



Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032

**Health Impact Assessment
Screening of Schedule of Revisions
to the FLP32**

March 2020

Health Impact Assessment of Schedule of Revisions to the FLP32

The Fylde Local Plan to 2032 (the FLP32) was adopted on 22nd October 2018. It was examined in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework 2012 (NPPF12). A revised National Planning Policy Framework was published in July 2018 (NPPF18) and a further version with minor additional revisions was published in February 2019 (NPPF19). Paragraph 212 of NPPF19 states that *“Plans may need to be revised to reflect policy changes which the replacement framework has made. This should be progressed as quickly as possible, either through a partial revision or by preparing a new plan”*. In light of this, Fylde Council is carrying out a Partial Review of the Local Plan.

Additionally, Paragraph 1.27 of the Local Plan states that *“Fylde Council recognises that Wyre Council have identified difficulties in planning to meet its objectively- assessed need for housing. Any need that remains unmet following the adoption of Wyre’s Local Plan will need to be addressed. Fylde Council will undertake an early review of the Plan (whether partial or full) to examine this issue, working with other authorities adjoining Wyre under the Duty to Co-Operate. The objective of this process would be to ensure that any unmet need is met within the Housing Market Area and/or in other appropriate locations, where consistent with the achievement of sustainable development”*.

Accordingly, the Partial Review of the Local Plan is defined by the changes between NPPF12 and NPPF19, as well as the Duty to Cooperate.

The proposed revisions within this document are required to ensure the conformity of the Local Plan with the NPPF19, and to ensure that the Council complies with Paragraph 1.27 of the Local Plan. They involve alterations to policies and text that are essential to serve the function of the Partial Review.

This schedule presents the revisions that are being proposed, alongside the relevant policy or text from the Fylde Local Plan to 2032. The justification for each revision is also acknowledged.

The right-hand column contains an assessment of whether the proposed revision to the FLP32 has an impact on health. Most of the revisions have no impact on health (No Health Impact). Where an impact is noted (they were all positive) more detail is included.

Conclusion of Health Impact Screening

Most of the proposed revisions have no health impacts and this is recorded in the right- hand column. Ten of the proposed revisions will have a positive impact on health. None of the proposed revisions have a negative impact on health. Appendix 1 which lists the Strategic and Non-Strategic Policies does not have any implications for health.

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Chapter 1: Introduction			

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Paragraph 1.3	<p>The Fylde Local Plan to 2032 supersedes the saved policies of the Fylde Borough Local Plan (As Altered: October 2005). Appendix 1 sets out the policies in the adopted Fylde Borough Local Plan (As Altered: October 2005) and shows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies replaced by policies in this new Fylde Local Plan to 2032 including both Strategic and Non-Strategic Allocations and Development Management policies; • Policies which have been superseded by the National Planning Policy Framework (the Framework); and • Policies which are no longer required. <p><u>Preparation of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 fulfilled the requirements set out in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004 and the accompanying Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations, 2012; and followed the guidance set out in the Framework, published in March 2012 and the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), issued in March 2014 (as updated). The revised National Planning Policy Framework was published in July 2018, and a further version, published in February 2019, incorporated minor further revisions. Henceforth in this document “the Framework” refers to the February 2019 version of the Framework. Paragraph 214 of the revised Framework provides a transitional arrangement for Local Plans submitted for Examination on or before 24th January 2019 whereby, for the purposes of Examination, the policies in the 2012 Framework apply. The Fylde Local Plan to 2032 was therefore prepared and Examined with reference to the 2012 Framework, in accordance with the transitional arrangement.</u></p>	Text consolidated from paragraph 1.4 to allow additional paragraph. Minor updates made to the text transferred to include reference to the 2019 Framework	No Health Impact

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Paragraph 1.4	<p>Preparation of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 has fulfilled the requirements set out in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004 and the accompanying Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations, 2012; and has followed the guidance set out in the Framework, published in March 2012 and the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), issued in March 2014 (as updated). The revised National Planning Policy Framework was published in July 2018. Paragraph 214 of the revised Framework provides a transitional arrangement for Local Plans submitted for Examination on or before 24th January 2019 whereby, for the purposes of Examination, the policies in the 2012 Framework apply. The Fylde Local Plan to 2032 has therefore been prepared and Examined with reference to the 2012 Framework, in accordance with the transitional arrangement. <u>This version of the Local Plan is the Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032. The Council has undertaken the Partial Review to address two matters:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Paragraph 212 of the Framework states that Plans may need to be revised to reflect policy changes which the replacement framework has made. This should be progressed as quickly as possible, either through a partial revision or by preparing a new plan. This Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 incorporates revisions to ensure the Local Plan is in accordance with the revised Framework of February 2019.</u> 	Introduction paragraph revised to include introduction to the Partial Review and to the 2019 Framework	No Health Impact

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Paragraph 1.4 (contd.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Paragraph 1.27 of the Local Plan commits the Council to undertake an early review of the Plan (whether partial or full) to examine the issue of unmet need in Wyre, if Wyre’s Local Plan is adopted with unmet need. The Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031) was adopted on 28th February 2019 with a shortfall of housing provision against the housing need figure identified in the plan. This Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 incorporates revisions to provide explanation of the updated position in order to address the issue, and is accompanied by a supporting statement of common ground.</u> 		

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Paragraph 1.5	<p>The new Fylde Local Plan to 2032 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):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An economic role objective – contributing to building 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, and innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure; • A social role objective – supporting to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible local services and open spaces that reflect the community's current and future needs and supports communities' its health, social and cultural well-being; and • An environmental role objective – contributing to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, use using natural resources prudently, minimise minimising waste and pollution, and mitigate mitigating and adapt adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy. 	To accord with revised wording in NPPF19 paragraph 8.	Positive changes to social objective which improve health impacts.

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Paragraph 1.9	<p>Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDPs) may also be produced by a parish/town council or a neighbourhood forum. Neighbourhood planning provides a powerful set of tools for local residents to ensure they achieve the right type of development for their community. NDP policies must be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the adopted Local Plan and National Policy. The Framework states <i>'Neighbourhood planning gives communities direct the power to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood area. Neighbourhood plans can <u>shape, direct and help to deliver the sustainable development, they need by influencing local planning decisions as part of the statutory development plan.</u></i></p> <p>Two NDPs have been prepared in advance of this Local Plan. The St Anne's on the Sea NDP and the Bryning with Warton NDP were both made on 24th May 2017, following public hearings and referenda. Neighbourhood Development Plans for Wrea Green and Staining are in progress. Elswick Parish Council has agreed to prepare a NDP, following the decision of the Development Management Committee on 9 March 2016 to reduce the number of homes from 140 to 50 and to change its status to a Tier 2 Smaller Rural Settlement. Improvements may be required to the existing A585 Thistleton junction to improve safety and accessibility.</p>	To accord with revised wording in NPPF19 paragraph 29.	No Health Impact

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Paragraph 1.15	<p>The Framework gives further guidance on <i>'planning strategically across local boundaries<u>Maintaining effective cooperation</u>'</i> and highlights the importance of joint working to meet help to determine where additional infrastructure is necessary, and whether development requirements needs that cannot be wholly met within a single local planning particular plan area could be met elsewhere, through either joint planning policies or informal strategies such as infrastructure and investment plans. <i>'Public bodies have a Duty to Cooperate on planning issues Local planning authorities and county councils (in two-tier areas) are under a duty to cooperate with each other, and with other prescribed bodies, on strategic matters that cross administrative boundaries. The Government expects joint working on areas of common interest to be diligently undertaken for the mutual benefit of neighbouring authorities.'</i> (the Framework)</p>	To accord with revised wording in NPPF19 paragraphs 24 and 26.	No Health Impact
Paragraph 1.16	<p>The Framework states that <i>'Local planning authorities will be expected to demonstrate evidence of having effectively co-operated to plan for issues with cross-boundary impacts when their Local Plans are submitted for examination<u>In order to demonstrate effective and on-going joint working, strategic policy-making authorities should prepare and maintain one or more statements of common ground, documenting the cross-boundary matters being addressed and progress in cooperating to address these.</u></i> The paragraph also provides examples of how evidence of co-operation may be demonstrated, such as jointly prepared strategies or planning policies, joint committees with neighbouring authorities to make decisions or memorandums of understanding to agree how authorities and bodies will co-operate with each other as they prepare planning policy or strategy.</p>	To accord with revised wording in NPPF19 paragraph 27.	No Health Impact

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Paragraph 1.18	<p>Under the Duty to Cooperate Fylde, Blackpool, Wyre and Lancashire County Councils are collectively working together on the strategic priorities highlighted in the Framework for the Fylde Coast sub-region, which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>the overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development;</u> • <u>the homes and jobs needed in the area housing (including affordable housing), employment, retail, leisure and other commercial development;</u> • the provision of retail, leisure and other commercial development; • <u>the provision of infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, security, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat);</u> • coastal change management; • the provision of minerals (including mineral safeguarding areas) and energy (including heat); • <u>community facilities the provision of (such as health, security, community education and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities); and</u> • climate change mitigation and adaptation; • <u>conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and green infrastructure, and</u> 	To accord with revised wording in NPPF19 paragraph 20.	Second bullet refers to affordable housing. Fourth bullet reinforces the need for community facilities such as health, education and cultural infrastructure. All changes will have positive health impacts.

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
	<p><u>planning measures to address climate change mitigation and adaptation.</u></p>		
Paragraph 1.24	<p>Wyre Council wrote to Fylde Council in May 2016, under the Duty Cooperate, to request that Fylde Council assist Wyre Council in meeting its objectively assessed housing need. The Objectively Assessed Need (OAN) figures for the three Fylde Coast Authorities originate from the ranges set out in the original SHMA 2014 and its updates which considered revised population and household formation data. For Wyre Council this gave an OAN of between 400 and 479 dwellings per annum from 2011 to 2031. Wyre Council considers 479 dwellings per annum to be an appropriate housing requirement figure which ties in with the economic evidence and this figure was accepted by Wyre Council on 14th April 2016. <u>In consequence, the Local Plan was adopted with a mechanism to trigger a review (whether full or partial) to examine the issue of unmet need. The explanation was given in the original text of the Local Plan in paragraphs 1.24 to 1.27. The review mechanism is contained in paragraph 1.27. The original policy text is reproduced for information below:</u></p>	<p>To provide an updated position concerning the Wyre Local Plan, in response to the requirement in paragraph 1.27 of the adopted FLP32</p>	<p>No Health Impact</p>

<p>After paragraph 1.24</p>	<p><u>Text from original Fylde Local Plan to 2032 as Adopted in October 2018:</u></p> <p><u>1.24</u> <u>Wyre Council wrote to Fylde Council in May 2016, under the Duty Cooperate, to request that Fylde Council assist Wyre Council in meeting its objectively assessed housing need. The Objectively Assessed Need (OAN) figures for the three Fylde Coast Authorities originate from the ranges set out in the original SHMA 2014 and its updates which considered revised population and household formation data. For Wyre Council this gave an OAN of between 400 and 479 dwellings per annum from 2011 to 2031. Wyre Council considers 479 dwellings per annum to be an appropriate housing requirement figure which ties in with the economic evidence and this figure was accepted by Wyre Council on 14th April 2016.</u></p> <p><u>1.25</u> <u>Wyre Council has identified that the supply of deliverable land is constrained by three main issues:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Highway capacity, in particular on the A585(T), and A6 and also at Junctions 1 and 3 on the M55</u> • <u>Flood Risk</u> • <u>Green Belt</u> <p><u>1.26</u> <u>Wyre Council’s evidence base in relation to these issues remains incomplete and the exact extent of their unmet need is unknown as the precise numbers of homes that will need to be delivered outside Wyre Council’s administrative area has not yet been assessed. It is also unclear what provision, if any, other neighbouring authorities will be able to make. The difficulty has arisen because of timing: the production of plans has not been aligned.</u></p>	<p>Previous text to be included within box for clarification. The new text explains what has been done in response to this text.</p>	
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Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
	<p><u>1.27</u> Fylde Council recognises that Wyre Council have identified difficulties in planning to meet its objectively-assessed need for housing. Any need that remains unmet following the adoption of Wyre’s Local Plan will need to be addressed. Fylde Council will undertake an early review of the Fylde Local Plan (whether full or partial) to examine this issue, working with other authorities adjoining Wyre under the Duty to Co-Operate. The objective of this process would be to ensure that any unmet need is met within the Housing Market Area and/or in other appropriate locations, where consistent with the achievement of sustainable development.</p>		

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Paragraph 1.25	<p>The Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031) was adopted on 28th February 2019. Paragraph 4.1.6 of the Wyre Local Plan identifies the Objectively Assessed Need (OAN) for housing to be 479 dwellings per annum, equating to 9,580 over the plan period to 2031, derived from the Fylde Coast SHMA and its Addenda. The Wyre Local Plan Policy SP1 states that it will deliver a minimum of 9,200 dwellings, which equates to 460 dwellings per annum over the plan period, resulting in a shortfall of 380 dwellings or 4% of the OAN. The adoption of the Wyre Local Plan with this shortfall therefore triggers the early review mechanism contained within paragraph 1.27 of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 (as adopted). Wyre Council has identified that the supply of deliverable land is constrained by three main issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Highway capacity, in particular on the A585(T), and A6 and also at Junctions 1 and 3 on the M55 ● Flood Risk ● Green Belt 	To provide an updated position concerning the Wyre Local Plan, in response to the requirement in paragraph 1.27 of the adopted FLP32	No Health Impact

<p>Paragraph 1.26</p>	<p>The Wyre Local Plan includes a policy LPR1 which commits Wyre Council to a <u>partial review of the Wyre Local Plan “with the objective of meeting the full Objectively Assessed Housing Needs”</u>. The policy specifies that the review is to include :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1. An update of Objectively Assessed Housing Needs.</u> <u>2. A review of transport and highway issues taking into account:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>(i) housing commitments and updated housing needs;</u> <u>(ii) implemented and committed highway schemes;</u> <u>(iii) the scope for sustainably located sites where the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised; and</u> <u>(iv) the additional transport and highways infrastructure that will be needed to meet in full the updated Objectively Assessed Housing Needs.</u> <u>3. Allocation of sites to meet the full Objectively Assessed Housing Needs taking into account 2. above.</u> <p><u>Whether the unmet need of 380 dwellings from the Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031) cannot be met in Wyre is a matter for the Partial Review of the Wyre Local Plan’s reassessment of housing need in Wyre and how it is to be met. The Wyre Local Plan Policy LPR1, and the Inspector’s report, makes clear that any unmet needs will be met in Wyre, through the Partial Review of the Wyre Local Plan. The Wyre Local Plan was prepared and adopted under the 2012 version of the Framework: the update of housing needs that Wyre Council will conduct under their policy LPR1 will be in line with the revised policy in the 2019 version of the Framework, and the updated PPG. The local housing need for Wyre calculated using the standard method in PPG gives a figure of 308 dwellings per annum. This is significantly below the 460 dwellings per annum that the Wyre Local Plan provides for. Therefore, the housing needs in Wyre under an assessment using the standard</u></p>	<p>To provide an updated position concerning the Wyre Local Plan, in response to the requirement in paragraph 1.27 of the adopted FLP32</p>	<p>No Health Impact</p>
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Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
	<p><u>method will be fully met by the Wyre Local Plan. Any housing need that cannot be met in Wyre, established through Wyre’s Partial Review, up to and including the need unmet following the adoption of the Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031) (30 dwellings per annum), is provided for if needed through the new housing requirement range of 275-415 in the Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032. Wyre Council’s evidence base in relation to these issues remains incomplete and the exact extent of their unmet need is unknown as the precise numbers of homes that will need to be delivered outside Wyre Council’s administrative area has not yet been assessed. It is also unclear what provision, if any, other neighbouring authorities will be able to make. The difficulty has arisen because of timing: the production of plans has not been aligned.</u></p>		
Paragraph 1.27	<p><u>The Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan therefore has not needed to incorporate alterations to its strategic policies or housing needs or requirement figure, other than those changes made for other reasons, following consideration of the issue of housing needs in Wyre. Explanatory paragraphs above are revised to clarify the updated position following the Partial Review. Fylde Council recognises that Wyre Council have identified difficulties in planning to meet its objectively assessed need for housing. Any need that remains unmet following the adoption of Wyre’s Local Plan will need to be addressed. Fylde Council will undertake an early review of the Fylde Local Plan (whether full or partial) to examine this issue, working with other authorities adjoining Wyre under the Duty to Co-Operate. The objective of this process would be to ensure that any unmet need is met within the Housing Market Area and/or in other appropriate locations, where consistent with the achievement of sustainable development.</u></p>	To provide an updated position concerning the Wyre Local Plan, in response to the requirement in paragraph 1.27 of the adopted FLP32	No Health Impact

<p>Paragraph 1.28</p>	<p>Before a Council adopts a Local Plan, it must be submitted to the Secretary of State, and undergo Examination in Public. The Local Plan has been examined by an independent inspector whose role is to assess whether the plan has been prepared in accordance with legal requirements including the Duty to Cooperate, and whether it is sound. The tests of soundness are set out in the Framework; the Local Plan must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positively prepared – the plan should be prepared based on providing a strategy which, as a minimum, seeks to meet the area’s objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements needs; and is informed by agreements with other authorities, so that including unmet requirements need from neighbouring authorities areas is accommodated where it is reasonable <u>practical</u> to do so and <u>is</u> consistent with achieving sustainable development; • Justified – the plan should be the most <u>an</u> appropriate strategy, when considered against taking into account the reasonable alternatives, <u>and</u> based on proportionate evidence; • Effective – the plan should be deliverable over its period, and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic priority <u>matters that have been dealt with rather than deferred, as evidenced by the statement of common ground;</u> and • Consistent with national policy – the plan should enable <u>enabling</u> the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in the <u>this</u> Framework. <p>The outcome of the Examination of the Local Plan is explained later in this chapter.</p>	<p>To accord with revised wording in NPPF19 paragraph 35.</p>	<p>No Health Impacts</p>
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Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Paragraph 1.40	<p>Following further public consultation in February –March 2018 on Main Modifications made during Examination, the Inspector’s Report was published in September 2018. The Inspector found that the Local Plan was legally compliant, and was sound, with Main Modifications as put forward by the Council. The Inspector’s Report and Schedules of Modifications are published on the Council’s website. <u>The final version of the Local Plan for Adoption incorporated all of the Main Modifications required for soundness. It also incorporated Additional Modifications, which are more minor in nature and do not materially affect the policies of the Local Plan: the Additional Modifications were to correct grammar and spelling, improve clarity or to provide updated information within the text. The Local Plan is accompanied by the Policies Map including Inset Plans, which incorporates modifications made during the Examination process.</u></p>	Consolidation of paragraphs to allow for new content below	No Health Impact
New side heading	<u>Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032</u>	To introduce new content	No Health Impact

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Paragraph 1.41	<p>This final version of the Local Plan for Adoption incorporates all of the Main Modifications required for soundness. It also incorporates Additional Modifications, which are more minor in nature and do not materially affect the policies of the Local Plan: these Additional Modifications are to correct grammar and spelling, improve clarity or to provide updated information within the text. The Local Plan is accompanied by the Policies Map including Inset Plans, which incorporates modifications made during the Examination process. This version of the Local Plan is the Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032. It incorporates revisions to the text of the adopted Local Plan, to address changes to the Framework and the matter of housing need in Wyre, as set out earlier in this chapter. A Regulation 18 Consultation for the Partial Review was undertaken between 25th April 2019 and 6th June 2019, and the Partial Review of the Local Plan to 2032 reflects the outcomes of that consultation.</p>	Original text consolidate into paragraph 1.40. New text added to describe the latest stage of plan preparation	No Health Impact
Paragraph 1.42	<p>It is important to gather up-to-date relevant information to support the Local Plan, which is referred to as the 'evidence base'. The Council has collected information on a range of issues to directly inform the preparation of policy. A comprehensive list of the evidence used to inform preparation of the Local Plan is available on the Council's website. Evidence has been updated as necessary in order to justify <u>changes made through the Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032.</u></p>	To note updates made to evidence as part of the Partial Review	No Health Impact

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Paragraph 1.44	<p>The results of the previous technical assessments have been used to update and enhance the Local Plan during its preparation. Updates of the technical assessments have been undertaken where necessary following modification of the plan during examination. A further update of the HRA was undertaken to take account of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) judgement (People over Wind & Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta Case C-323/17), dated 12th April 2018, in Ireland: this update incorporated Appropriate Assessment of the policies and allocations where likely significant effects could not be screened out without mitigation. The HRA Update concluded that the Local Plan would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of the European sites, either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects. This conclusion was supported by Natural England. <u>Further updates to the technical assessments have been undertaken to take account of the revisions made by the Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032.</u></p>	To note the updates made to the technical assessments as part of the Partial Review	No Health Impact

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
<p>Cross-Cutting Themes: Equality</p>	<p>In terms of equality, the planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. The Council should create a shared vision with communities, of the new housing developments and Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople pitches and yards and facilities they wish to see. To support this, the Council should aim to involve all sections of the community in the development of the Local Plan (the Framework).</p> <p>Measures to promote healthier lifestyles, such as promoting walking and cycling, will lead to reductions in inequalities.</p> <p>Improving transport infrastructure and accessibility to such infrastructure reduces the number of trips and provides alternative forms of transport to the car including walking, cycling and public transport.</p>	<p>Removal of quote from NPPF12, no longer within NPPF19 or PPG.</p>	<p>The Council will continue to consult with communities and will aim to involve all sections of the community in the development of the Partial Review.</p>

<p>Cross-Cutting Themes: Viability</p>	<p>Pursuing sustainable development requires careful attention to viability and costs in plan-making and decision-taking. The plan should be deliverable. Therefore, the sites and the scale of development identified in the plan should not be subject to such a scale of obligations and policy burdens that their ability to be developed viably is threatened. To ensure viability, the costs of any requirements likely to be applied to development, such as requirements for affordable housing, standards, infrastructure contributions or other requirements should, when taking account of the normal cost of development and mitigation, provide competitive returns to a willing land owner and willing developer to enable the development to be deliverable (the Framework). Plans should set out the contributions expected from development. This should include setting out the levels and types of affordable housing provision required, along with other infrastructure (such as that needed for education, health, transport, flood and water management, green and digital infrastructure). Such policies should not undermine the deliverability of the plan.</p> <p>Where safeguards are necessary to make a particular development acceptable in planning terms (such as environmental mitigation or compensation), the development should not be approved if the measures required cannot be secured through appropriate conditions or agreements. The need for such safeguards should be clearly justified through discussions with the applicant, and the options for keeping such costs to a minimum fully explored, so that development is not inhibited unnecessarily (the Framework,). The role for viability assessment is primarily at the plan making stage. Viability assessment should not compromise sustainable development but should be used to ensure that policies are realistic, and that the total cumulative cost of all relevant policies will not undermine deliverability of the plan.</p> <p>The Council should set out the policy on local standards in the Local Plan, including requirements for affordable housing. They should assess the likely cumulative impacts on development in their area of all existing and proposed local standards</p>	<p>Removal of out-of-date text from NPPF12, replacement with text from NPPF19 and PPG.</p>	<p>No Health Impact</p>
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Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
	<p>when added to nationally required standards. In order to be appropriate, the cumulative impact of these standards and policies should not put implementation of the plan at serious risk, and should facilitate development throughout the economic cycle (the Framework). Any affordable housing or local standards requirements that may be applied to development should be assessed at the plan-making stage, where possible, and kept under review (the Framework). It is the responsibility of site promoters to engage in plan making, take into account any costs including their own profit expectations and risks, and ensure that proposals for development are policy compliant. The price paid for land is not a relevant justification for failing to accord with relevant policies in the plan. Landowners and site purchasers should consider this when agreeing land transactions.</p> <p>Where practical, CIL charges should be worked up and tested alongside the Local Plan. The CIL should support and incentivise new development, particularly by placing control over a meaningful proportion of the funds raised within the neighbourhoods where development takes place (the Framework). It is important to ensure that there is a reasonable prospect that planned infrastructure is deliverable in a timely fashion. To facilitate this, it is important that the Council understand district-wide development costs at the time Local Plans are drawn up. For this reason, infrastructure and development policies should be planned at the same time, in the Local Plan (the Framework)</p>		
Chapter 2: A Spatial Portrait of Fylde	No changes to be made to this chapter		No Health Impact

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Chapter 3: A Vision for Fylde			
Paragraph 3.4	The Vision reflects the twelve core land-use planning principles set out in the Framework.	The twelve core principles appeared in NPPF12 but were deleted in NPPF19. Paragraph deleted.	No Health Impact
Chapter 4: Strategic Objectives	No changes to be made to this chapter		No Health Impact

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Chapter 5: The Development Strategy			
Policy DLF1	<p>The Local Plan will provide sites for a minimum of 6,895-8,715 new homes and a minimum of 60.6 Ha (gross requirement) of additional employment land over the plan period to 31 March 2032.</p> <p>...</p> <p>Broad Distribution of Development</p> <p>Strategic Locations</p> <p>Around 7,845 homes, representing 90% of homes to be developed in the plan period (including small sites) and 59.6 Ha of employment land will be located in the four Strategic Locations for development.</p> <p>Non-strategic Locations</p> <p>Around 870 homes, representing 10% of homes to be developed in the plan period (including small sites) and 2.4 Ha of employment land will be located in the Non-strategic Locations.</p> <p>...</p>	Housing numbers edited due to revised housing requirement figure resulting from change to housing needs methodology in NPPF19.	No Health Impact

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Policy DLF1 (contd.)	<p>Windfalls (including small committed sites)</p> <p>Small housing sites (amounting to between 1 and 9 homes) are not allocated; they can occur throughout the borough where compliant with the other policies of the plan. Small sites are provided for through a windfall allowance of 40 homes per annum in years 10 to 21 of the plan. The delivery of small sites that are already committed is included within the Housing Trajectory (Appendix 2): this provides for the delivery of small sites up to year 10 of the plan. Small committed sites and windfalls yet to come will provide around 1040 homes within the plan period (11% of the housing requirement). There may also be some larger windfall sites that will also contribute to this figure.</p>	Housing numbers edited due to revised housing requirement figure resulting from change to housing needs methodology in NPPF19.	No Health Impact
Chapter 6: Strategic Locations for Development	No changes to be made to this chapter		No Health Impact
Chapter 7: General Development Policies			
Paragraph 7.12	The Areas of Separation will be a focus for Green Infrastructure. So far as is consistent with the predominantly open and undeveloped character of the area, opportunities to improve public access and appropriate recreational uses will be supported. Similarly, opportunities to conserve, enhance and restore , <u>enhance and create</u> biodiversity and geodiversity value will be encouraged.	To accord with paragraph 174 of NPPF19.	No Health Impact

<p>Policy GD4</p>	<p>Policy GD4</p> <p>Development in the Countryside</p> <p>Development in the Countryside, shown on the Policies Map including Inset Plans, will be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) that needed for purposes of <u>meeting local business and community needs, for the purposes of</u> agriculture, horticulture or forestry; or other uses appropriate to a rural area, including uses which would help to diversify the rural economy, including small-scale tourist accommodation, holiday caravan sites and very exceptionally, larger scale tourism development; <u>The development must be sensitive to its surroundings, must not have an unacceptable impact on local roads and exploit any opportunity to make the location more sustainable (for example by improving the scope for access on foot, by cycling or by public transport).</u> b) the re-use or rehabilitation of existing permanent and substantial buildings; c) extensions to existing dwellings and other buildings in accordance with Policy H7; d) development essentially needed for the continuation of an existing enterprise, facility or operation, of a type and scale which would not harm the character of the surrounding countryside; e) isolated new homes in the countryside which meet the criteria set out in Policy H6; f) minor infill development 	<p>The text in criterion a) requires alteration to reflect text in paragraph 84 of NPPF19.</p> <p>Paragraph 71 of the NPPF19 contains additional text on supporting entry-level homes. Criterion g) should be included as an addition to Policy GD4 to ensure conformity with paragraph 71 of NPPF19.</p>	<p>The changes are positive. Development must exploit any opportunity to make the location more sustainable which in turn creates opportunities for people to be more active.</p> <p>Also the provision of entry level exception sites which provide more opportunities for people to access the housing market.</p>
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Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
	<p><u>g) development needed to support entry-level exception sites for first-time buyers (or those looking to rent their own home) on land not already allocated for housing which meets the criteria set out in Policy GD7.</u></p>		
Paragraph 7.14	<p>The most appropriate development permissible in the countryside will <u>be for the purposes of meeting local business and community needs and</u> for agricultural, horticultural or forestry purposes, where this is necessary for the efficient and effective running of the enterprise. Some forms of tourism development are appropriate within the rural areas, all of which are covered in Chapter 8.</p>	<p>To accord with paragraph 84 of NPPF19 and to reflect the proposed additional text to criterion a) of Policy GD4.</p>	<p>Positive change which includes local business and community needs.</p>
Paragraph 7.21	<p>The Framework provides clear guidance in support of mixed use development. Locally, the focus of development over the lifetime of the plan is within the four Strategic Locations for Development. It is with the quantum of development in these locations that the critical mass will be achieved to ensure that mixed use developments will be delivered, with homes being built close to where people work and shop and also seeking a range of services. Therefore, it is intended that all development on sites where any of criteria a. to c. in Policy GD6 apply should include an element of mixed use. The Framework contains a particular recommendation for live / work. It says that when drawing up local plans, councils should <i>“<u>facilitate allow for new and flexible working practices (such as live-work accommodation)</u>”</i>; <i>such as the integration of residential and commercial uses within the same unit</i> (the Framework).</p>	<p>Paragraph 7.21 quotes from paragraph 21 of NPPF12. The text from NPPF12 has been replaced with the new wording in paragraph 81d) of NPPF19.</p>	<p>The addition of the words ‘and which promote health and well being’, will have a positive impact on health and well being.</p>

<p>Criterion l) and criterion p) of Policy GD7</p>	<p>Policy GD7</p> <p>Achieving Good Design in Development</p> <p>Design and Access Statements</p> <p>Where required, all development proposals should be accompanied by a Design and Access Statement that fully explains and justifies the design approach for the scheme.</p> <p>General Principles of good design</p> <p>Development will be expected to be of a high standard of design, taking account of the character and appearance of the local area, including the following requirements:</p> <p>l) Creating safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion, and there are clear and legible pedestrian and cycle routes and high quality public space, which encourages the active and continual use of public areas <u>and which promote health and wellbeing.</u></p>	<p>The changes to criterion l) of Policy GD7 are necessitated by the additional wording in Paragraph 127 of NPPF19.</p> <p>Paragraph 130 of NPPF19 contains additional text relating to the lowering of standards during the delivering of a development. Criterion p) is needed as an addition to Policy GD7 to ensure conformity with Paragraph 130 of the NPPF19.</p>	
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Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
	<p>p) <u>Ensuring that the quality of approved development is not materially diminished between permission and completion.</u></p> <p>.....</p> <p><i>[A re-numbering of the criteria has occurred subsequent to the addition of criterion p).]</i></p>		
<p>Chapter 8: The Fylde Economy</p>			
<p>Paragraph 8.17</p>	<p>The appropriate uses identified in policy EC1 are intended to provide for the development needs of business and industry. The Council will resist proposals which seek to reduce the supply of land for business and industrial use. However, the Framework makes it quite clear that planning policies <u>and decisions need to reflect changes in the demand for land.</u> should avoid the long term protection of sites allocated for employment use where there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for that purpose and land allocations should be regularly reviewed.</p> <p>Performance Monitoring Indicator 5, in Appendix 8, sets out a target / policy outcome recording the cumulative take-up of land for employment development from 1 April 2011 in relation to the plan period requirement of 60.6 Ha.</p>	<p>Paragraph 8.17 quotes from NPPF12, the text from NPPF12 has been deleted and been replaced with a more general reference to the Framework.</p>	

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Paragraph 8.22	<p>The Framework states that local plans should support economic <u>enable sustainable</u> growth and expansion <u>of businesses</u> in the rural areas by taking a positive approach to sustainable new development <u>and conversions</u>. It also says that local plans should promote <u>enable</u> the development and diversification of agricultural and other land based rural businesses. Sustainable agricultural diversification will be promoted as an important aspect of maintaining the rural economy. <u>Sustainable R</u>rural businesses, tourism or recreational uses will also be encouraged. <u>Decisions should enable the retention and development of accessible local services and community facilities in line with the Framework.</u></p>	Paragraph 8.22 refers to the framework but includes out of date text from NPPF12. It has been amended to reflect the content of paragraph 83 of NPPF19.	The addition of the final sentence will enable the retention and development of local services and community facilities which will have a positive impact on health and social isolation.

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
<p>Policy EC5 Vibrant Town, District and Local Centres</p>	<p>Development Outside of Town Centres</p> <p>Proposals for retail, <u>and</u> leisure and office development in ‘edge of centre’ or ‘out-of-centre’ locations will be considered in line with the Framework, bearing in mind the impacts on existing centres.</p> <p>When assessing proposals for retail, <u>and</u> leisure and office development outside of centres, a local threshold of any development more than 750 square metres, will apply in terms of requiring a retail impact assessment.</p> <p>When undertaking a sequential test, or retail impact assessment, it will be necessary to have regard to likely impact upon other centres, including those outside of Fylde.</p>	<p>Paragraph 89 of the NPPF19 removes the need to assess the impact of out of centre office proposals on town centres. The sequential approach is considered to adequately control inappropriate office proposals.</p>	<p>No Health Impact</p>
<p>Paragraph 8.55</p>	<p>The sequential approach to planning applications for main town centre uses, as set out in the Framework, will operate requiring a town centres first approach. Proposals for development in ‘edge of centre’ or ‘out-of-centre’ locations will be considered in line with the Framework. Consequently, when assessing proposals for retail, <u>and</u> leisure and office development outside of town centres, a local threshold for development comprising more than 750sq.m. will require an impact assessment.</p>	<p>Paragraph 89 of the NPPF19 removes the need to assess the impact of out of centre office proposals on town centres. The sequential approach is considered to adequately control inappropriate office proposals.</p>	<p>No Health Impact</p>

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Chapter 9: Provision of Homes in Fylde			
Paragraph 9.10	Addendum 1 does not provide a full objective assessment of need for the Fylde Coast, and should therefore, be read alongside the SHMA. It was concluded that the objectively assessed ranges of need in the SHMA remain valid, and are reflective of a longer term and more positive demographic economic context than that projected under the 2012 SNPP. <u>The Council has accepted the findings of the Addendum 1 and they can be viewed on the Council's website at http://www.fylde.gov.uk/council/planning-policy--local-plan-/fylde-coast-strategic-housing-market-assessment/</u>	Consolidation of paragraphs to allow new content in paragraphs 9.13 onwards	No Health Impact
Paragraph 9.11	The Council has accepted the findings of the Addendum 1 and they can be viewed on the Council's website at http://www.fylde.gov.uk/council/planning-policy--local-plan-/fylde-coast-strategic-housing-market-assessment/ On 27 February 2015 the Sub National Household Projections 2012-2037 (2012 SNHP) were released by the DCLG. An additional piece of work was commissioned by Fylde, to take account of the 2012 SNHP – <u>The Analysis of Housing Need in light of the 2012 SNHP (Addendum 2).</u>	Consolidation of paragraphs to allow new content in paragraphs 9.13 onwards	No Health Impact

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Paragraph 9.12	<p>On 27 February 2015 the Sub National Household Projections 2012-2037 (2012 SNHP) were released by the DCLG. An additional piece of work was commissioned by Fylde, to take account of the 2012 SNHP – The Analysis of Housing Need in light of the 2012 SNHP (Addendum 2). The 2014-based household projections to 2039 for England were published on 12 July 2016, and provide a new ‘starting point’ for the assessment of housing needs in line with the PPG. A further piece of work was commissioned by Fylde to take account of the 2014 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 concluded that the evidence indicated an Objectively Assessed Need (OAN) of between 410-430 dwellings per annum.</p>	Consolidation of paragraphs to allow new content in paragraphs 9.13 onwards	No Health Impact

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Paragraph 9.13	<p>The 2014-based household projections to 2039 for England were published on 12 July 2016, and provide a new ‘starting point’ for the assessment of housing needs in line with the PPG. A further piece of work was commissioned by Fylde to take account of the 2014 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 410-430 dwellings per annum. A revised Framework was published in July 2018 and was subsequently updated in February 2019. The Framework states that strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, calculated using the standard method in national planning guidance, unless justified by exceptional circumstances. This national policy therefore means that the approach used by the SHMA and its Addenda is superseded. The Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 is accompanied by the Housing Needs and Requirement Background Paper 2020 which contains the Council’s local housing need assessment, produced in response to this change in national policy. The local housing needs assessment concludes that the minimum local housing need figure is 275 dwellings per annum. The Framework states that any needs that cannot be met in neighbouring areas should be added to this figure. However, as explained in Chapter 1 and set out in the draft statement of common ground and the Housing Needs and Requirement Background Paper, the unmet need in Wyre identified in the Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031) will be addressed through the review process of the Wyre Local Plan. The Council has considered the findings and has determined the housing requirement for the 2011-2032 plan period is 415 net dwellings per annum.</p>	To accord with the requirements of NPPF19 paragraph 60.	No Health Impact

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Paragraph 9.14	<p>The Framework requires that strategic policy-making authorities establish a housing requirement figure for the whole area (the Borough of Fylde), showing the extent to which the identified needs (and any that cannot be met in neighbouring areas) can be met. For the Local Plan, the Council had considered the findings of Addendum 3 to the SHMA and determined the housing requirement for the 2011-2032 plan period to be 415 net dwellings per annum. For the Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032, having considered the existence of this adopted figure and the evidence provided by the Housing Needs and Requirement Background Paper 2020 using the government’s standard method for housing need, the Council has determined the housing requirement figure for the plan period to be 6,895-8,715 net dwellings. This is derived from an annual requirement of 415 net dwellings for the period 2011-2019 and 275-415 net dwellings per annum from 2019-20 onwards. This revised housing requirement allows account to be taken of any need from neighbouring authorities that cannot be met, up to the amount of unmet need from the adopted Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031), should any need that cannot be met exist following Wyre’s Partial Review. ThisThe total figure of 415 6,895-8,715 net dwellings per annum has been used to determine how much deliverable land is allocated in the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 which covers the period from 1 April 2011 – 31 March 2032, this is known as the planned provision. Fylde Council’s role is to address the imperative of housing provision as positively as possible.</p>	<p>To accord with the requirements of NPPF19 paragraphs 60 and 65.</p> <p>Housing numbers edited due to revised housing requirement figure resulting from change to housing needs methodology in NPPF19.</p>	No Health Impact

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Paragraph 9.15	<p>Councils are required to have a five year supply of housing land available. Where an authority is unable to demonstrate a five year supply, applications for housing development will be decided with regard to the 'presumption in favour of sustainable development' contained within paragraph 14 of the Framework. Unless there is an overriding reason why an application should be refused, the Council may find it difficult to resist development which it may consider unsuitable for other reasons. The housing supply will be reviewed at least annually as part of the Council's Authority Monitoring Report and Housing Land Supply Statement.</p>	To remove reference to out-of-date NPPF12 paragraph number	No Health Impact
Paragraph 9.16	<p>The historic rate of delivery of new homes in Fylde, before the recession, averaged around 250 homes each year. The annual housing requirement for Fylde is 275-415 net dwellings per annum <u>for the remainder of the plan period</u>. A calculation of 415 net dwellings per annum for 21 complete calendar years from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2032 produces an <u>The overall housing requirement figure of a minimum of</u> is identified in the Housing Needs and Requirement Background Paper 2020 to be 6,895-8,715 for the Plan period. The Council 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.</p>	<p>To accord with the requirements of NPPF19 paragraphs 60 and 65.</p> <p>Housing numbers edited due to revised housing requirement figure resulting from change to housing needs methodology in NPPF19.</p>	No Health Impact

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Paragraph 9.17	1,538 dwellings have been completed in Fylde from 2011-2017, an average of 256 dwellings per annum. When this figure is subtracted from the overall plan period requirement of <u>6,895-8,715</u> , it gives a residual requirement of <u>5,357-7,177</u> dwellings to be completed from 2017 to 2032. This figure (<u>5,357-7,177</u>) includes the shortfall which has accrued during the early years of the plan when large sites were in the planning process. This equates to <u>357-479</u> dwellings per annum for the remaining years of the plan period. This is the 'Liverpool' method, for the purpose of calculating the 5 year housing land supply and is necessary in order to provide the most effective strategy to facilitate the delivery of housing during the plan period.	To accord with the requirements of NPPF19 paragraphs 60 and 65. Housing numbers edited due to revised housing requirement figure resulting from change to housing needs methodology in NPPF19.	No Health Impact
Paragraph 9.18	The housing requirement figure relates to all types of housing including apartments, family housing and housing for specific needs such as the elderly and includes both market and affordable housing. The allocation of new homes over the Plan period to 2032 is set out in policy H1 below.		No Health Impact
Paragraph 9.19	The trajectory at Appendix 2 shows the anticipated delivery of homes in relation to the requirement, throughout the plan period to 2032. A detailed trajectory will be published at least annually as part of the Council's Housing Land Supply Statement. The Council's monitoring of housing completions has revealed that since the start of the Local Plan period a shortfall of 952 homes has accrued as at 31st March 2017. Planning application commitments amount to 6,111 homes as at 30th September 2017. This means that 70%- <u>88%</u> of the requirement for the plan period already has planning permission. Completions are anticipated to increase as larger sites commence delivery. The shortfall of 952 homes will be delivered over the remainder of the plan period to 2032.	To accord with the requirements of NPPF19 paragraphs 60 and 65.	No Health Impact

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Policy H1	<p>The Council will provide for and manage the delivery of new housing by:</p> <p>a) Setting and applying a minimum housing requirement of -415 net homes per annum for the plan period 2011-20322019 and a housing requirement of <u>275-415 net homes per annum for the period 2019-2032.</u></p> <p>b) Keeping under review housing delivery performance on the basis of rolling 3 year completion levels as set out in accordance with the Monitoring Framework at Appendix 8.</p> <p>c) Ensuring there is enough deliverable land suitable for house building capable of providing a continuous 5 year supply calculated using the “Liverpool” method from the start of each annual monitoring period and in locations that are in line with the Policy DLF1 (Development Locations for Fylde) and suitable for developments that will provide the range and mix of house types necessary to meet the requirements of the Local Plan.</p> <p>d) The delivery of the developable sites, which are allocated for housing and mixed use from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2032 and provided for through allowances, to provide for a minimum of <u>6,895-8,715</u> homes.</p>	<p>To accord with the requirements of NPPF19 paragraphs 60 and 65.</p> <p>Housing numbers edited due to revised housing requirement figure resulting from change to housing needs methodology in NPPF19.</p>	No Health Impact

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Paragraph 9.22	<p>To make sufficient land available to deliver a minimum of <u>6,895-8,715</u> new homes up to the end of the Plan period in 2032 the Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • allocate land for residential development; • take into account existing commitments where planning permission has been granted, the Council is minded to approve, and development that may or may not have commenced; • monitor completions; and • consider the possibility of small (not allocated) and windfall sites coming forward outside the Local Plan making process, including long term empty homes re-entering the market. 	To accord with the requirements of NPPF19 paragraphs 60 and 65.	No Health Impact
Paragraph 9.24	<p>Performance Monitoring Indicator 1, in Appendix 8, sets out a target / policy outcome to record the net additional homes completed against the residual requirement of <u>357-479</u> per annum. Performance Monitoring Indicator 2 sets out a target / policy outcome to achieve a 5 year supply of housing land. Performance Monitoring Indicator 3 sets out a target / policy outcome to have a housing trajectory that delivers a minimum of <u>6,895-8,715</u> homes over the plan period.</p>	To accord with the requirements of NPPF19 paragraphs 60 and 65.	No Health Impact

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Paragraph 9.49	<p>The Framework recommends that councils should consider the case for setting out policies to resist inappropriate development of residential gardens, for example where development would cause harm to the local area (The Framework, paragraph 53). The amount of residential development that has been permitted on garden land over recent years in Fylde has been relatively low. There has been an average of two residential completions in gardens each year in Lytham and St Annes, with a total of five in Kirkham (2003- 2014), one in Warton, none in Freckleton and two in the rural areas. It is, however, acknowledged that concern about the impact of proposals can be particularly acute. Policy H2 only allows for garden land development subject to stringent caveats relating to design, character, access, amenity and other matters.</p>	<p>Paragraph number from NPPF12 removed; text is still in accordance with NPPF19</p>	<p>No Health Impact</p>
Paragraph 9.57	<p>The Framework states that councils should normally approve planning applications for change to residential use and any associated development from commercial buildings (Class B uses) where there is an identified need for additional housing in that area, provided that there are not strong economic reasons why such development would be inappropriate <u>support proposals for alternative uses of land which is currently developed but not allocated, where this would help to meet identified development needs. However, the Local Plan provides for the identified needs to be met without the wholesale loss of existing business premises.</u></p>	<p>Amended to accord with NPPF19 paragraph 121</p>	<p>No Health Impact</p>

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Paragraph 9.58	<p>The Framework <u>makes it quite clear that planning policies and decisions need to reflect changes in the demand for land</u> states that the long term retention of allocated sites should be avoided where there is no reasonable prospect of the land being brought forward for B1, B2 and B8 uses. However, the Fylde Employment Land Study recommends that the Council should protect existing employment sites that are not the subject of consents for alternative uses. The Study states that all existing business and industrial land and premises should be retained as there is a shortage within Fylde. See Chapter 8 for detailed policy on employment land in Fylde.</p>	<p>Paragraph 9.58 quotes from NPPF12, the text from NPPF12 has been deleted and been replaced with a more general reference to the Framework.</p>	<p>No Health Impact</p>
Paragraph 9.67	<p>The figure of 249 per annum would represent a large proportion of the <u>275-415</u> per annum requirement of all housing for Fylde, and this would therefore be undeliverable. The private rented sector in Fylde is of considerable importance in providing accommodation for those in affordable housing need, particularly for small units of accommodation. The SHMA shows that 61.8% of housing benefit claimants in Fylde live in the private rented sector, compared to the figure of 34.5% for England. There has been a growing number of HMOs and flat conversions. Whether this has provided an ideal form of accommodation for those in housing need cannot be known for certain, but the expression of bids for the stock of the affordable housing providers through MyHomeChoiceFyldeCoast demonstrates demand unfulfilled by the private rented sector.</p>	<p>To accord with the requirements of NPPF19 paragraphs 60 and 65.</p>	<p>No Health Impact</p>

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Policy H6	<p>...</p> <p>4. Where the development would re-use redundant or disused buildings and lead to enhancement in the immediate setting; <u>or</u></p> <p><u>5. Where the development would involve the subdivision of an existing residential dwelling.</u></p>	To accord with revised wording in NPPF19 paragraph 79.	No Health Impact
Chapter 10: Health and Wellbeing	No changes to be made to this chapter		
Chapter 11: Infrastructure, Service Provision and Transport			
Paragraph 11.1	<p>A vital element of sustainable development is the provision and delivery of local services and infrastructure. However, lack of infrastructure should not be seen as an obstacle to development. One of the 12 core planning principles set out in the Framework states that planning should proactively drive and support sustainable economic development, and this includes the delivery of infrastructure. Additionally, the Framework requires that planning policies should recognise and seek to address potential barriers to investment, including any lack of infrastructure.</p>	<p>Removal of out of date reference to core planning principles from NPPF12; these have been deleted in NPPF19 so the reference to the Framework is removed.</p> <p>The final sentence has been altered to accord with Paragraph 81 c) of the NPPF19.</p>	No Health Impact

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Paragraph 11.2	<p>What is Infrastructure?</p> <p>Infrastructure has a broad definition and includes, but is not restricted to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information and Communications Technology: telecommunications <u>electric communications</u>, broadband and cable television..... 	References to telecommunications in NPPF12 have been changed to electronic communications in NPPF19.	No Health Impact
Paragraph 11.7	<p>Whilst new infrastructure will be required to deliver the level of development identified in the Local Plan, it is important that it is located so that it makes the most efficient use of existing infrastructure. Development should be directed toward those settlements that have a good range of existing infrastructure and services before considering areas where there are deficits requiring investment and improvement. However, it is also important that improvements, such as telecommunications<u>electric communications</u> and broadband to serve new businesses, are identified and that the Local Plan helps make these improvements happen.</p>	References to telecommunications in NPPF12 have been changed to electronic communications in NPPF19.	No Health Impact

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Paragraph 11.12	<p>The IDP has established the essential infrastructure that will be needed to help deliver all of the development identified both within and outside the four Strategic Locations for Development, (see chapters 5 and 6). There are a number of infrastructure providers, including the utility services – water, sewerage treatment, electricity, gas and telecommunications <u>electronic communications</u>. These bodies are required to co-operate with the Council on issues of common concern in strategic planning under the ‘Duty to Cooperate.’ Local public sector providers, including health and education, are supported by national government sources of funding but this is generally aimed at catering for existing demand plus some ‘natural’ growth and refurbishment / replacement programmes.</p>	<p>References to telecommunications in NPPF12 have been changed to electronic communications in NPPF19.</p>	<p>No Health Impact</p>

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
<p>Paragraph 11.59</p>	<p>The Framework encourages councils to set local parking standards for residential and non-residential development, taking into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the accessibility of the development; • the type, mix and use of development; • the availability of and opportunities for public transport; • local car ownership levels; and • an overall need to reduce the use of high emission vehicles <u>and ensure an adequate provision of spaces for charging plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles.</u> <p>Councils should only impose local <u>local maximum</u> parking standards for residential and non-residential development where there is clear and compelling justification that it is necessary to manage their local road network, <u>or for optimising the density of development in city and town centres and other locations that are well served by public transport. In town centres local authorities should seek to improve the quality of parking so that it is convenient, safe and secure, alongside measures to promote accessibility for pedestrians and cyclists.-</u></p>	<p>FLP32 contains some quoted content from Paragraph 39 of NPPF12. The final bullet point requires updating to reflect the content of Paragraph 105 e) of the NPPF19.</p> <p>The text in the final sentence of Paragraph 11.59 contains out-of-date wording relating to NPPF12 and should be amended to ensure conformity with Paragraph 106 of NPPF19.</p>	<p>This change supports the use of electric vehicles which can have a positive impact on air quality. Measures to promote accessibility for pedestrians and cyclists will also have a positive health impact.</p>

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Chapter 12: Water Management, Flood Risk and Climate Change	No changes to be made to this chapter		No Health Impact
Chapter 13: Conserving and Enhancing the Natural, Historic and Built Environment			
Policy ENV1. Landscape	Development will have regard to its visual impact within its landscape context and the landscape type in which it is situated. Development will be assessed to consider whether it is appropriate to the landscape character, amenity and tranquillity within which it is situated, as identified in the Lancashire Landscape Character Assessment, December 2000 or any subsequent update. Development will also need to have regard to any impact on valued landscapes. In addition: ...	Paragraph 170a)NPPF 19 states that valued landscapes should only be protected commensurate with their statutory status or if they have been identified in a development plan. The FBLP32 does not designate any valued landscape therefore this reference to valued landscapes has been removed in line with NPPF19.	No Health Impact

<p>Policy ENV1.Coastal Change Management Areas</p>	<p>The open and coastal character of the Coastal Change Management Areas, which are identified on the Policies Map including Inset Plans, will be protected. Development in the Coastal Change Management Areas will only be permitted where the development meets all of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Exceptionally requires a coastal location; ii. Is appropriate and in keeping with the open character of the coastline; iii. Does not adversely affect the nature conservation assets <u>Promotes the conservation, restoration and enhancement</u> of the coastline, predominantly the Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/Ramsar. Project specific Habitats Regulations Assessments (HRAs) will be required for any tourism and coastal defence developments near to the Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/Ramsar. The HRAs will need to demonstrate that there will be no likely significant effect upon European Sites before the tourism and coastal defence developments can be granted consent. iv. Does not detract from the tourism value or facilities along the coastline ; v. Does not interfere with natural coastal processes, unless the development forms part of an agreed programme of sea defence enhancement, in accordance with the Fylde Coast Shoreline Management Plan; 	<p>The revision has been made to reflect the wording of NPPF19 which is about achieving measurable net gain in Biodiversity.</p>	<p>Promoting, conserving, restoring and enhancing the coastline will have a positive impact on the coastline. Although this is about biodiversity, improvements to biodiversity and the coastline in general may also have positive outcomes for health.</p>
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Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
	<p>vi. Does not impede the function of any existing sea defence structures and wherever possible enhances the coastal protection measures; and</p> <p>vii. Accords with the Development Strategy of this Local Plan.</p> <p>Where development does occur in these areas, developer contributions will be sought for the conservation, management and enhancement of important wildlife habitats and the creation of new habitats. This will include the improvement and management of Starr Hills Local Nature Reserve and the creation of new Local Nature Reserves. Contributions will be made through S106 Agreements and / or the Community Infrastructure Levy.</p>		

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Paragraph 13.6	<p>In addition, new development adjacent to existing settlements that would impact upon the landscape should incorporate a landscaped buffer in order to avoid further 'hard edges' being visible. It is expected that landscape buffers will predominantly consist of tree planting using native species. New infrastructure should also be screened using a landscaped buffer, comprising of substantial shelter belts of native planting. Where new highways are effectively landscaped using tree planting, such landscaping also has the benefit of forming a barrier against noise and pollution. The Council will encourage appropriate landscaping on new development sites, including tree planting, which complements existing natural features such as hedges and ponds. In rural areas all tree, shrub and hedge planting schemes should make use of native species. The Council intends to carry out landscape appraisals to assist in identifying valued landscapes that accord with paragraph 109 of the Framework.</p>	<p>Paragraph 13.6 contains an out of date reference to paragraph 109 of the NPPF12. Paragraph 170a) NPPF19 states that valued landscapes should only be protected commensurate with their statutory status or if they have been identified in a development plan. The FLP32 does not designate any valued landscape therefore this reference to valued landscapes has been removed in line with NPPF19.</p>	<p>No Health Impact</p>

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
<p>Paragraphs 13.16 and paragraph 13.17</p>	<p>Areas of Tranquillity <u>Tranquil Areas</u></p> <p>13.16 The Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE) commissioned a survey to establish the qualities people value most in the English countryside. Nearly three-quarters (72%) of respondents said that tranquillity topped the list. Following this, the CPRE worked with university researchers to map the tranquillity levels of all areas across England, using a rigorous set of indicators to measure tranquillity. The evidence that tranquillity is extremely important to the majority of people has validated the CPRE’s campaign to protect tranquillity in England. Areas of Tranquillity <u>Tranquil areas</u> have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value.</p> <p>13.17 The CPRE’s tranquillity maps make it possible to create policies and take decisions about land use to protect and enhance tranquillity and confidently monitor how well the policies are working. Tranquillity is a highly valued characteristic of the English countryside and one of the most important indicators of its quality. The identification and protection of Areas of Tranquillity <u>Tranquil areas</u> complies with paragraph 123 of the Framework.</p>	<p>Areas of Tranquillity NPPF12 have been renamed Tranquil Areas by NPPF19, the reference to paragraph 123 has changed therefore it has been deleted, leaving a reference to the Framework.</p>	<p>No Health Impact</p>

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
<p>Policy ENV2</p> <p>b) Development within or affecting nature conservation sites and ecological networks</p> <p>Criterion iv)</p>	<p>Where development is considered necessary, adequate mitigation measures and compensatory habitat creation will be required through planning conditions and / or obligations, with the aim of providing an overall improvement in the site's biodiversity value in order to secure measurable net gains for biodiversity. Where compensatory habitat is provided it should be of at least equal area and biodiversity if not larger and more diverse than that which is being replaced. Measures should be put in place for the ongoing management of such features.</p>	<p>The text in criterion b) is out of date, with respect to paragraph 174 of NPPF19</p>	<p>No Health Impact</p>

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Policy ENV2 Section 2 Priority Species Protection	<p>Planning permission will not be granted for development which would have an adverse effect on a priority species or its habitat, unless the benefits of the development outweigh the need to maintain the population of the species in situ. Should development be permitted that might have an adverse effect on a priority species or its habitat, planning conditions or agreements will be used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ensure the survival of the individual species affected; and where this cannot be achieved: b) Reduce the disturbance to a minimum; c) Provide adequate alternative habitats to enhance the viability of the local population of that species; and d) Promote the preservation<u>conservation</u>, restoration and recreation<u>enhancement</u> of priority habitats, <u>ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.</u> 	<p>To accord with NPPF19 paragraph 174</p>	<p>No Health Impact</p>

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Paragraph 13.29	<p>Paragraph 9 of the Framework stresses the importance of moving from a net loss of biodiversity to achieving net gains for nature as part of achieving sustainable development. <u>providing net gains for biodiversity; including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.</u> Section 11 of the Framework plus other legislation, regulations and guidance set out both how this is to be achieved, and legal duties and requirements for nature conservation. Performance Monitoring Indicator 14, in Appendix 8, sets out a target / policy outcome to achieve net gains in biodiversity. Opportunities for new biodiversity features within or near to development should be taken. This could be in association with infrastructure, such as highways and flood defences. In particular, tree planting can be effective in screening highways and other infrastructure that has a detrimental impact on the landscape. Other opportunities can include leaving areas of open space unmown, planting small areas of greenspace with wildflower species and native shrubs or incorporating new or existing ponds and SuDs within or close to new development.</p>	Paragraph 13.29 contained two out of date references to NPPF12 and the reference to net gain needed updating to reflect the content of NPPF19.	No Health Impact
Paragraph 13.36	<p>The Framework requires councils to <u>plan positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.</u> <u>take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.</u> Despite an abundance of resources that contribute to the Green Infrastructure network, there are deficiencies in Fylde and access to some of the Borough's most important Green Infrastructure assets is limited. New evidence has been provided by the Open Space Study Update and the new Playing Pitch Strategy, both of which were issued in 2016. The Open Space Study Update identifies the following typologies:</p>	FLP32 contains content from NPPF12 paragraph 114, this needs updating to reflect the content of paragraph 171 of NPPF19.	Green Infrastructure provision is beneficial to health.

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Policy ENV3 Criterion a)	<p>The areas of Existing Open Space provide a critically important part of the Green Infrastructure network within Fylde. Existing Open Space will be protected from inappropriate development, having particular regard to the multi-functional benefits of open spaces, as follows:</p> <p>a) Existing Open Space, including sports and playing pitches (subject to policy HW3: Protection and Provision of Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities), will be protected unless the requirements of paragraph 7497 of the Framework are met and the findings of any published and adopted needs assessment are met.</p>	<p>This specific reference to the paragraph number in Policy ENV3 was required by the Local Plan Inspector who examined the FLP32 and is an integral part of the policy. The content of NPPF12 paragraph 74 is repeated in NPPF19 paragraph 97, with a very minor addition; therefore the reference to paragraph 74 should be changed to 97.</p>	No Health Impact
Paragraph 13.52	<p>Heritage assets are buildings, monuments, sites, places or landscapes that have heritage significance. Such assets include designated heritage assets such as listed buildings and conservation areas and locally important assets such as locally listed buildings and locally important areas, including landscapes. Where a proposed development will result in substantial harm or total loss of a designated heritage asset, consent will only be granted where it can be demonstrated that the substantial public benefits outweigh that harm or loss as set out in paragraph 133 of the Framework.</p>	<p>Out of date paragraph number from NPPF12.</p>	No Health Impact

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
Paragraph 13.59	The Framework advises councils that l Local heritage can be significant and go well beyond nationally designated assets. It is highly probable that there are many unlisted buildings of particular significance and quality in Fylde that have little by way of formal recognition or protection.	This text is not included in NPPF19 therefore it is deleted.	No Health Impact
Glossary			

	<p>Affordable Housing (Definitions from the Framework (2012))</p> <p>Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices. Affordable housing should include provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social rented housing is owned by local authorities and private registered providers (as defined in section 80 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008), for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime. It may also be owned by other persons and provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or with the HCA. • Affordable rented housing is let by local authorities or private registered providers of social housing to households who are eligible for social rented housing. Affordable Rent is subject to rent controls that require a rent of no more than 80% of the local market rent (including service charges, where applicable). • Intermediate housing is homes for sale and rent provided at a cost above social rent, but below market levels subject to the criteria in the Affordable Housing definition above. These can include shared equity (shared ownership and equity loans), other low cost homes for sale and intermediate rent, but not affordable rented housing. • Low cost home ownership (to be completed on publication of Government definition) <p>For the purposes of policy H4 in Chapter 9, in addition to Registered Providers, as defined in the Housing Act 2004, the Local Planning Authority will treat the delivery of affordable housing by a body which is not a Registered Provider, but is</p>	<p>To accord with the revised definition in NPPF19 glossary.</p>	<p>Changes to the definition of affordable housing to include more affordable routes to home ownership. This could have positive impacts for health.</p>
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able to assure the Council that it operates to the same codes of practice as a Registered Provider. Homes that do not meet the above definitions of affordable housing, such as 'low cost market' housing, may not be considered as affordable housing for planning purposes.

Affordable Housing (Definitions from the Framework (2019))

Housing for sale or rent, for those whose needs are not met by the market (including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and/or is for essential local workers); and which complies with one or more of the following definitions:

a) **Affordable housing for rent:** meets all of the following conditions: (a) the rent is set in accordance with the Government's rent policy for Social Rent or Affordable Rent, or is at least 20% below local market rents (including service charges where applicable); (b) the landlord is a registered provider, except where it is included as part of a Build to Rent scheme (in which case the landlord need not be a registered provider); and (c) it includes provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households, or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision. For Build to Rent schemes affordable housing for rent is expected to be the normal form of affordable housing provision (and, in this context, is known as Affordable Private Rent).

b) **Starter homes:** is as specified in Sections 2 and 3 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016 and any secondary legislation made under these sections. The definition of a starter home should reflect the meaning set out in statute and any such secondary legislation at the time of plan-preparation or decision-making. Where secondary legislation has the effect of limiting a household's eligibility to purchase a starter home to those with a particular maximum level of household income, those restrictions should be used.

c) **Discounted market sales housing:** is that sold at a discount of at least 20% below local market value. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
	<p><u>local house prices. Provisions should be in place to ensure housing remains at a discount for future eligible households.</u></p> <p><u>d) Other affordable routes to home ownership: is housing provided for sale that provides a route to ownership for those who could not achieve home ownership through the market. It includes shared ownership, relevant equity loans, other low cost homes for sale (at a price equivalent to at least 20% below local market value) and rent to buy (which includes a period of intermediate rent). Where public grant funding is provided, there should be provisions for the homes to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households, or for any receipts to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision, or refunded to Government or the relevant authority specified in the funding agreement.</u></p>		
Glossary	<p>Infrastructure</p> <p>Infrastructure has a broad definition and includes, but is not restricted to the following which are needed to support housing, industrial and commercial uses:</p> <p>Information and communications technology: telecommunications<u>electronic communications</u>, broadband and cable television;</p>	References to telecommunications in NPPF12 have been changed to electronic communications in NPPF19.	No health impact

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
	<p>National Planning Policy Framework (the Framework)</p> <p>The Framework sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how they are expected to be applied. It must be taken into account in the preparation of local and neighbourhood development plans and it is a material consideration in planning decisions. <u>The original version of the Framework was published in March 2012. A revised version of the Framework was published in July 2018, and a further version with minor revisions was published in February 2019. All references to the Framework refer to the revised version published in February 2019, except where specified to the contrary in the text. This Partial Review 2020 version of the Local Plan incorporates revisions to ensure that the Local Plan remains compliant with the Framework.</u></p>	<p>Modified to introduce the revised 2018 and 2019 versions of the Framework, and to explain how the Local Plan has been revised through the Partial Review to accord.</p>	<p>No Health Impact</p>
<p>Appendix 1: Schedule of saved policies from the Fylde Borough Local Plan (As Altered), October 2005</p>			

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
FBLP Policy EMP5	[To be replaced by the Framework] Paragraph 164 <u>95</u> of the Framework	To ensure the 'To be replaced by the Framework' section in Appendix 1 accords with the new paragraph numbering in NPPF19.	No Health Impact
FBLP Policy TREC5	[To be replaced by the Framework] Paragraphs 26 and 27 <u>89 and 90</u> of the Framework	To ensure the 'To be replaced by the Framework' section in Appendix 1 accords with the new paragraph numbering in NPPF19.	No Health Impact
FBLP Policies TREC15 and TREC16	[To be replaced by the Framework] Paragraph 28 <u>83</u> of the Framework	To ensure the 'To be replaced by the Framework' section in Appendix 1 accords with the new paragraph numbering in NPPF19.	No Health Impact

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
FBLP Policy EP26	[To be replaced by the Framework] Paragraph 124 181 of the Framework	To ensure the 'To be replaced by the Framework' section in Appendix 1 accords with the new paragraph numbering in NPPF19.	No Health Impact
FBLP Policy EP27	[To be replaced by the Framework] Paragraph 123 180 and <u>182</u> of the Framework	To ensure the 'To be replaced by the Framework' section in Appendix 1 accords with the new paragraph numbering in NPPF19.	No Health Impact
FBLP Policy EP28	[To be replaced by the Framework] Paragraph 125 180 of the Framework	To ensure the 'To be replaced by the Framework' section in Appendix 1 accords with the new paragraph numbering in NPPF19.	No Health Impact

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
FBLP Policy EP30	[To be replaced by the Framework] Paragraphs 100 <u>155-165</u> of the Framework	To ensure the 'To be replaced by the Framework' section in Appendix 1 accords with the new paragraph numbering in NPPF19.	No Health Impact
FBLP Policies SH13 and SH14	[To be replaced by the Framework] Paragraphs 24, 25, 26, 27 <u>86, 87, 88, 89 and 90</u> of the Framework	To ensure the 'To be replaced by the Framework' section in Appendix 1 accords with the new paragraph numbering in NPPF19.	No Health Impact
FBLP Policy SH15	[To be replaced by the Framework] Paragraph 25 <u>88</u> of the Framework	To ensure the 'To be replaced by the Framework' section in Appendix 1 accords with the new paragraph numbering in NPPF19.	No Health Impact

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
FBLP Policy CF8	[To be replaced by the Framework] Paragraph 43 <u>113</u> of the Framework	To ensure the 'To be replaced by the Framework' section in Appendix 1 accords with the new paragraph numbering in NPPF19.	No Health Impact
Appendix 2: Housing Trajectory			
Appendix 8 Performance Monitoring Framework			
Indicator 1 Trigger for Action	(1) Failure to deliver 95% of the residual number over a 3-year rolling period, i.e. 1,365 net homes over 3 years; (2) Failure to deliver 85% of the requirement over a 3-year rolling period, i.e. 1,221 net homes over 3 years (3) Failure to deliver 65% <u>75%</u> of the requirement over a 3-year rolling period, i.e. 934 <u>1,078</u> net homes over 3 years	Consistency with approach of housing delivery test	No Health Impact
Appendix 9: Evidence Base			

Chapter and Policy/Paragraph in FLP32	Revision	Reason for Change	Health Impact Screening
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National Planning Policy Framework, 2012 ➤ National Planning Policy Framework, 2018 ➤ <u>National Planning Policy Framework, 2019</u> ➤ Planning Practice Guidance (PPG: March 2014 <u>to November 2019</u>) ➤ North West of England Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021, 2008 	To ensure reference is made to NPPF19 and the updated PPG	No Health Impact

Appendix 1: Proposed Strategic and Non-Strategic Policies in the Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032.

Paragraph 21 of NPPF19 states that “plans should make explicit which policies are strategic polices.” Where a single Local Plan is prepared, the non-strategic policies should be clearly distinguished from the strategic polices. Table 1 shows the policies within the Fylde Local Plan to 2032, and how this revision will be shown in the Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032. The new text is underlined.

Table 1: Proposed Strategic and Non-Strategic Policies in the Fylde Local Plan to 2032

Chapter and Policy in Fylde Local Plan to 2032	Is the Policy Strategic or Non-strategic?	Revision in Partial Review of Fylde Local Plan to 2032
Chapter 5: The Development Strategy		
Policy S1: The Proposed Settlement Hierarchy	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy S1: The Proposed Settlement Hierarchy
Policy DLF1: Development Locations for Fylde	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy DLF1: Development Locations for Fylde
Chapter 6: Strategic Locations for Development		
Policy M1: Masterplanning the Strategic Locations for Development	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy M1: Masterplanning the Strategic Locations for Development
Policy SL1: Lytham and St Annes Strategic Locations for Development	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy SL1: Lytham and St Annes Strategic Locations for Development
Policy SL2: The Fylde-Blackpool Periphery Strategic Locations for Development	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy SL2: The Fylde-Blackpool Periphery Strategic Locations for Development

Chapter and Policy in Fylde Local Plan to 2032	Is the Policy Strategic or Non-strategic?	Revision in Partial Review of Fylde Local Plan to 2032
Policy SL3: Warton Strategic Location for Development	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy SL3: Warton Strategic Location for Development
Policy SL4: Kirkham and Wesham Strategic Location for Development	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy SL4: Kirkham and Wesham Strategic Location for Development
Policy SL5: Development Sites outside the Strategic Locations for Development	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy SL5: Development Sites outside the Strategic Locations for Development
Chapter 7: General Development Policies		
Policy GD1: Settlement Boundaries	Non – strategic	<u>Non-strategic</u> Policy GD1: Settlement Boundaries
Policy GD2: Green Belt	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy GD2: Green Belt
Policy GD3: Areas of Separation	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy GD3: Areas of Separation
Policy GD4: Development in the Countryside	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy GD4: Development in the Countryside
Policy GD5: Large Developed Sites in the Countryside and Green Belt	Non-strategic	<u>Non-strategic</u> Policy GD5: Large Developed Sites in the Countryside and Green Belt

Chapter and Policy in Fylde Local Plan to 2032	Is the Policy Strategic or Non-strategic?	Revision in Partial Review of Fylde Local Plan to 2032
Policy GD6: Promoting Mixed Use Development	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy GD6: Promoting Mixed Use Development
Policy GD7: Achieving Good Design in Development	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy GD7: Achieving Good Design in Development
Policy GD8: Demonstrating Viability	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy GD8: Demonstrating Viability
Policy GD9: Contaminated Land	Non-strategic	<u>Non-strategic</u> Policy GD9: Contaminated Land
Chapter 8: The Fylde Economy		
Policy EC1: Overall Provision of Employment Land and Existing Employment Sites	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy EC1: Overall Provision of Employment Land and Existing Employment Sites
Policy EC2: Employment Opportunities	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy EC2: Employment Opportunities
Policy EC3: Lancashire Advanced Engineering and Manufacturing Enterprise Zone, at BAE Systems, Warton	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy EC3: Lancashire Advanced Engineering and Manufacturing Enterprise Zone, at BAE Systems, Warton

Chapter and Policy in Fylde Local Plan to 2032	Is the Policy Strategic or Non-strategic?	Revision in Partial Review of Fylde Local Plan to 2032
Policy EC4: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy EC4: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone
Policy EC5: Vibrant Town, District and Local Centres	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy EC5: Vibrant Town, District and Local Centres
Policy EC6: Leisure, Culture and Tourism Development	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy EC6: Leisure, Culture and Tourism Development
Policy EC7: Tourism Accommodation	Non-strategic	<u>Non-strategic</u> Policy EC7: Tourism Accommodation
Chapter 9: Provision of Homes in Fylde		
Policy H1: Housing Delivery and the Allocation of Housing Land	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy H1: Housing Delivery and the Allocation of Housing Land
Policy H2: Density and Mix of New Residential Development	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy H2: Density and Mix of New Residential Development
Policy H3: Conversions and Change of Use to Residential	Non-strategic	<u>Non-strategic</u> Policy H3: Conversions and Change of Use to Residential
Policy H4: Affordable Housing	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy H4: Affordable Housing

Chapter and Policy in Fylde Local Plan to 2032	Is the Policy Strategic or Non-strategic?	Revision in Partial Review of Fylde Local Plan to 2032
Policy H5: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople's Sites	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy H5: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople's Sites
Policy H6: Isolated New Homes in the Countryside	Non-strategic	<u>Non-strategic</u> Policy H6: Isolated New Homes in the Countryside
Policy H7: Replacements of, and Extensions to, Existing Homes in the Countryside	Non -strategic	<u>Non-strategic</u> Policy H7: Replacements of, and Extensions to, Existing Homes in the Countryside
Chapter 10: Health and Wellbeing		
Policy HW1: Health and Wellbeing	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy HW1: Health and Wellbeing
Policy HW2: Community Facilities	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy HW2: Community Facilities
Policy HW3: Protection and Provision of Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy HW3: Protection and Provision of Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities
Chapter 11: Infrastructure, Service Provision and Transport		
Policy INF1: Service Accessibility and Infrastructure	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy INF1: Service Accessibility and Infrastructure

Chapter and Policy in Fylde Local Plan to 2032	Is the Policy Strategic or Non-strategic?	Revision in Partial Review of Fylde Local Plan to 2032
Policy INF2: Developer Contributions	Non-strategic	<u>Non-strategic</u> Policy INF2: Developer Contributions
Policy T1: Strategic Highway Improvements	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy T1: Strategic Highway Improvements
Policy T2: Warton Aerodrome	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy T2: Warton Aerodrome
Policy T3: Blackpool Airport	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy T3: Blackpool Airport
Policy T4: Enhancing Sustainable Transport Choice	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy T4: Enhancing Sustainable Transport Choice
Policy T5: Parking Standards	Non-strategic	<u>Non-strategic</u> Policy T5: Parking Standards
Chapter 12: Water Management, Flood Risk and Climate Change		
Policy CL1: Flood Alleviation, Water Quality and Water Efficiency	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy CL1: Flood Alleviation, Water Quality and Water Efficiency

Chapter and Policy in Fylde Local Plan to 2032	Is the Policy Strategic or Non-strategic?	Revision in Partial Review of Fylde Local Plan to 2032
Policy CL2: Surface Water Run-Off and Sustainable Drainage	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy CL2: Surface Water Run-Off and Sustainable Drainage
Policy CL3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation – excluding onshore wind turbines	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy CL3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation – excluding onshore wind turbines
Policy CL4: Decentralised Energy Networks and District Heating Systems	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy CL4: Decentralised Energy Networks and District Heating Systems
Chapter 13: Conserving and Enhancing the Natural, Historic and Built Environment		
Policy ENV1: Landscape	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy ENV1: Landscape
Policy ENV2: Biodiversity	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy ENV2: Biodiversity
Policy ENV3: Protecting Existing Open Space (Part of the Green Infrastructure network)	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy ENV3: Protecting Existing Open Space (Part of the Green Infrastructure network)
Policy ENV4: Provision of New Open Space (Part of the Green Infrastructure network)	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy ENV4: Provision of New Open Space (Part of the Green Infrastructure network)

Chapter and Policy in Fylde Local Plan to 2032	Is the Policy Strategic or Non-strategic?	Revision in Partial Review of Fylde Local Plan to 2032
Policy ENV5: Historic Environment	Strategic	<u>Strategic</u> Policy ENV5: Historic Environment



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