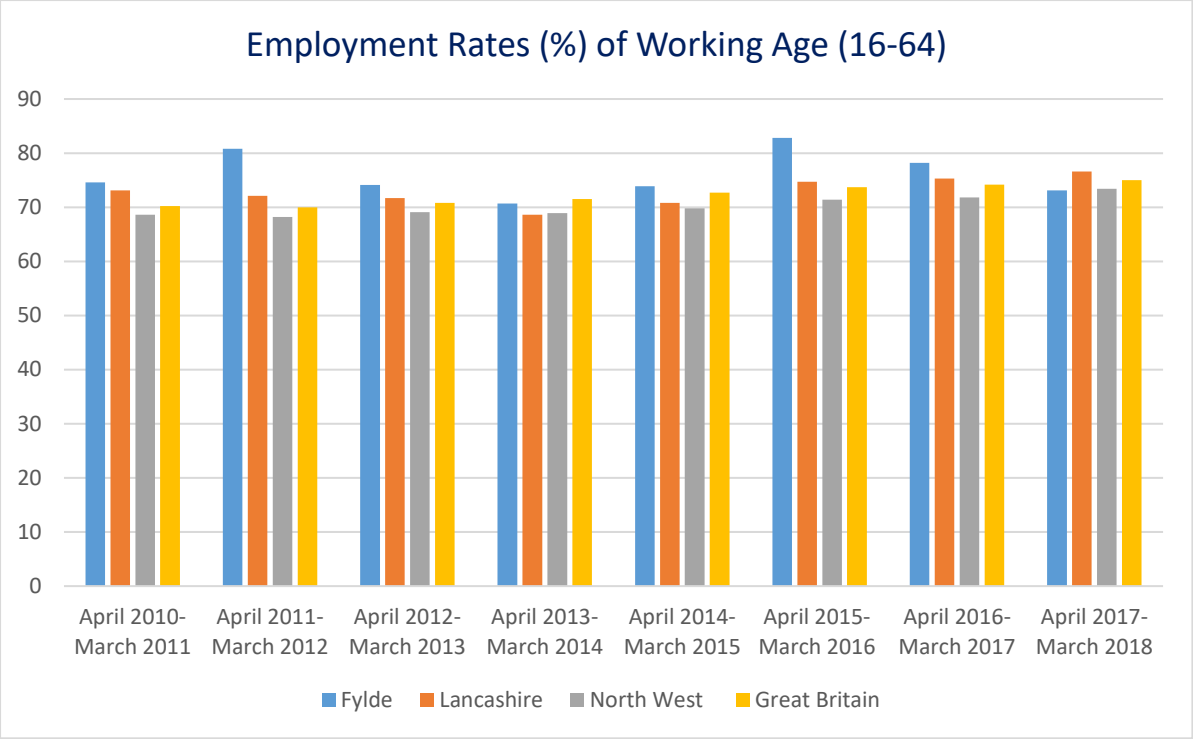
Source: ONS, 28 March 2019

In 2018, the house price to earnings ratio of 8.00 for England is in excess of the ratios for Lancashire.

Generally Fylde has a slightly higher median house price relative to earnings ratio than the Lancashire average. After a significant increase between 2014 and 2015 Fylde has since experienced a steady decrease in house price to earnings ratio, indicating that it could have become marginally easier to get on the housing ladder.

Contextual Indicator 9: Employed/Unemployed

Figure 9: Employment Rates (%)



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

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

However, Fylde has consistantly recorded high rates, in excess of 70% employment rate. Until the April 2017 – March 2018 period, Fylde had consistantly shown an employment rate above the regional and county figures. This period was the first time the graph in Figure 9 shows the employment rate in Fylde drop below national, regional and county figures (32,400 PiE).

Contextual Indicator 10: Income Levels

Of the 14 local authorities that form the broader Lancashire area, Fylde has long been viewed as one of the most affluent. It contains rural areas that are popular with commuters and towns that have none of the high levels of deprivation seen in other urban areas within the county. Table 2 shows that both the average weekly (resident and workplace) and yearly median gross income levels for Fylde are higher than both regional and national averages. In particular, Fylde (£454.30) was the only authority in the Lancashire -14 area that had residence based weekly median earnings above the UK figure of £448.60. For Fylde, workplace weekly earnings are higher than residence –based weekly earnings, indicating that Fylde is a higher value work location. Fylde contains a major BAE Systems site and also has a nuclear fuels site at Springfields, both of which provide high value jobs and underpin the local economy.

Table 2: Median Gross Weekly Earnings – Resident and Workplace Based (2017)

Area	Median Gross Weekly Earnings (Resident Based)	Median Gross Weekly Earnings (Workplace Based)
Fylde	**£454.30**	**£520.00**
Lancashire (14 districts)	£398.70	£399.90
Blackpool UA	£337.30	-
United Kingdom	£448.60	£448.60

Source: Lancashire County Council – Average Earnings and Hours of Work (April 2017)

Fylde was the only local authority in the Lancashire 14 area, where the residence-based (£24,098) and the workplace-based (£28,259) median annual gross earnings exceeded the UK figure, as seen in Table 3. The workplace-based median gross annual earnings for Fylde were the 27th highest in Great Britain.

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

Area	Median Gross Annual Earnings (Place of Residence)	Median Gross Annual Earnings (Place of Work)
Fylde	£24,098	£28,259
Lancashire (14 districts)	£21,0560	£21,000
Blackpool UA	£17,320	£18,043
United Kingdom	£23,474	£23,474

Source: Lancashire County Council – Average Earnings and Hours of Work (April 2017) https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/media/900062/earnings-hours-article-2017-web-final.pdf

Contextual Indicator 11: Education/Skill Level

Key stage 4 is the term for the two years of school education that incorporates GCSEs in maintained schools (Years 10 and 11 when children are aged between 14 and 16). In 2016, Attainment 8 was used as part of the new secondary school accountability system. Attainment 8 measures the average achievement of pupils in up to 8 qualifications. Table 4 shows that the Attainment 8 score for Fylde is 45.3, similar to those of Lancashire, North West and England.

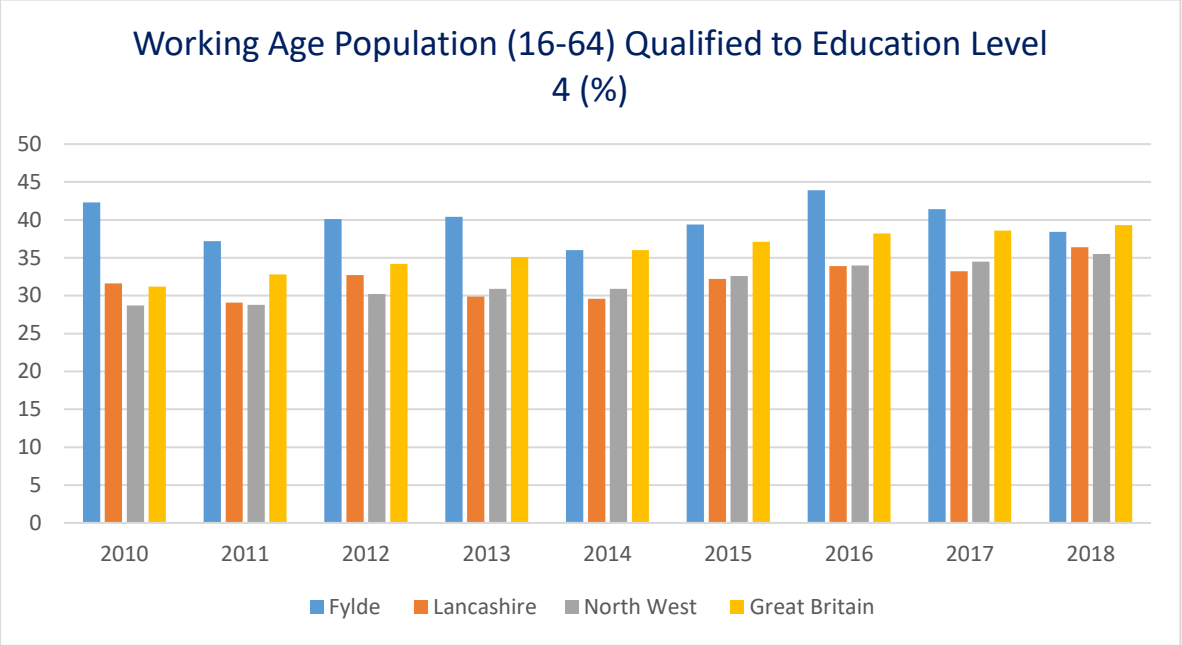
Table 4: Pupil Attainment at Key Stage 4, 2017/18

Area	Attainment 8
Fylde	**45.3**
Lancashire 12	46.7
Blackburn with Darwen	45.8
Blackpool	38.5
North West	45.7
England	46.5

Source: Lancashire County Council Key Stage 4, 2017/18

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

Figure 10: Percentage of Population Qualified to Education Level 4



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

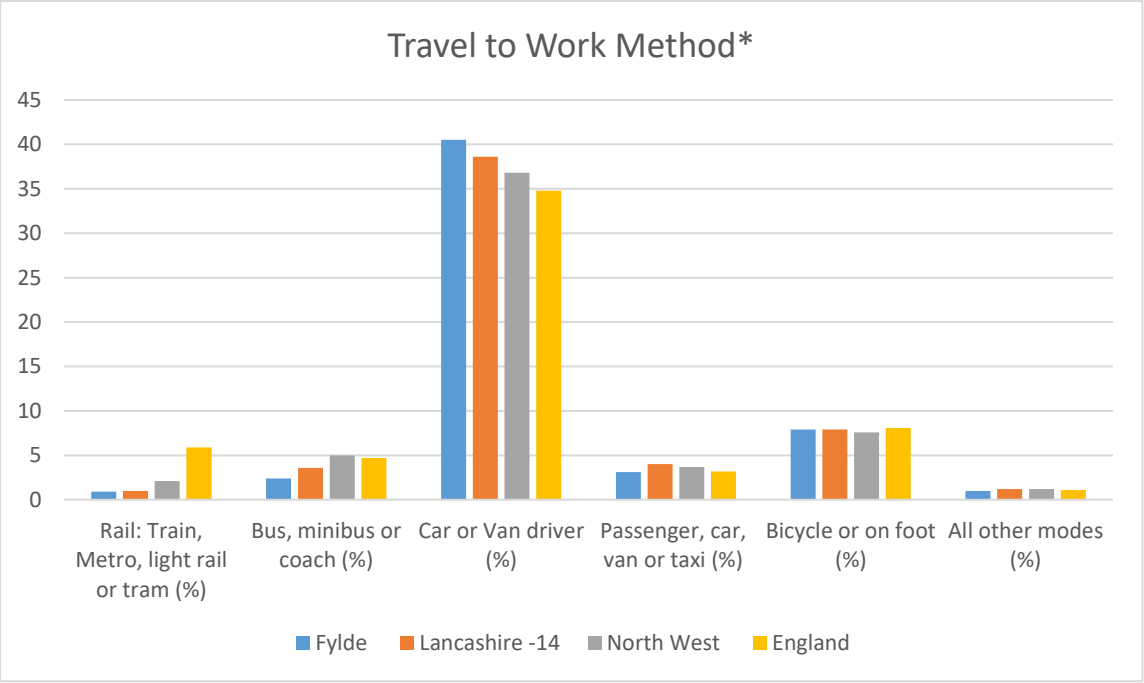
Figure 10 shows that Fylde is placed consistently above the Lancashire, North West and Great Britain averages in terms of people qualified to Education Level 4. In 2010 Fylde had a significantly higher proportion of its population qualified to education Level 4, more than 10% above the Lancashire, North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

Contextual Indicator 12: Transport Mode Use

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

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

Figure 11: Method of Travel to Work



Source: ONS 2011 Census, Table CT0015: Method of Travel to Work (Alternative)
**Includes residents not in employment*

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

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

Contextual Indicator 13: Tourism

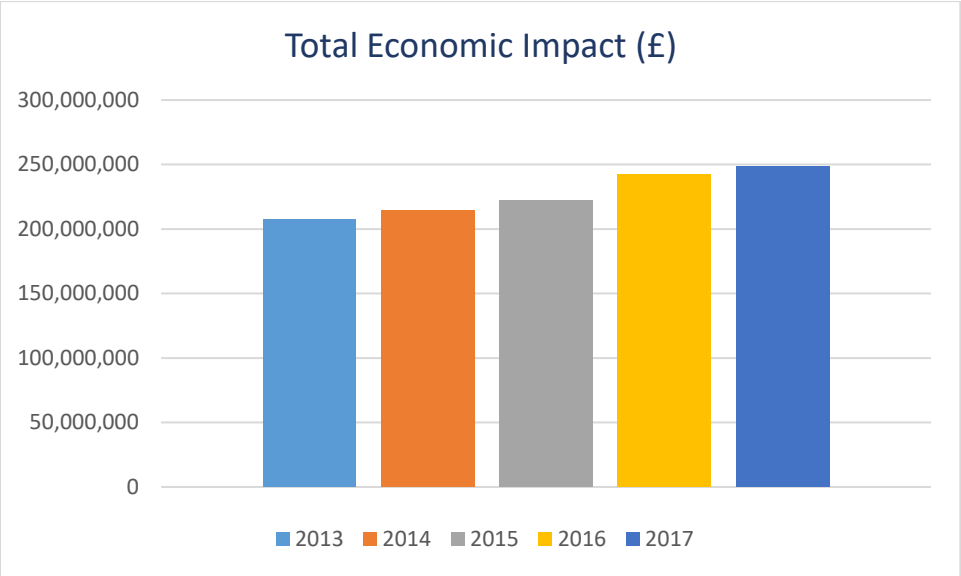
There were an estimated 67.63 million tourism visits to Lancashire in 2017, 0.5% higher than 2016. The value of tourism activity in Lancashire was estimated to be £4.25bn in 2017, with the total value of tourism activity growing by 2.9% between 2016 and 2017.

The Fylde peninsula (Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre) is one of the most visited coastlines in the country. In Fylde, leisure, culture and tourism make up an important industry. In 2017, there was a total of 3.316 million visitors to Fylde equating to 5% of all tourism visits to Lancashire. This generated a total of £248.799 million within the local economy (Graph 10), assisted by 4.6 million visitor days and nights. This supported 3,222 full time equivalent jobs in the Borough. Many visitors enjoyed day trips to the traditional seaside resorts of St. Annes and Lytham, the market town of Kirkham and the picturesque villages. However, 501,000 visits were made by visitors staying in Fylde as part of a holiday or short break. These stays generated 1.79 million nights in accommodation across the district.

Figure 12: Total Visitor Numbers

Source: Visit Lancashire.com

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



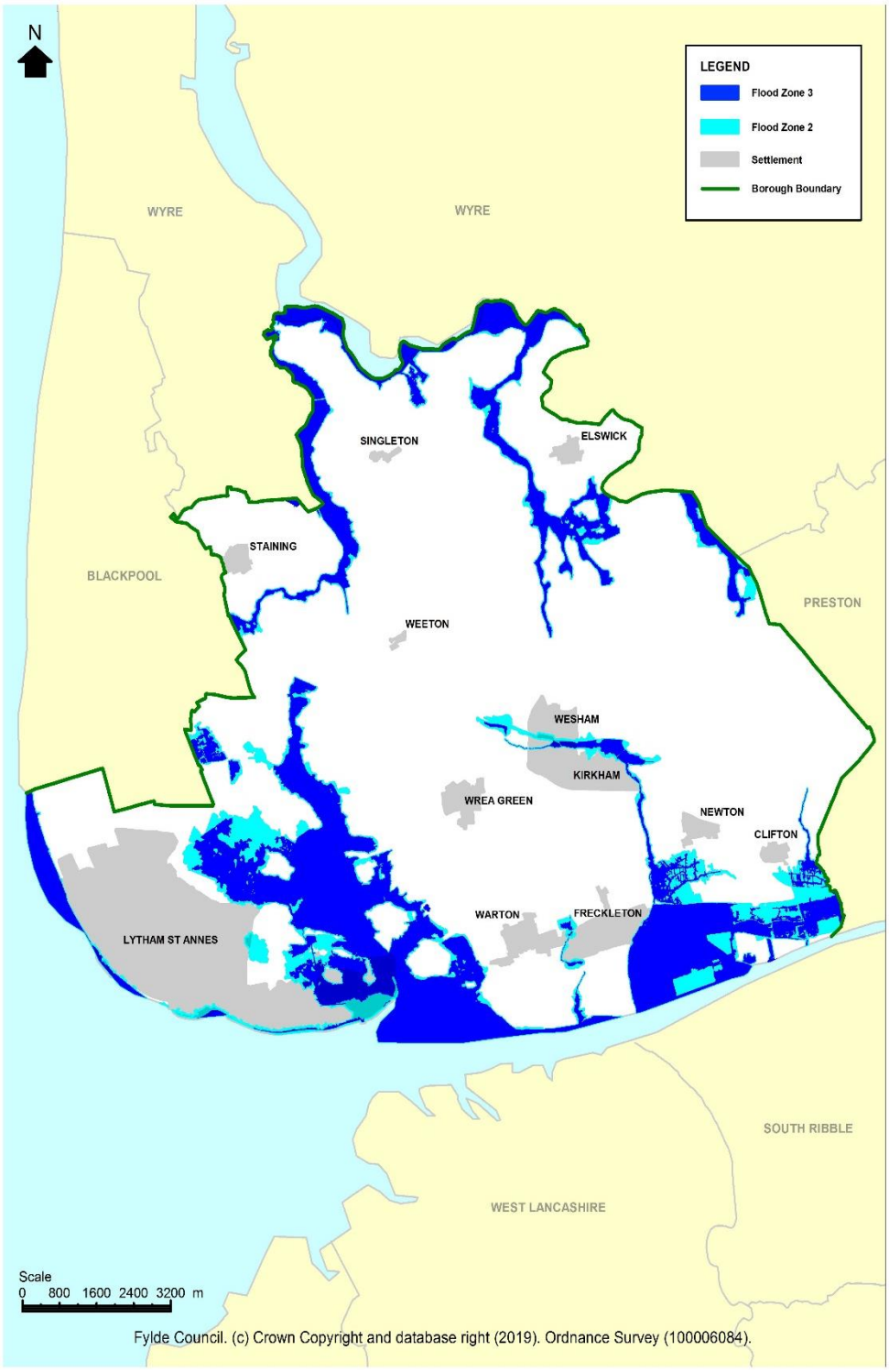
Source: Visit Lancashire.com

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

Contextual Indicator 14: Areas of Flood Risk

Map 4 - Flood Zones 2 and 3 in Fylde Borough

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



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

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

Contextual Indicator 15: Loss of Business Use to Residential

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

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

Table 5: Loss of Business use to Residential

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

Source: Fylde Council: Business & Industrial Land Schedule

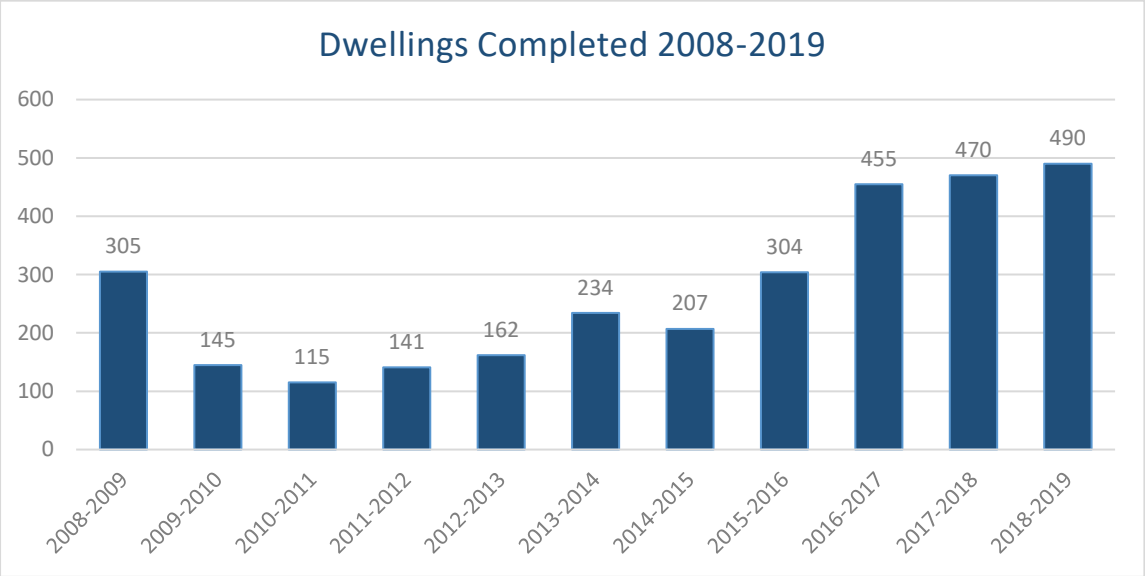
As of 31st March 2018 a total of 5.17 hectares of additional employment land received Planning Permission or is under construction (not identified in Policy EC1). The average annual take up rate in Fylde is 2.22 ha, resulting in a requirement of 46.6ha for the plan period.

For further information relating to the Business & Industrial Land Schedules can be found on the Council website via the following hyperlink: https://new.fylde.gov.uk/resident/planning/planning-policy-local-plan/industrial-land-schedule/

Performance Monitoring Framework Indicators (Appendix 8 of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032)

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

Figure 14: Net Dwelling Completions



Source: Fylde Council - Planning Policy

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

The 2014 – based household projections to 2039 for England were published on 12th July 2016, and provide a new 'starting' point for the assessment of housing needs in line with the Planning Practice Guidance. A further piece of work was commissioned by Fylde to take account of the 2014 Sub National Household Projections (SNHP) and updated economic forecasts- The Objectively Assessed Housing and Economic Development Needs and the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 (May 2017) (Addendum 3). Addendum 3 concludes that the evidence

indicates an Objectively Assessed Need (OAN) of between 410 and 430 dwellings per annum. The Council considered the findings and determined that the housing requirement for the 2011-2032 period is 415 net dwellings per annum.

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

As shown on the Graph in Figure 14, the number of net dwelling completions in Fylde has increased year on year since the start of the plan period from 141 to 490 (with a small decrease in 2014/15). The periods of 2016 to 2019 have demonstrated a significant increase in the completion of new dwellings. Between 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019, 490 homes were completed.

Table 6: Number of Homes (net) Granted Planning Permission 2007 – 2019

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

Table 6 shows that the number of permissions granted in 2018/19 has increased to its highest ever -1644 (new build approvals). This is most likely because permissions have been granted on strategic sites which were allocated in the Fylde Local Plan to 2032.

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

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

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

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

At the beginning of the monitoring period prior to the adoption of the Local Plan, there was a requirement for 370 dwellings per annum (dpa) in the Emerging Local Plan. The Sedgefield approach had to be used leading to a 5 year Housing Land Supply (HLS) of 4.8 years.

In 2017, the 5 Year Housing Land Supply produced at the base date of 31St March was subject to extensive debate during the examination hearings of the Local Plan. Following extensive reconsideration at the public examination hearing sessions, the Inspector concluded that the 5 year HLS was 5.2 years (Sedgefield method). On the basis of that, and in order for the Council to adopt an effective Local Plan, the Inspector concluded that the Liverpool method should be used from the adoption of the Local Plan. Modifications were written into the text of the Local Plan that explained the transition from the Sedgefield approach to the Liverpool approach. This gave a 5 year HLS of 6.4 years under the Liverpool approach (Base date March 2017).

The Local Plan was adopted on the 22nd October, 2018, and is therefore up to date. For one year following adoption, in accordance with paragraph 74 and footnote 38 of the NPPF19 the Council has a 5 year housing land supply. The Council submitted a Draft Annual Position Statement in July 2019 which is expected to confirm this position for the following year (base date 1st April 2019).

Target: Target met

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

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

Figure 15: Housing Trajectory (2019)

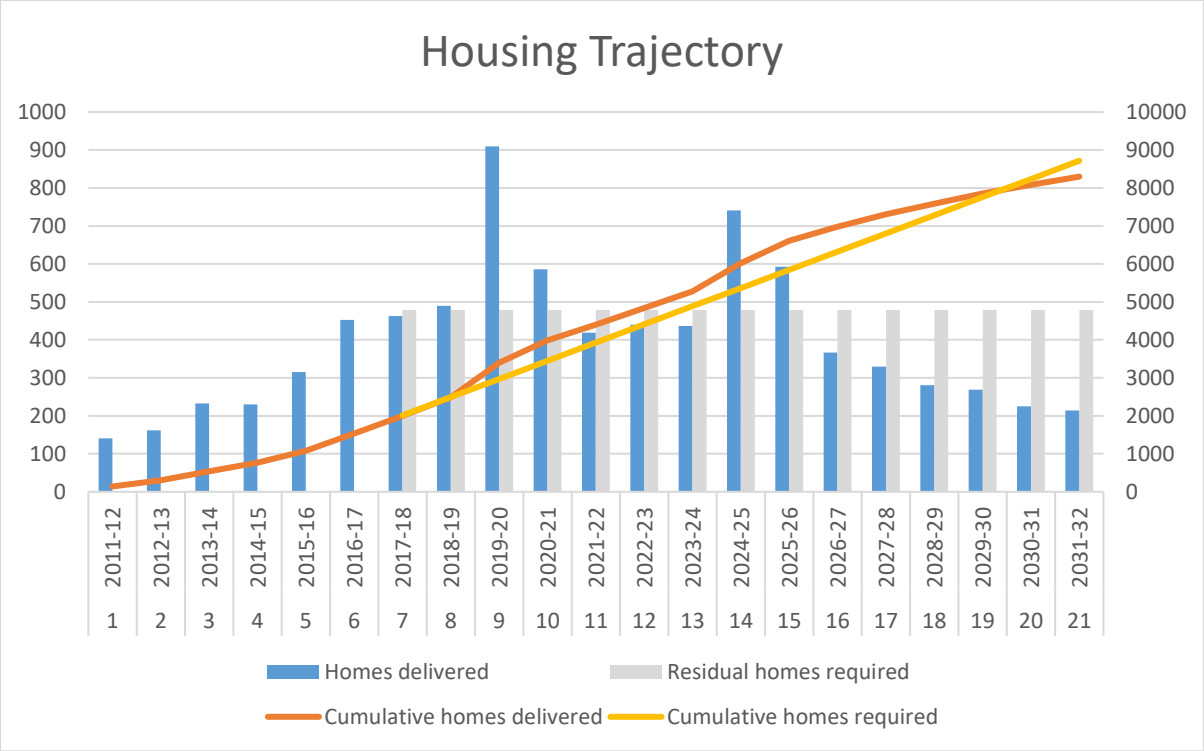
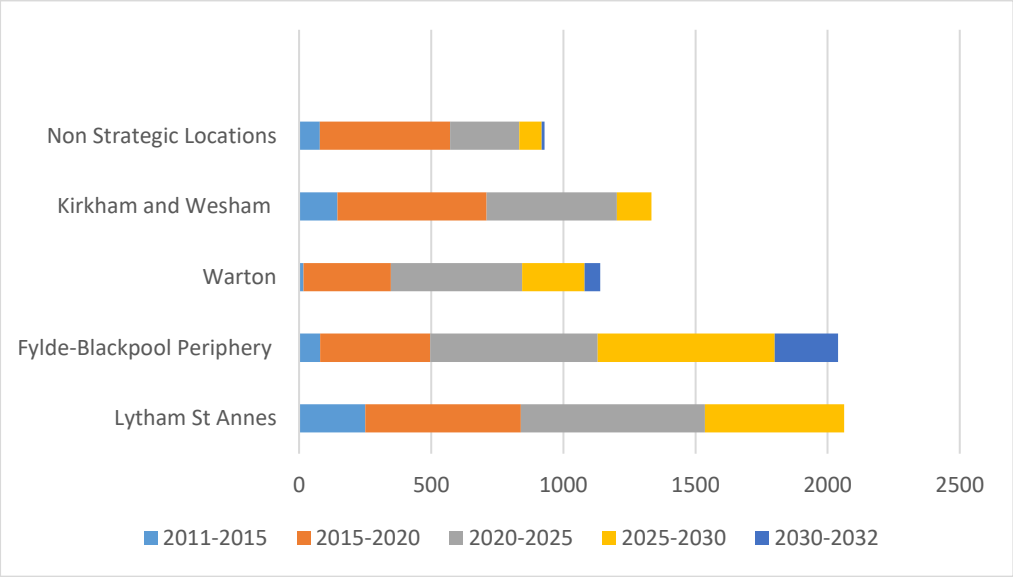


Figure 16: Expected Delivery at Strategic and Non-Strategic Locations



Source: Housing Land Supply Statement (HLSS) Housing Trajectory

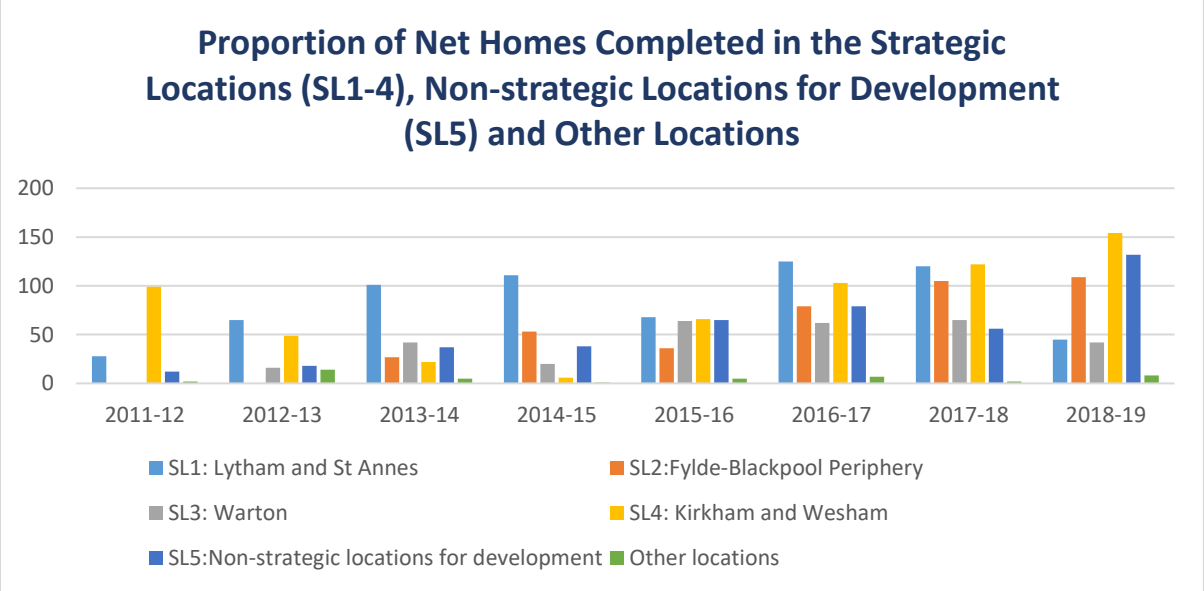
The annual housing requirement for Fylde is 415 net dwellings per annum. A calculation of 415 net dwellings per annum for 21 complete calendar years from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2032 produces an overall housing requirement figure of a minimum of 8,715 for the plan period. The adopted Local Plan has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

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

The target/ policy outcome states that a minimum of 8,715 homes should be completed over the plan period from 1 April, 2011 to 31 March 2032. Currently, the expected rate of housing delivery would result in 8,299 homes during the plan period. The trigger for action would be a 20% shortfall on the cumulative requirement of the Housing Trajectory. The completion of 8,299 homes would only be a 5% shortfall. Therefore the contingency/action has not been triggered. The Council will continue to monitor housing delivery in Fylde.

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

Figure 17: Dwellings Completions by Area



Source: Annual Position Statement (APS) 2019

Figure 17 shows that completions in SL1 Lytham St Annes increased steadily from 2011/12 to 2014/15. From 2016/17, completions in Lytham St Annes have decreased, experiencing a significant drop in completions between the 2017/18 and 2018/19 period. Completions in SL3 Warton follow a similar pattern to those in Lytham St Annes. There were no completions in the Fylde-Blackpool until 2013/14. Since then completions have risen steadily with 2018/19 experiencing the highest completion rate. At the start of the plan period, Kirkham and Wesham saw the highest number of completions. Completions decreased steadily but significantly until 2014/15. At this point they started to rise again, seeing its highest number of completions in 2018/19.

Development in the Non-strategic locations has remained relatively consistent over the plan period, seeing its most significant rise in completions between 2017/18 and 2018/19 period. Completions in other locations have remained low throughout the plan period in line with the development strategy.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 8: Employment Land take- up

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

Source: Fylde Borough Council - Planning Policy

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

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

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

Since the start of the plan period, the majority of take up of land for business and employment has been at Whitehills Park. During 2016-18, 1.42 ha was taken up for employment purposes at Whitehills.

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

The Trigger for Action as stated in the Performance Monitoring Framework of the Local Plan is when the cumulative take up of allocated employment land for employment development is less than 50% of the expected pro-rata amount or more than 150% of the expected pro-rata amount. The expected delivery is 2.88 ha per year, and thus the expected delivery from the start of the plan period (2011-18) stands at 20ha (2.88x7 years = 20ha). The actual take up from 2011-18 is 5.59ha (Graph 16). This is 28% of expected pro-rated amount and therefore triggers the contingency/action. This is to consider whether there are obstacles to take up on particular sites that could be overcome.

There are a number of obstacles to take up on particular sites. The national economy has stalled because of uncertainty surrounding Brexit, which will have impacted on the take up of employment land on the Fylde Coast. The delivery of the Warton Enterprise Zone needs the

completion of the Preston Western Distributor Road. Until this has been completed poor access from the motorway network will delay the delivery of the employment sites at this location. Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone also needs appropriate infrastructure. Again this has been delayed and until it is delivered, progress will be slow. The other large allocation is at Whyndyke Farm. The access to this site needs agreeing and this has stalled its delivery.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Trescal** – 6 personel work within the Trescal Lab.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone was approved by Government in November 2015 and became operational from 1st April 2016. The Enterprise Zone has a twenty year lifespan and covers an area of some 141ha much of which encompasses a large portion of the operational airfield, significant parts of which sit within designated greenbelt.

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

Cumulative jobs since 2016: **1341.5**

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

The target/policy outcome is that the cumulative jobs created in Fylde over the plan period as a direct consequence of incentives provided by the Enterprise Zone, are in line with the projection. The trigger is when the cumulative additional jobs created in Fylde varies from the projection by more than 50%. The figure of 1341.5 includes safeguarded and construction jobs, and therefore are not all jobs created as a "direct result of the Enterprise Zone". Unfortunately, at this point in time, the figures cannot be broken down to provide a more comprehensive final number.

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

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

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

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

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

Strategic Locations for Development				
Key Service Centres – Lytham (including Ansdell), St Annes, Kirkham				
Location	**Dwellings complete**	**Site Area**	**Density**	**Target met?**
Sunny Bank Mill, Kirkham	23	0.36	64 dph	Yes
Land Adj 54-58 Dorset Road, Lytham St Annes	1	0.07	14 dph	No
6 Moorland Road, Lytham St Annes	1	0.025	40dph	Yes
Local Service Centres – Freckleton, Warton, Wesham, Whitehills, Whyndyke				
Land south of Bridgeside Squires Gate	22	0.41	54 dph	Yes
Riversleigh, Warton	82	3.47	23.4 dph	No
Quernmore Trading Estate, Croft Butts Lane, Freckleton	9	0.48	19 dph	No
43 Lytham Road, Bryning with Warton	7	0.07	100 dph	Yes
122 Lytham Road, Freckleton	6	0.26	23 dph	No
2 & 6 Pine Way, Mowbreck Caravan Park, Mowbreck Lane, Wesham	2	0.055	36 dph	Yes

Tier 1 Rural Settlements - Newton, Staining, Wrea Green				
North View Farm 22 Ribby Road, Wrea Green	42	2.88	17dph	No
Tier 2 Small Rural Settlements - Clifton, Elswick, Singleton, Weeton				
Larkfield Lodge Lane, Singleton	1	0.12	8.3 dph	No

Source: Housing Land Availability Schedule 2019

No strategic sites were completed in 2018/19. Fourteen sites were completed and approximately half of them did achieve 30 dwellings per ha. There was no link between the geographical location of the sites and the density achieved.

Target: Target not met.

The target/policy outcome is for at least 90% of the dwellings completed on all of the sites to be completed at 30 dwellings per hectare. In fact, 28% of all completions were at 30 dwellings per ha, and 72% are at less than 30 dwellings per hectare. This is lower than the trigger for action, which is 75%.

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

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

Figure 18: Number of bedrooms in dwellings with full planning permission which are not yet completed

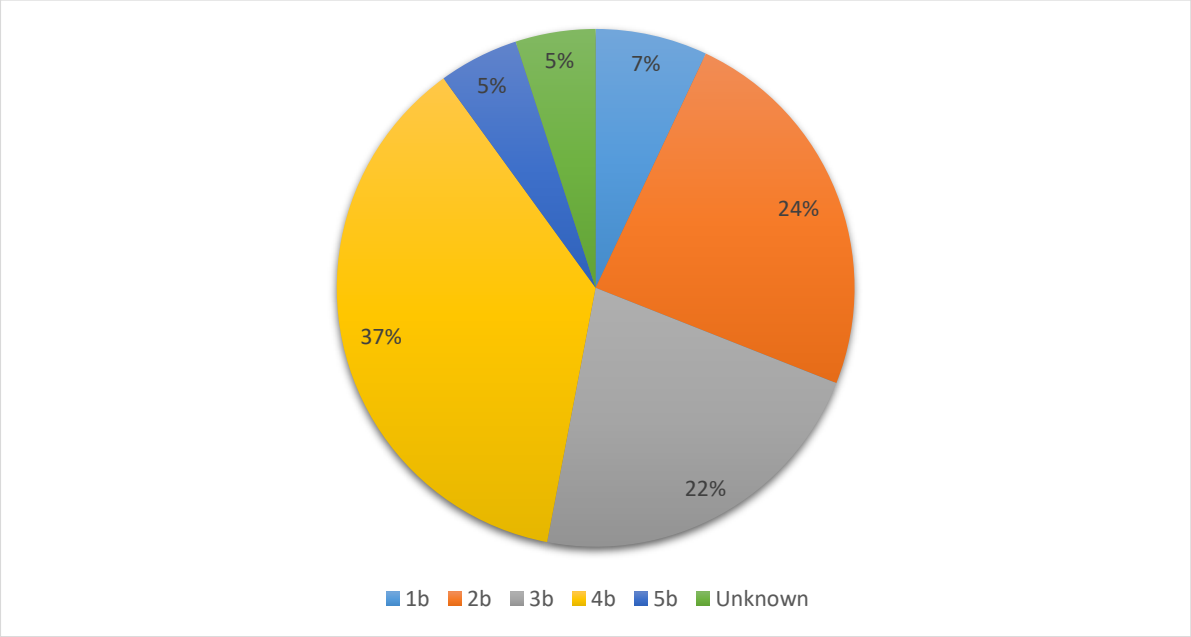
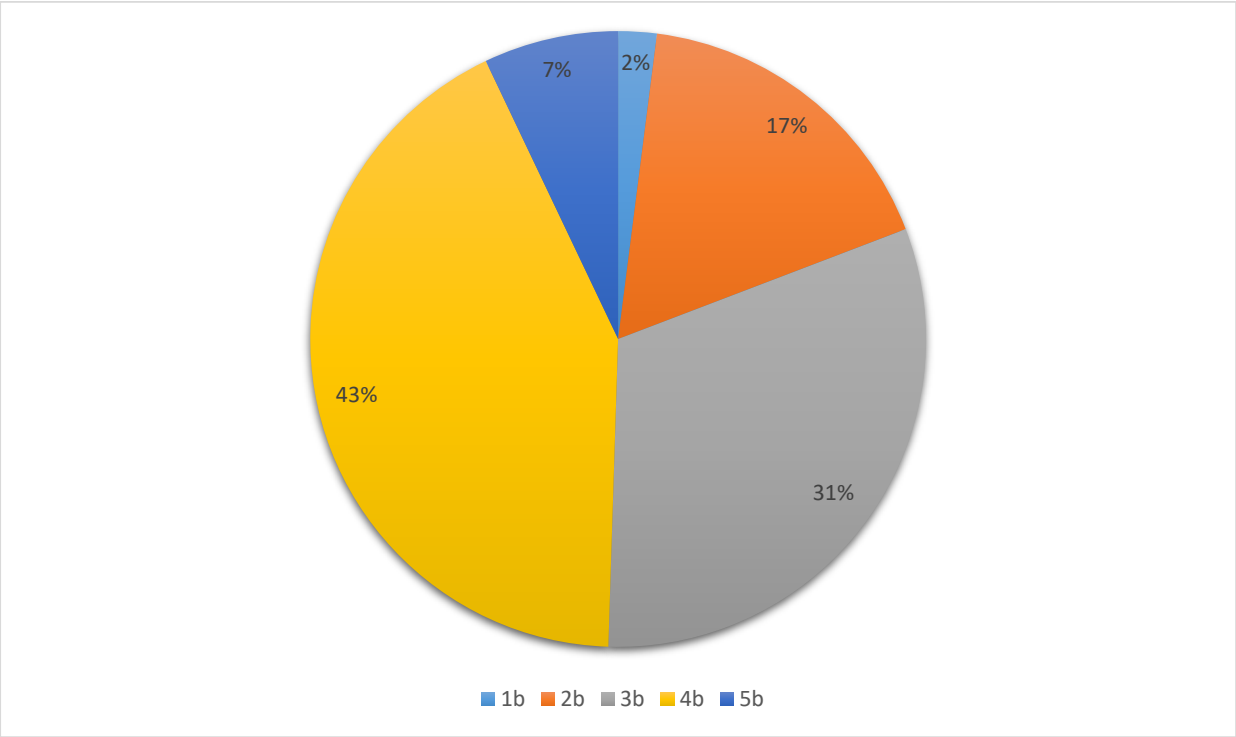


Figure 19: Number of bedrooms in dwellings with full planning permission which are not yet completed – Non- Strategic Locations for Development



Location	Calculation	Total
All locations	754+213 =967 512[4]/967*100	1b, 2b, 3b = **53%**
Non Strategic Locations	4+34=38/201*100	1b, 2b = **19%**

The graph in Figure 18 shows that a majority of dwellings with full planning permission but not yet completed have 3 or 4 bedrooms, accounting for 61% (24% and 37% respectively). Only 7% have one bedroom whilst 5% remain unknown.

In a similar manner, Figure 18 also shows that a majority of dwellings with full planning permission but not yet completed in **non-strategic locations** (Freckleton and Tier 1 and Tier 2 Rural Areas) have 4 bedrooms, accounting for 43% of dwellings. However, there are fewer 2 bed dwellings in the non-strategic locations, whilst the number of 3 bedroom dwellings is higher, at 31%. The number of 1 bed dwellings account for 1 percent of dwellings in non-strategic locations.

The results taken from Graphs 17 & 18 indicate that 53% of dwellings in all locations are 1,2 and 3 bed and that 19% of dwellings in non-strategic locations are 1 and 2 bed.

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

[4] 512 consists of the totals of 1b, 2b and 3b columns for strategic and non-strategic sites.

The target/policy outcome states that at least 50% of dwellings with full planning permission on sites of 10 dwellings or more should have 1, 2 or 3 bedrooms. The aim of the policy is to provide higher numbers of smaller properties in line with the findings of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment. The target has been met with 53% of dwellings with full planning permission approved in the plan period having 1,2 or 3 bedrooms.

However, at the non-strategic locations the target is 33%. This has not been achieved, with 19% of dwellings with full planning permission having 1 or 2 bedrooms. The contingency/action is to review how the policy is being applied.

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

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

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

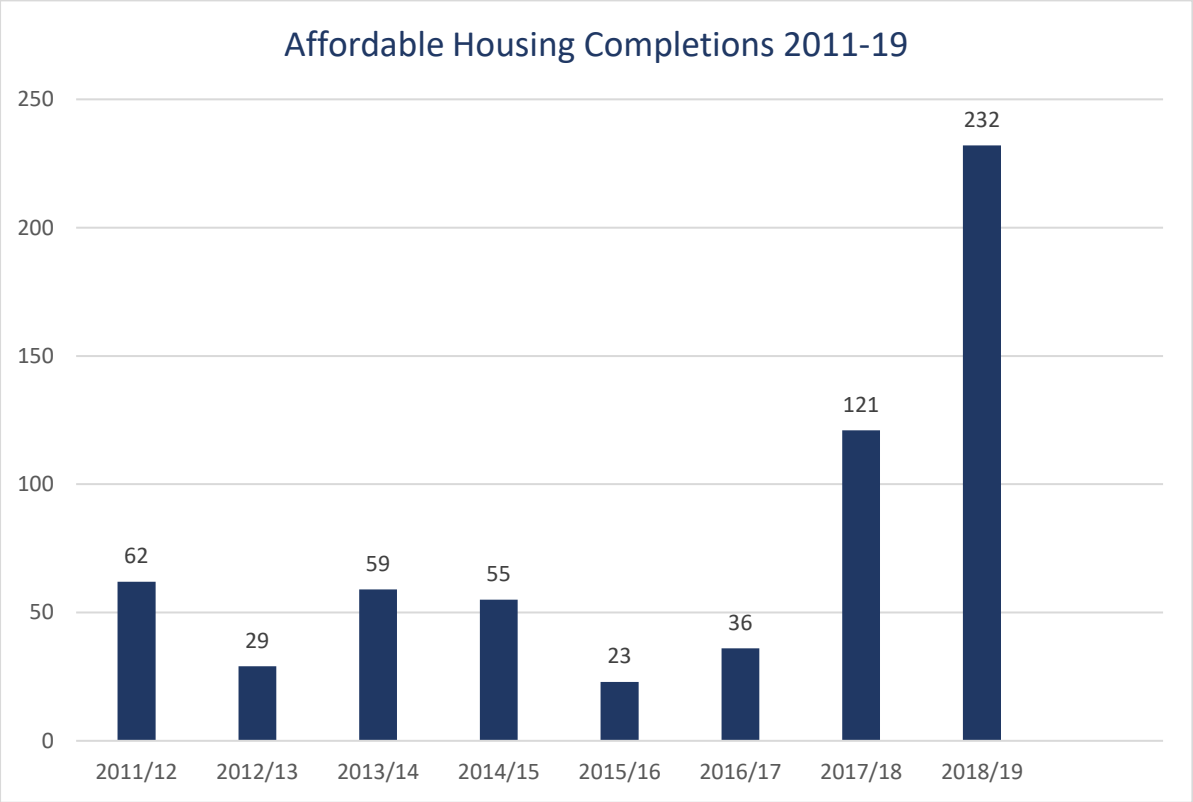
Table 10: Planning Permission granted for Affordable Homes

Ref No	**Location**	**Total Dwls**	**Application No**	**Affordable Dwellings**
1A1161	Ashton Nursery Gardens, Mythop Road, St. Annes	12	17/0435	30% off site provision
1A1182	34 Derbe Road, Lytham St. Annes	12	18/0682	100% Supported Living Accommodation
2A1183	Naze Court, Naze Lane, Freckleton	12	18/0618	100% Affordable Rent
15/0194	Oaklands Caravan Park, 252 Lytham Road, Warton	53	15/0194	30% (15) affordable rent

3A1188	Land West of Kirkham By Pass opposite St. Georges Park, Kirkham	231	15/0177	30% (69) 60% affordable rent/40% shared ownership
4A1197	Whyndyke Farm, Preston New Road, Westby	1310	11/0221	30% (393) affordable rent

A total of three planning applications were approved in 2017/18 with the provision of affordable housing, providing 36 new affordable dwellings. The table shows that planning applications being approved have been meeting the target of providing 30% affordable homes as part of the requirement of Policy H4 of the Plan.

Figure 20: Affordable Housing Completions



Source: Housing Land Availability Schedule 31st March 2019

Figure 20 shows the Affordable Housing Completions from 2011-2019. A significant increase can be observed between the 2016/17 period and 2017/18 period. This increase continued, with the number of completions almost doubling between the 2017/18 period and the 2018/19 period.

Target: Target met

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

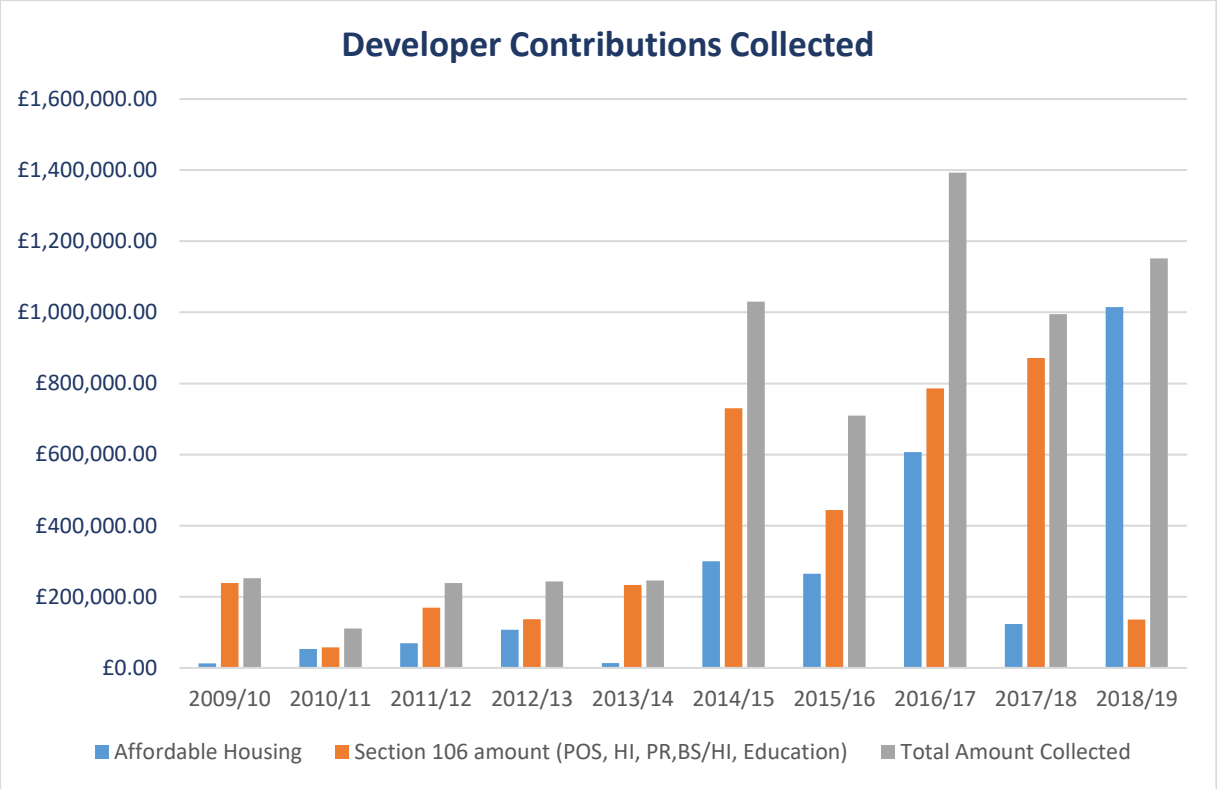
There has been one major planning application on a strategic site during the monitoring period covered in this AMR. However, no Health Impact Assessment was received as part of this application.

Target: Target not met

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

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

Figure 21: Developer Contributions Collected



Source: Fylde Council (2019)

The above graph displays the amount of developer contributions collected each year for the last 10 years. Contributions collected remained fairly consistent between 2009 and 2013/14 It is apparent that 2016-2017 were positive years with significant developer contributions collected. The 2018/19 period was also positive, especially in terms of Affordable Homes payments.

New Homes Bonus

The New Homes Bonus is a Government scheme which is aimed at encouraging local authorities to grant planning permissions for the building of new homes in return for additional revenue. The Council has received **£4,873,540** in the 2016 to 2019 period.

Infrastructure Delivery

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

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

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

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

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

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

Target: Target met.

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

Information provided by Lancashire Environment Record Network (LERN) at Lancashire County Council shows that the combined area of sites covered by local, national or international protections for biodiversity in Fylde has remained consistent at 2871.5ha over the monitoring period. The trigger for action is a fall in areas of land specifically dedicated to and protected for biodiversity. With no fall in these areas, and small gains in areas provided for biodiversity through mitigation through developments, such as the offsite habitat management scheme provided at Lytham St Annes Way, Whitehills (0.211ha) the contingency/action has not been triggered.

Target: Target met

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

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

Table 11: Gains in Indoor Space

Section	Location	Description of Application
Indoor Gym Space	Unit 11/11A Progress Business Park, Orders Lane, Kirkham, Preston, PR4 2TZ	Retrospective application for change of use of unit from general industrial use (Class B2) to Mixed Use as Café (Class A3), Gym (Class D2) and Beauty Salon (Sui Generis Use) and for insertion of glazed frontage.
	Lytham Trade Park (Units 1, 2 and 3), Preston Road, Lytham St Annes, FY8 5FP	Variation of Conditions 2, 3 and 4 on application 110250 to a permit use as an indoor gym with ancillary café.

Table 12: Gains in Outdoor space

Section	Location	Gains
Amenity Greenspace	Riversleigh, Warton	0.411 ha
	Land adjacent to Richmond Avenue, Wrea Green	0.182 ha
	Lytham Quays	0.239 ha
	Former Pontins Site, Clifton Drive North	0.242 ha
	Willowfields, Derby Road, Wesham	0.762 ha
	Nine Acres Nursery, Harbour Lane	0.343 ha
Children's Play Areas	Splash Pad, Promenade Gardens	0.183 ha
Local Areas and Local Equipped Areas for Play	Land adjacent to Richmond Avenue, Wrea Green	0.033 ha
	Willowfields Derby Road, Wesham	0.039 ha
	Land at Lytham St Annes Way, Whitehills	0.023 ha

Football Pitches	Mill Farm Stadium Mill Farm 3G Pitch and Community Sports Facilities	1.5 ha 4.0 ha
		Total: 7.957 ha

Target: Target scheduled to be met within plan period.

Within the monitoring period of this document there have been no unexpected specific losses of facilities. Planning Applications granted during the AMR monitoring period for new gym space are presented in Table 11. Their progress will be reported in the next AMR. Developments completed during this timeframe that incorporate a notable increase in outdoor open space are noted in Table 12. Additional open space provided in developments that are near completion will be accounted for in future AMRs. The Splash Pad in Lytham St Annes opened in spring 2019, providing 0.183 ha of outdoor space for 3-12 year olds. The sports facilities at Mill Farm Stadium account for a large proportion of the gain during this time frame. A significant proportion of the net gain on development sites will occur as the strategic sites in the plan are completed. Whyndyke Garden Village and Queensway will make a large contribution to this.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 13: Number of Jobs in Fylde

Year	Jobs in Fylde
2015	42,000
2016	41,000
2017	42,000
2018	39,000

Source: Nomis Employee Jobs, 2018

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

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

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

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

There are a number of issues that could be contributing to the fall in employment in Fylde. A fall in the number of jobs can be linked to the general ageing of a population, a trend observed within Fylde, and a need to replace those in the workforce who are older and less likely to be

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

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

6. NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

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

Neighbourhood Development Plans

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

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

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

Table 14 identifies the progress of NDP's in regards to the statutory stages of the Neighbourhood Planning process at the end of the monitoring year, NDP's are live projects and up-to-date information can be found at:
https://new.fylde.gov.uk/resident/planning/planning-policy-local-plan/neighbourhood-planning/

Table 14: Neighbourhood Plan Progresses

Regulations	Ribby with Wrea Parish Council	Staining Parish Council	St. Annes's on the Sea Town Council	Bryning with Warton Parish Council	Singleton Parish Council
Reg 5 – Application received for Neighbourhood Area Designation	12/09/2012	20/12/2012	12/04/2013	12/08/2013	26/08/2014
Reg 7 – Approved Neighbourhood Area	19/12/2012	28/02/2013	12/07/2013	25/10/2013	12/11/2014
Reg 14 – Pre-submission Consultation and Publicity			15/06/2015 – 31/07/2015	10/07/2014 – 20/08/2014	**Parish Council have decided not to proceed with a NDP**
Reg 15 – Plan Proposals			25/01/2016	23/09/2014	
Reg 16 – Publicising a Plan Proposal			11/02/2016 – 24/03/2016	09/10/2014 – 28/11/2014	
Reg 17 – Submission of Plan Proposal to Examination			24/03/2016	24/02/2016	

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

7. INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY PLAN PROGRESS

The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)

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

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

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

Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)

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

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

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

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

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

8. DUTY TO COOPERATE

Duty to Cooperate

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In addition to the above, the Council meets twice a year with officers from EA through the **Fylde Peninsula Water Management Partnership** (FPWMP). This partnership was created in 2011 between the EA, United Utilities, Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre Councils, LCC and Love my Beach. The aim of the partnership is to look at and tackle various aspects of water management. It provides the opportunity to use collective expertise and resources in the most efficient way.

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

Fylde Council and Highways England Duty to Cooperate Meetings

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

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

To further improve communications with Highways England, a Highways and Transportation Liaison Group has been proposed. This would be attended by officers and members of Fylde and Lancashire County Councils in order to discuss policy development and operational matters relating to highways and transportation. The group would meet as and when required with either Fylde or Lancashire County Councils able to call a meeting to discuss a particular issue. Liaison group meetings would be attended by those officers who are best placed to deal with the issues on each individual agenda with representatives of Fylde's Planning Committee and Lancashire County Council's Portfolio Holder with responsibility for Highways and Transportation attending as required.

Updates regarding the outcomes of the Highways and Transportation Liaison Group will be presented in subsequent AMRs.

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

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

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

	EDC Economic Growth Plan update on Strategy/plan/future Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Infrastructure Delivery Plans – provision of information by LCC Local Plan Updates GTAA SHMA Retail Study Update Transport Master Plan
25.03.14	GTAA MoU Local Plan Updates Viability Study SHMA Retail & Economic Updates Fylde Coast Highways and Transport Masterplan
28.05.14	GTAA Blackpool draft Statement of Compliance DtC MoU Fylde Coast Highways and Transport Masterplan Local Plan Updates
17.09.14	LEP Economic Update Fylde Coast Economic Development update Fylde Coast Highways and Transport Masterplan update GTAA SHMA update Local Plan updates
02.12.14	Fylde Coast Highways and Transport Masterplan update LEP Update GTAA Fylde Coast SHMA Addendum Local Plan and Core Strategy updates
09.03.15	Fylde Coast Growth Accelerator Strategy Enterprise Zone – Blackpool Airport and surrounding land Update of Memorandum of Understanding – August 2013 Local Plan updates
08.05.15 (Fylde and Wyre only)	Local Plan Updates Housing Green Belt

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

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

Fylde Coast and Members Duty to Cooperate Meetings

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

Date of Meeting	Topic Areas
19.11.14	The Memorandum of Understanding between the Fylde Coast Authorities and Lancashire County Council GTAA

	Fylde Coast Highways and Transport Masterplan update Local Plan/Core Strategy updates
21.01.15	GTAA Fylde Coast Highways and Transport Masterplan update Publication of draft Fylde Coast Highways and Transport Masterplan Draft Guidance on Oil and Gas Exploration, Production and Distribution Local Plan/Core Strategy updates
30.03.15	Memorandum of Understanding Draft Fylde Coast Highways and Transport Masterplan Draft Guidance on Oil and Gas Exploration Local Plan/Core Strategy updates

Fylde and Preston Duty to Cooperate Meetings

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

Date of Meeting	Topic Areas
22.11.11	Introductions/ update on Local plans and supporting documents and specific topic areas: • Housing, • Economy, • Retail, • Infrastructure, • Health, • Community Infrastructure, • Climate change, • Coastal management. • Natural and historic environment Neighbourhood plans
25.09.12	NW Preston strategic site allocation Traffic issues - new junction on the M55 Fylde Coast Memorandum of Understanding Water and Wastewater infrastructure issues and Bathing water Empty homes Ribble Estuary Regional Park Fracking
15.01.13	Update on Local Plan Progress

	Neighbourhood Plans Transport Issues – Preston Western Distributor Road and new junction 2 of the M55 Water and Wastewater Issues
03.09.13	Update on Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans progress Housing Numbers Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) North West Preston Masterplan Transport Masterplan (Central Lancs) GTAA Warton Enterprise Zone City Deals Bid update Role of the Lancashire Enterprise Partnership (LEP)
28.01.14	Update on Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans progress Master Plan for North West Preston Housing Numbers Areas of Separation Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) GTAA
15.05.15	Local Plan Updates Neighbourhood Plans Masterplan for North West Preston Area Action Plan for Preston City Centre Housing Numbers Area(s) of separation GTAA CIL
09.03.16	Local Plan Updates Neighbourhood Plans City Deal Updates Developments in North West Preston Affordable Housing GTAA CIL
12.12.18	Updates on Local Plans – Preston are working on a new Joint Local Plan with South Ribble and Chorley Flooding Housing Numbers Preston Western Distributor

Fylde and South Ribble Duty to Cooperate

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

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

Fylde and West Lancashire Duty to Cooperate

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

- The West Lancashire Local Plan 2012-2027 DPD publication document.
- The West Lancashire Local Plan 2012-2027 Statement of Compliance with the Duty to Co-operate.
- The Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) for West Lancashire
- West Lancashire Local Plan Review
- Fylde Borough Council's response to the Preferred Options Local Plan

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

Officers from Fylde & Wyre Councils have recently started meeting regularly and discuss matters relating to:

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

APPENDIX A: SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT (SPD) TIMETABLE[5]

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

[5] B = Biodiversity SPD, HL = Healthy Living SPD, AH = Affordable Housing SPD, GD = Good Design SPD
Some of this timetable lies outside of the monitoring period. However, due to progression, it is intended to be as up to date as possible at the time of publication in regards to SPDs.

APPENDIX B: INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY SCHEDULE 2019

Key:

Committed capital programmes, or those that are secure or ongoing developments
Uncertain capital available, or uncertain timescales
Projects that have had funding removed, but are still required, or are longer term aspirations

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

				housing scheme at Whyndyke Farm					
Highways	The M55 (Junction 3) to Norcross Link Road (i.e. the Blue Route)	Lancashire County Council	Private; Homes England; LEP	Local major transport scheme funding	>£150m	£0	>£150m	Unlikely to be deliverable before 2030	Interim improvements will include A585 Windy Harbour – Skippool and Highways England junction improvement schemes.
Highways	A585 Skippool – Windy Harbour Improvements	Highways England	Lancashire County Council		£150m			It is anticipated that the start date will be Spring 2020.	
Highways	Preston Western Distributor Road (including new Junction 2 on the M55 and Cottam Link Road)	Lancashire County Council	Highways England	Lancashire Growth Deal £58m; City Deal funding – just over £100m; further Section 106 contributions	£185m			Started Aug 2019 and anticipated opening date of March 2023	
Rail	Electrification of the Blackpool to Preston railway line	Network Rail	Train operating companies; other stakeholders	Funded from the £1.3 billion allocated by government for Network Rail's network electrification programme	Up to £300m for the NW package		£0	Completed start of 2019	

Rail	Replacement of traditional railway signals with European Rail Traffic Management Systems (ERTMS)	Network Rail	Train operating companies; other stakeholders						
Rail	A direct London – Blackpool Service, stopping at Poulton-le-Fylde and Preston railway stations	Network Rail						Completed in May 2018	
Rail	Provision of a park and ride at Kirkham and Wesham Railway Station	Network Rail,	Lancashire County Council, Northern Rail, Fylde Borough Council	£15,000 from FBC for business case.				Unknown	Discussions are underway regarding options that could improve the situation.
Rail	Access improvements at Kirkham and Wesham Railway Station	Network Rail	Lancashire County Council					Completed	
Cycling	Completion of continuous off-road sea front cycle route from Lytham to St Annes	Lancashire County Council						Ongoing	

Topic	Description	Lead	Partners	Funding	Cost	Available	Gap	Timeframe	Notes
Cycling	Extension of the cycle path on the A584 between Preston and Warton	Lancashire County Council							
Cycling	Development of links between minor roads in Lytham and St Annes	Lancashire County Council							
Footpaths	Public rights of way creation and enhancement	Lancashire County Council	Fylde Council	Lancashire County Council				Ongoing	
Airport	Blackpool Airport - alterations to airport infrastructure	Blackpool Airport	Fylde Council Lancashire Enterprise Partnerships	Enterprise Zone Budget	Unknown – linked to Enterprise Zone Delivery	N/A	N/A	Minor airfield alteration works ongoing. 3 years for larger scale development.	Delivery aligned with that of the Enterprise Zone.
Telecommunications	Phase 1 – Superfast Broadband Project	Lancashire County Council	Lancashire Enterprise Partnerships, Broadband Delivery UK, Lancashire Councils	£10.83m from Broadband Delivery UK; £15m from the European Regional Development Fund; £9.028m delivery support from BT; £1.178m from	£36m			Completed Spring 2016	These figures are for Lancashire as a whole, not just Fylde. In September 2018, there had been a 51.6% uptake of the

				Lancashire County Council and £0.53m from Blackpool with Darwen and Blackpool Councils.					new service in Lancashire.
Telecommunications	Phase 2 – Superfast Extension Programme (SEP) of the Lancashire Broadband Programme	Lancashire County Council	Lancashire Enterprise Partnership, Broadband Delivery UK, Lancashire Councils	£7.68 PROVIDED BY Lancashire County Council and BDUK on a 50:50 basis.	£7.68m (on top of the £36m for Phase 1).		£0	Technically ongoing	These figures are for Lancashire as a whole, not just Fylde. In December 2018, there had been a 37.6% of the new Phase 2 service in Lancashire.
Topic	**Description**	**Lead**	**Partners**	**Funding**	**Cost**	**Available**	**Gap**	**Timeframe**	**Notes**

Flood risk management	Replacement of hard coastal defences at Lytham Green, Fairhaven Lake and The Island Sea Front Area	Fylde Council	Wyre Council, Environment Agency	Environment Agency	£22m			Ongoing – works at Lytham Green and Fairhaven Lake are currently expected to be completed in 2020	Fylde Council was awarded an extra £2m in September 2018 for Granny's Bay Sea Defences. Work began at Granny's Bay in July 2019.
Flood risk management	Strengthen and/or raise Warton Flood Banks	Environment Agency	Fylde Council	DEFRA	Unknown			Unknown	
Education	New primary school to serve Queensway	Lancashire County Council		Lancashire County Council	S106 Agreement – developer contributions				

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

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

Topic	Description	Lead	Partners	Funding	Cost	Available	Gap	Timeframe	Notes
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Community woodland creation	Lancashire County Council	Fylde Council	Lancashire County Council				Ongoing	
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Improvement of sand dunes between Starr Gate and Lytham Green	Fylde Council	Blackpool Council; The Wildlife Trust for Lancashire, Manchester and North Merseyside	The Environment Agency	£520,000	£520,000		Until 2022	
Green Infrastructure network	Coastal path creation from Starr Gate to Freckleton	Lancashire County Council	Fylde Council	Lancashire County Council				Ongoing	
Public realm	- Enhancing the commercial and resort core of St Annes; - Protecting and enhancing the heritage of Lytham; - Revitalising the commercial core of Kirkham;	Fylde Council						Ongoing	The Expression of Interest for the Future High Street Fund for Kirkham was successful. Kirkham was also selected to receive a portion of funding as a Heritage Action Zone.

	- Enhancing town, district and local retail centres; - Enhancing key routes, approaches and gateways into Kirkham, Lytham and St Annes.								